Memorials
Of The
Preston Guilds.

W. A. Abram.

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Preston Guild Merchant, 1882.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

PRESTON GUILDS,

Illustrating the Manner in which the Guild Merchant has been held in the Borough from the earliest on record until the Last Guild in 1862.

COLLECTED FROM THE GUILD ROLLS, ORDER BOOKS, COUNCIL BOOKS, AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE PRESTON CORPORATION; AND FROM PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS, SCARCE PRINTED TRACTS, AND OTHER ORIGINAL SOURCES.

WITH FULL ENGLISH ABSTRACTS OF ALL THE

Royal Charters Granted to Preston;

PERSONAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON MANY OF THE GUILD MAYORS AND THEIR FAMILIES, &C.

BY

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2-19671

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Prefatory Note.

These Memorials were prepared in the first instance for publication in weekly instalments in THE PRESTON GUARDIAN, during several months precedent to another celebration of the Guild Merchant in September, 1882. In their production, the Guild Rolls, old Council Book, and other Records of the Corporation of Preston were freely drawn upon for information, exemplifying the early Municipal History of Preston and the manner and purposes of the holding of the periodical Guild Merchant;—an advantage which the writer owes to the favour of the Right Worshipful the Guild Mayor, Edmund Birley, Esq., J.P., and to the courteous assistance of the Town Clerk and Clerk of the Guild, H. Hamer, Esq., for which he hereby returns dutiful thanks. The extensive collection of books, scarce tracts, printed papers, and private Manuscripts relating to the Guilds from 1762 onwards, formed by Mr. Councillor George Toulmin, J.P., Proprietor of THE GUARDIAN, has also been of the greatest service as a mine of material for the modern history of the Guilds. The Memorials have been approvingly spoken of whilst appearing in the newspaper by those best able to judge of their originality and accuracy; and it is in compliance with a wish expressed in many quarters that they are now re-published in book form.

W. A. A.

August, 1882.

Corrections.

Page 10, col. 2, line 27. As to derivation of surname De Ergham, I have noted that, *temp.* Edward I., the name of Arkholme in Melling Parish was spelled *Erghum*.

,, 16, col. 1, line 29, for "Bill" read "Roll."

,, 59, col. 2, last line, for "Feversall" read "Teversall."

,, 111, col. 2, line 13, for "died, suddenly, at his house, &c.," read, "died, suddenly, on Brock-holes-brow, whilst out walking."

Contents.

	Page
Foundation of Preston as a Free Borough	1
Note by Mr. N. Grimshaw on the Date of Henry the Second's Charter	2
The Earliest Charters, by Henry II., John, Henry III., and Edward II.	3
An Early Preston Deed—De Preston Family	5
Ancient Liberties and Free Customs of the Burgesses of Preston	6
The Guild Merchant of 1328	7
Kuerden's MS. Record of that Guild	8
Charter of Richard II.	9
The Guild Merchant of 1397	10
Guild Roll of 1397—Local Surnames on the Roll	10
William de Ergham, Mayor of the Guild	10
Orders of the Guild	11
De Hoghton and De Hacconshawe Families, &c.	12
Charter of Henry IV.	12
Charter of Henry V.	13
The Guild Merchant of 1415	13
Names on the Guild Roll, and Guild Orders	14
Charter of Henry VI.	15
The Supposed Guild in 1429	15
The Guild Merchant of 1459	15
Names on the Guild Roll—the Borough Seal	16
The Guild Orders	17
The Guild Merchant of 1500	17
The Guild Mayor and Aldermen	17
Prescriptive Form of holding the Guild	18
The Guild Merchant of 1542	18
Names on the Guild Roll	18
Articles of the Guild	19
Charter of Philip and Mary	20
The Guild Merchant of 1562	20
Names on the Guild Roll	20
Orders of the Guild	21
Dates of Holding the Guild	22
Manner of Election of Officers of the Corporation in the 16th Century	23
Charter of Elizabeth in 1566	24
Suit respecting the Ulnage of Cloths made in Preston A.D. 1571	26
Suit of Lawrence Wall against William Hodgkinson in 1582	29
The Guild Merchant of 1582	30
Names on the Guild Roll	30
George Walton, gent., Mayor of the Guild	31
Notables at the Guild	31
Orders of the Guild	31

CONTENTS.

	Page
A Feud in the Preston Corporation in 1582	33
Orders made by the Council in 1598	33
Mayors of Preston in the Sixteenth Century	34
The Guild Merchant of 1602	34
Names on the Guild Roll	35
Henry Catterall, gent., Mayor of the Guild	35
Orders of the Guild	36
Orders made by the Council in 1612 and in 1616	37
James I. at Preston in 1617	38
Henry Breres, gent., Recorder in 1617	38
The Guild Merchant of 1622	38
William Preston, gent., Mayor of the Guild	38
Names on the Guild Roll	39
Orders of the Guild	40
Creation of the Drapers', Mercers', and Grocers' Company in 1628	41
The Plague at Preston in 1630-1	42
Subscription to pay the Cost of Renewing the Charter in 1635	43
The Guild Merchant of 1642	44
Names on the Guild Roll	44
Edmund Werden, gent., Mayor of the Guild	45
Adam Mort, gent., nominated Mayor in 1642	46
Orders of the Guild	47
Levy upon Tenants of the Town in 1650	47
The Guild Merchant of 1662	49
In-Burgesses of the Guild	49
James Hodgkinson, gent., Mayor of the Guild	49
Hodgkinson Family	50
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	51
Orders of the Guild	51
Manner of Holding a Councell	53
Kuerden's Statement respecting the Guild Orders of 1662	54
Accounts of the Guild	55
First Charter of Charles II., 1662-3	56
Items from the Council Book, 1662-1682	57
The Guild Merchant of 1682	59
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	59
Roger Sudell, gent., Mayor of the Guild	60
Orders of the Guild	60
Dr. Kuerden the Antiquary	61
Kuerden's Description of Preston	61
Kuerden's Account of the Manner of Holding the Guild Merchant	62
Officers of the Guild in 1682	64
Wroe's Guild Sermon, 1682	66
Gipps' Guild Sermon, 1682	67
Accounts of the Guild	68
Second Charter of Charles II., 1684-5	68
Items from the Council Book, 1682-1702	69
Order Concerning the Town's Records in 1698	71

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Guild Merchant of 1702	71
Josias Gregson, gent., Mayor of the Guild	71
In-Burgesses of the Guild	72
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	73
Orders of the Guild	73
Thoresby's Notice of the Guild	74
Items from the Council Book, 1702-22	75
The Guild Merchant of 1722	76
Edmund Asheton, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	76
Roll of the Guild	77
In-Burgesses of the Guild	78
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	79
Orders of the Guild	80
Heywood's Lines on the Guild	81
Accounts of the Guild	81
Items from the Council Book, 1722-42	81
Constitution of the Borough described in 1741	83
Custom of the Borough touching the Election of Burgesses	83
The Guild Merchant of 1742	84
Henry Farrington, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	85
In-Burgesses of the Guild	85
Orders of the Guild	87
Accounts of the Guild	87
Items from the Council Book, 1742-62	87
The Guild Merchant of 1762	89
In-Burgesses of the Guild	90
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	91
Robert Parker, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	91
Description of the Festivities	92
Moon's Account of the Guild	92
Nobility and Gentry at the Guild	95
Sergent's Tract of the Guild	98
Stuart's Tract of the Guild	99
Pictorial Representation of the Guild Procession	99
Mercers', Grocers', &c., Guild Dinner Bills	100
Items from the Council Book, 1762-81	101
The Guild Merchant of 1782	102
In-Burgesses of the Guild	102
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	104
Notabilities admitted as Freemen	104
Richard Atherton, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	104
Description of the Guild	105
Rev. Thos. Wilson's Verses on the Guild	107
The Guild Merchant of 1802	108
In-Burgesses of the Guild	109
Foreign Burgesses of the Guild	110
Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	110
Description of the Guild	112
The Procession of Trades	113

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Ladies' Procession	114
The Masqued Ball	116
Lord Justice Erskine and the Guild	117
Accounts of the Guild	118
The Guild Merchant of 1822	120
Programme of the Guild	120
In-Burgesses of the Guild	122
Descriptions of the Guild	124
The Trades' and Ladies' Processions	125
The Fancy Costume Ball	133
Charter of George IV., 1828	135
Municipal Corporations Act and Reform of Preston Corporation, 1835	135
The Guild Merchant of 1842	136
Preliminaries of the Guild	136
Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	137
Descriptions of the Guild	137
The Guild Merchant of 1862	143
Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Mayor of the Guild	144
Descriptions of the Guild	144
The Corporation Procession	144
Laying of the Corner-stone of the New Town Hall	145
Procession of Friendly Societies	145
The Procession of Trades	146
Procession of Sunday School Children	147
The Costume Ball	147
Accounts of the Guild	148
Bibliography of the Guilds	148
List of Recorders of Preston	149
List of Town Clerks and Clerks of the Guild	149
Arrangements for the Guild of 1882	150

Memorials of the Guilds.

THE great antiquity of Preston as a Corporate Town and seat of associated communities of privileged artificers and traders, is a fact of general public cognizance, and one upon which the Townsfolk have time out of mind been wont to pride themselves; but the precise date on which Preston was originally constituted a Free Borough by King's Charter, is, and we fear must remain, a question of doubt. We have absolute surety on the point that by a Charter of Henry the Second, of which the text is preserved, the town acquired corporate distinctions and advantages which it did not enjoy previously; and although that charter is undated, and has been referred to different years of that monarch's reign between 1160 and 1185, the grounds stated below are sufficient to warrant the event of this enfranchisement being set down approximately in the year 1179. The uncertain element is as to whether Preston had received a prior Charter, conferring lesser powers, from another King, Henry the First. This is a matter of import from the historical standpoint, for could it be established that the tradition that Henry the First gave a Charter to Preston in the first year of his reign is true, the proof would extend backward the civic life of Preston by nearly eighty years, and bring its foundation as a borough-town to within thirty-four years of the Norman Conquest of England, by Charter from one of the sons of William the Conqueror. The evidence of this is imperfect, however, and certain circumstances seem to conflict with it. On the one side there is the certificate in possession of the Corporation, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Walmesley, Recorder of Preston, and a learned lawyer and judge in the reign of Elizabeth, that he had seen a Charter granted by King Henry the First, in the first year of this reign (A.D. 1100) to the burgesses of Preston. Besides this, in a lawsuit in the 13th Eliz. (1571), which we may hereafter have occasion again to notice, the Mayor and Commonalty of Preston, being defendants against the Queen's Aulnager, claimed the special right of ulnage within the borough "by grant from *King Henry the First*." Again, early in the seventeenth century, certain of the trading companies of Preston, petitioning the Privy Council, set forth that "the Borough of Preston, by the Charter of *King Henry the First*, the first year of his said late highness' raigne, was made a Corporation," &c. And an eminent antiquary, visiting Preston nearly two centuries back, states that he was shown the Charters, and learned that the oldest was by Henry I. It is quite unaccountable that all these parties, three of whom are express in their reference to the Charter of Henry the First, as the first grant of corporate rights to the townsmen, should have so stated if no such Charter had ever existed. They could not surely have all mistaken Henry the Second's Charter, of unmentioned date, for one of Henry the First, in the first year of his reign. On the other side is the fact that neither original nor copy of a Charter to Preston by Henry I. is now to be met with. The original, indeed, might well have perished, as those of later Charters have; but we should have expected to have found it recited with the others in the subsequent Royal Charters. We shall see below that Edward the Third, in his Charter of 1328, recites the former grants of Henry II., John, and Henry III., but does not name any grant of Henry I. If, then, Henry the First did grant certain franchises to the men of Preston, they were not confirmed or recognised by his successors, when they proceeded to bestow their favours. Still, it must be noted that Henry the Second in his Charter does not speak of creating Preston into a free borough, but refers to "my burgesses of Preston" as already existing. With these remarks we may leave the point in question for the judgment of the reader.

It is, moreover, unknown when the burgesses of Preston first held a Guild Merchant. The privilege of so doing was, at all events, made theirs by the Charter of Henry II., in or about A.D. 1179. Yet there is no existent record of a Guild Merchant earlier than that in the second Edward III. (1328). Are we to suppose that the burgesses suffered this important right of theirs to rest in abeyance nearly 150 years after it was granted? It is not likely. Unsettled as society was in England in that age, there must have been intervals of peace, of industrial activity, and of development of community life, during which it would be convenient and profitable to hold the Guild Merchant, and to exercise and declare publicly the liberties and free customs to such Guild Merchant appertaining. We think, therefore, that two or three Guilds may have been held between 1179 and 1328. To one there is incidental reference in the Guild Orders promulgated at the Guild Merchant of 1328, a copy of which Kuerden, the Preston antiquary of the 17th century, made, now deposited in the Heralds' Office;—those orders incorporate sundry "orders of a precedent Guild." That precedent Guild would occur some time in the second half of the 13th century. The coming celebration of the Guild, instead of being reckoned the 24th of the series, would doubtless be the 26th or 27th if the record were complete; and they would be spread at regular or irregular intervals over the whole 700 years since the Charter of Henry the Second was granted.

Date of Henry the Second's Charter.

The following observations by Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., sometime Town Clerk of Preston and subsequently twice Guild Mayor at the Guilds of 1802 and 1822, copied from a Manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Grimshaw, now in possession of the proprietor of *The Guardian*, are of value as bearing upon the question of the probable date of the Charter of Henry the Second to the Burgesses of Preston.

"The Charter of Henry the Second to the Burgesses of Preston is said, in the Books of the Corporation, to have been granted in the 10th year of his reign. On what authority this is founded does not appear, but the correctness of it may justly be disputed; for the following reasons tend strongly to shew that it was granted about Christmas, in the 26th year of his reign [1179]. All the Charters of Henry the Second are without date, and therefore circumstances must be adduced to prove the period of its being granted. Henry the Second conquered Ireland in 1171; he sailed on ——, landed at Waterford on the Eve of St. Luke's Day (17th October) in the 17th year of his reign, the forty-first of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1171; and after passing his Winter there, he set sail for England on Easter Monday, 1172, from Wexford. He made his son John Lord of Ireland, in the 23rd year of his reign, but Henry himself never took upon him that title. John took it, and many of our Sovereigns after him. The great Men of his reign who are witnesses to the Charter are, the Bishops, Geoffrey of Ely (Geoffrey Riddell, Bishop of Ely), and John of Norwich (John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich); the Earls Godfrey de Lucy, William de Maundeville (Earl of Essex and Albermarle), Ranulph (or Ralph) de Glanville, Hugh de Cresse, Ralph Fitz Stephens, Bertrand de Verd, and Hugh de Laci; and it is given at Winchester. Now John of Oxford was not made Bishop of Norwich until 1175, eleven years after the 10th Henry II., which of itself is evident proof against the Charter being granted in his 10th year. Glanville, Hugh de Cresse, the Bishop of Ely and Norwich, Bertrand de Verd, and others were made Justices Itinerant upon the Circuits in 1176, the 22nd Hen. II.; and Glanville was appointed Ruler of Yorkshire in 1179, in which year Henry held his Christmas at Winchester, in the 26th year of his reign; where the Charter purports to have been granted. And this supposition is confirmed by Maddox in his History of the Exchequer, who says that Preston was made a Burg, or Borough, by Henry the Second, in the 26th year of his reign, when the Men thereof gave One Hundred Marks to have by Charter the same Liberties that the Men of Newcastle had, for the confirmation of which they paid (2nd King John) Sixty Marks and four Chaseurs or Dogs. And in the next year the Men of Preston were fined Ten Marks and a Palfrey to have Peace touching a Plaint which Theobald Walter had brought against them touching the Gibbet and Gaol in Preston. (Maddox, Hist. Exch. pp. 274, 277, 345. Dr. Brady Of English Boroughs, p. 46.) Henry II. succeeded Stephen, who died on the 25th October, 1154. Henry II. and his Queen were crowned at Westminster Abbey, 19th December, 1154. The Charter of Henry the Second grants the same Liberties and Privileges to the Burgesses of Preston as he had granted to his Burgesses of Newcastle subter Linam, but what those were is not now known. There are in the Books of the Corporation of Preston copies of two Charters to Newcastle under Lime, but they are both of Henry III., one in the 19th and the other in the 35th years of his reign, and consequently neither of them can be the Charter alluded to in that of Henry II. No Charter is now to be found of Henry II. to Newcastle-under Lime, nor is any such known in that Borough. The Preston Charter of Henry II. is confirmed expressly by King John, Henry III., and several other Kings."

The Earliest Charters.

Subjoined are translations, made by Dr. Lingard, of the five earliest of the Royal Charters granted to the Town of Preston, those, namely, of Henry the Second, given at Winchester, probably in the year 1179; of John, given at Mans, in France, in 1199; two of Henry the Third, given respectively at Westminster, in 1227, and at Windsor, in 1252; and one of Edward the Third, given at Westminster in 1328. These five charters were all granted prior to the holding of the first Guild Merchant in Preston of which there remains a record, in the year 1328, excepting the fifth given in the same year.

I. Charter of Henry II. (*circa* 1179).—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiees, sheriffs, and all his officers and liege-men throughout England, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted, and by this my present Charter have confirmed to my Burgesses of Preston, all the same liberties and free customs which I have given and granted to my Burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Wherefore I will and firmly command, that my aforesaid Burgesses of Preston have and hold, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully, and wholly, and honourably, both within the Borough and without the Borough, all those liberties and free customs (saving my right of administering justice) which the Burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyne have, as I have granted, and by my Charter confirmed them to the aforesaid Burgesses of Newcastle. Witnesses: The Bishops G. [Godfrey] of Ely and J. [John] of Norwich. The Earls Godfrey de Lucy, William de Maundeville, Ranulf de Glanville, Hugh de Crese, Ralf Fitzstephens, Bertrand de Verd, Hugh de Lacy. At Winchester.

II. Charter of King John (A.D. 1199).—John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves and all his bailiffs and liegemen, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to the Burgesses of Preston, all the liberties and free customs which the Lord Henry our Father gave, granted, and by his Charter confirmed to the same Burgesses, the whole toll of the Wapentake Hundred of Amounderness, and a Free Fair at Preston, at the Assumption of St. Mary, to last for Eight days. Moreover, we have granted to them the right of pasturage in the Forest which is called Fulwood, and out of the Forest itself as much as they shall want towards building their Town, on the view of our Foresters. Wherefore we will and firmly command, that the Burgesses aforesaid have and hold the aforementioned liberties and free eustoms, as well those which our Father gave to them, as those which we have granted of our own gift, freely and quietly, fully and wholly, peaceably and honourably, after the best and most free manner, in which they ever held the said liberties in the time of King Henry our Father, and as the Charter of the said Henry and our Charter, which we made to them while we were Earl of Meriton, reasonably testify. Witnesses: Geoffrey archbishop of York, H. bishop of Sarum, R. bishop of St. Andrew's, Robert Earl of Leicester, John de Pratell, Warin de Glapion, William de Cantilupe, Peter de Stock. Given by the hands of Simon, archdeacon of Wells, and of John de Grey, at Mans, the eighteenth of October, in the first year of our reign [1199].

III. Charter of Henry III. (A.D. 1227).—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, foresters, reeves, officers, and all his bailiffs and liegemen, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our Burgesses of Preston, all the liberties and free customs which the Lord Henry our Grandfather gave, granted, and by his Charter confirmed to the said Burgesses. We have granted also to the said Burgesses the whole Toll of the Wapentake Hundred of Amounderness, and a Free Fair at Preston, at the Assumption of St. Mary, to last Eight days. Moreover, we have granted to them the right of pasturage in the Forest which is called Fulwood, and out of the Forest itself as much as they shall want towards building their Town, on the view of our Foresters. Wherefore we will and firmly command, that the Burgesses aforesaid have and hold the aforesaid liberties and free customs, as well those which the Lord Henry our Grandfather gave to them as those others which the Lord John our Father granted them of his own gift, freely and quietly, fully and wholly, peaceably and honourably, after the best and most free manner, in which they ever held the said liberties in the time of King Henry our Grandfather, and as the Charter of King Henry our Grandfather, and of King John our Father (which they have thereupon) reasonably testify. Witnesses: The lords bishops, Joseelin of Bath, Richard of Sarum, Peter of Winton, Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent, our justiciary, G. Earl of Glouecster and Hereford, Ralf Fitznicholas and Richard de Argent, our seneschals, Hugh de Neville, Henry de Cappell, and others. Given by the hand of the reverend father, Ralph, bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the sixteenth day of March, in the eleventh year of our reign [1227].

IV. Second Charter of Henry III. (A.D. 1252).—Henry, by the grace of God, King of Englaud, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, reeves, officers, and all his bailiffs and liegemen, greeting. Whereas it is known to us by an Inquisition which we caused to be taken by our Sheriff of Lancaster that three hundred and twenty-four acres of land, as well of the old as of the new purprestnre [appropriation], whieh our Burgesses of Preston in Amounderness have made under our enelosure of Fulwood, belong to our Borough of Preston, and not to the said enclosure (which purprestnre reaches to the following boundaries, to wit: along the rivulet of Ennisbroek at Ribbleton, as far as where that rivulet falls into the water of Sannocke, and so proceeding along that water of Sannocke as far as the old dyke, which is the division between Preston and Tulketh) we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed for ourselves and our heirs, that the Burgesses aforesaid and their heirs shall have that purprestnre for ever; and that

on the moor towards our wood of Fulwood, without the cover of the said wood, and within the said boundaries, they may break up ground, and bring it into cultivation as they shall please, without any impeachment of our foresters or verderors; yet so that they come not within forty perches of the cover of the said wood. Saving also to the Burgesses aforesaid, and their heirs aforesaid, their right of turbary and pasturage on the said moor, and of sufficient underwood in the same wood, without waste or impeachment of our foresters or verderors aforesaid. Wherefore we will and strictly command, for ourselves and our heirs, that our Burgesses aforesaid, and their heirs, possess for ever the aforesaid purpresture, with its appurtenances, according to the boundaries and divisions aforesaid, together with the rights of turbary, pasturage, and underwood, and other liberties and free customs appertaining to the said purpresture as is aforesaid. Witnesses: Guy of Lusignan, and William of Valence, our brothers; John de Grey, Master William de Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry; Robert de Muschegros, Robert Wallerand, Bartholomew Picche, Eubulo de Montibus, Robert le Norris, Ralf de Bakepuz, Imbert Pugeys, and others. Given under our hand, at Windsor, the 29th day of October, in the thirty-seventh year of our reign [1252].

V. Charter of Edward III. (A.D 1328).—Edward III., by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, justices, sheriffs, reeves, officers, and all his bailiffs and liegemen, greeting. We have seen a Charter of the lord Henry of illustrious memory, formerly King of England, our progenitor, in these words [recites the Charter of Henry II.]. We have seen also a certain other Charter, which the Lord John of illustrious memory, once King of England, our progenitor, made in these words [recites the Charter of John]. We have also seen a certain other Charter, which the lord Henry of illustrious memory, once King of England, our progenitor, made in these words [recites the first Charter of Henry III.]. We have seen also a certain other Charter which the aforesaid Henry, our progenitor, made in these words [recites the second Charter of Henry III]. Now We, allowing and approving the donations, grants, and confirmations aforesaid, grant and confirm the same, as far as lies in us, for us and our heirs, accordingly as the aforesaid Charters reasonably testify. We have granted, moreover, to the same Burgesses, that they and their heirs shall have for ever a Weekly Market in the aforesaid town of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, on the Wednesday, and a Fair in like manner every year, to last five days, to wit, on the vigil and the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, and on the three days next following, provided that market and that fair be not to the prejudice of the adjoining markets and adjoining fairs. Wherefore we will and strictly command for ourselves and our heirs that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs, have the aforesaid market and fair at the aforesaid town, with all the liberties and free customs appertaining to such market and fair, unless that market and that fair be to the prejudice of the adjoining markets and adjoining fairs, as is aforesaid. Witnesses: The Reverend fathers, H. bishop of Lincoln, our Chancellor; J. bishop of Ely; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March; Ralph Basset de Drayton; Gilbert Talbot, John de Wysham, steward of our household, and others. Given under our hand at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of November, the second year of our reign [1328].

The privileges granted by Henry the Second to the Burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyne, which are referred to in his Charter to Preston as to be equally enjoyed by the Burgesses of this Borough, were, that the Burgesses "have a Guild Merchant in the said Borough, with all liberties and free customs to such Guild Merchant in any wise belonging; and that they may pass through all our dominions with their merchandise, buying, selling and trafficking, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and honorably; and that they be quit from toll, passage, pontage, stallage, lastage, ulnage, and all other customs;" and further that the said free Burgesses should "receive all manner of security of peace, soc and sac, toll, infangthief, utfangthief, hang-wyte, home-sokyn, grythbryte, plyt-wyte, flyt-wyte, ford-wyte, fore-stall, child-wyte, wapentake, lastage, stallage, shoowynde, hundred, averpeny; and for all treasons, murders, felonies, ryots, the chattels of all felons, and all other customs and actions" throughout the King's dominions. The various liberties and usages expressed in the terms of this ancient grant may be mysterious to the traders of Preston in 1882, but they were well understood and duly valued by the Burgesses of Preston seven hundred years ago. It will be observed that by virtue of this oldest Royal Charter which has been preserved, the members of the trading companies of Preston had not only the exclusive command of the town's markets for the vending of their wares, but had free range over all the realm for the sale or barter of their merchandise. The Charter of King John, twenty years later, comfirmed these grants, and added the right of pasturage in the Royal Forest of Fulwood, and of cutting wood there sufficient for their uses in the erection of their houses within the town, at a period when timber was the staple material of these domestic structures. Henry the Third's first Charter confirmed the grants of Henry the Second, and the grant of John just mentioned, and added the grants of the whole toll of the Wapentake Hundred of Amounderness, and of an eight days' Free Fair at Preston. The same monarch by his second Charter in 1252 granted further to the Burgesses the unimpeached occupation for ever of 324 acres of land already partially appropriated by them, which had been recently proved by inquisition to belong to the borough, and not to the enclosure of Fulwood; and likewise the right to break up and bring into cultivation ground on the moor towards Fulwood; saving the common rights of cutting turf and of pasturage on the moor. And then the Charter of Edward the Third in 1328 confirmed each of the former grants and granted also to the Burgesses the right to have a weekly market in the town, and a yearly fair to last five days. At that date, when the first Guild Merchant of which we have any in-

formation was held, it will be allowed that the Burgesses of Preston had become endowed with a comprehensive series of privileges and free customs; and by the exercise of the same they had doubtless attained a position of singular mercantile importance and political distinction amongst the urban communities existing in the North of England at the commencement of the fourteenth century.

An official note made by Henry Rooke in 1768 attests that the National records contain returns relating to Preston, between the 1st year of King John and the 1st Henry V., the nature of which is thus briefly indicated:—

"Cart' Ao. 1mo Johannis.—Preston Com' Lancaster' Burg'—Libertates concess' &c.

"Cart' 2do Edw. III.; 2do Ric' II.; Cart' 2do Hen. IV.' et 1mo Hen' V.—Confirmatio Cartarum concess' Burg' de Preston in Amoundernes.

"Inquis' 19 Edw. II. (A.D. 1325).—Preston Villa in Amundernes de Maeremio habenda in foresta de ffellwode et alijs libertatibus.

"Claus' 11mo Hen' III.—Preston in Amundernes, Homines quod habeant mortuum Boscam in fforresta Regis de ffulwode.

"Fines 11mo Hen' III. & Libertatem, et Cart' 11mo Hen' III.—Preston Homines fecerunt finem de habenda confirmatio Libertatum et quod habeant Theolonium Wapentachij de Amundenes et Nundinas apud Preston et quod habeant pasturam vocat ffulwode."

In a perambulation of the King's forests in Lancashire, made in the 12th Henry III. (A.D. 1228), after the definition of the boundaries of the Forest of Fulwood occur these words:—"*Et homines de Preston debent habere meremium ad edificia sua et ad comburendam pasturam averiis suis.*" *(Lansd. MSS. cod. 559, fo. 55.)*

The above entries refer to the several rights acquired by the burgesses of Preston for having timber out of Fulwood Forest for building, and deadwood for fuel; the toll of the Wapentake of Amounderness; a fair at Preston, and the "pasture called ffulwode," for their cattle to graze upon.

An Early Preston Deed.

Almost any documentary relic of local relation which has been preserved during many centuries possesses some value, and here before us is a small oblong parchment, bearing date the 6th Edw. II. (1312), which, although it refers but to a private conveyance of land in Preston, yet is worth printing in this place on account of its mention of several members of chief Preston families living nearly 600 years since, as the De Prestons, Banastre, De Wygan, &c., and two citizens serving the office of Bailiff in the year 1312-13, about sixteen years prior to the holding of the first recorded Guild in 1328. The contracted latin of the original runs as follows:—

"Sciant oni's p'sentes et fut'ri q'd Ego Rob'tus fil' Will'i fil' Rog'i de Preston dedi concessi et hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi Henr' Banastr' de Preston et he'dibz suis v'l assignat's duas acras t're mei in villa de Preston cu' p'tinent's et unam Bodelond t're cum viginti quinq'z Bodesfall jacent in noua mora int' t'ram d'o Henr' ex una p'te et t'ram meam pr'am ex altera, Tenend' et h'ndam totam p'd'tam t'ram cu' suis p'tinent's d'to Henr' et h'edibus suis v'l assig'atis de capital' dno illius feodi p' s'vic' inde debita et consueta libere quiete integr' b'u et in pace cu omnibz lib'tatibz et asiam'tis tante t're in villa de Preston ptin'tibz. Et Ego vero p'd't's Robtus et he'des mei totam p'd'tam t'ram cu' p'tinent' d'to Henr' et h'edibz suis v'l assig'atis contr' o'nis gentas in petuu' warantizabim's et defendem's. In cui's rei testimoniu' hinc p'sen' carte sigillu' meu' apposui. Hijs testibz, Will's fil Joh'i, Ad' de Byri', t'nc Ball'is de Preston, Rob'to fil Rog'i, Will'o fil Paulini, Joh'e' fil Rob'ti, Rog'o Sally, Alex'o Tirrel, Will'o de Wygan, et als'. Dat' apud Preston die Sabt' in festo s'a Matthie a'plei. Anno regni Regis Edwardi fil' Regis Edwardi Sexto."

The purport of this deed is to make known that Robert de Preston, who was son of William, who was son of Roger de Preston, had granted unto Henry Banastre of Preston two acres of his land in the town of Preston and one "bodelond" of land with 25 "bodefall" lying upon the *New Moor* between the land of the said Henry Banastre and Robert de Preston; to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service due and accustomed with all liberties and easements pertaining in the town of Preston. The witnesses are, William son of John, and Adam de Byri, then Bailiffs of Preston; Robert son of Roger, William son of Paulinus, and four others. Given at Preston the Sabbath in the feast of St. Matthew, the 6th year of the reign of Edward son of Edward. Of the family De Preston, which had its surname from the town, and for many generations had considerable landed estate in Preston, three consecutive generations are named in the above deed; and the first scion, Roger de Preston, father of William and grandsire of Robert the possessor in 1312, must have lived about A.D. 1220-1260 or so. Adam de Byri, named in the deed as one of the Bailiffs in 1312, had been returned to Parliament in 1298 as one of the Representatives of Preston; another of the witnesses, William son of Paulinus, was returned as Member for Preston in 1295 and 1300; and a third witness, Robert son of Roger, was elected to sit in Parliament for Preston in 1306.

The Ancient Liberties and Free Customs of the Burgesses of Preston.

A very ancient parchment—older probably than any of the Charters the originals of which now exist—is amongst the muniments of the Corporation of Preston, which is known as the "Costumal," or record of the Liberties and free Customs of the Burgesses of Preston. It bears no date, but the style of the writing suggests that it must have been executed sometime in the thirteenth century,—it may be soon after the extension of the liberties granted to the Burgesses by the Charters of Henry II., the second of which is dated 1252. The Costumal is written, as all documents of the period are, in contracted Latin, by no means easy to decipher, even where the parchment is still intact, and in some places it is frayed away. It has been backed with a piece of stiff paper. This document has received considerable attention from antiquaries, who regard it as a most curious relic of old English civic regulation. In Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," printed some sixty years ago, is inserted an indifferent lithographed imitation, professing to be a *fac-simile*, of the Preston Costumal, and a translation is added of portions of it. A full translation appears in the first edition of Baines's "History of Lancashire" (1836), and this is reprinted in Hardwick's "History of Preston." The late Mr. Harland was not satisfied with either the previous copies or translation of the document, and he furnished to Dobson and Harland's "History of Preston Guild" (1862) a version which may safely be commended as the most accurate which has been printed. We shall not reproduce Mr. Harland's translation at length, but take the liberty of extracting a few of the more curious items from it. For example, it is ordained that "if any one wish to be made a burgess, he shall come into Court and give to the Reeve (or Mayor) 12d., and shall take his burgage from the Pretors (or Bailiffs)"; also, "when any burgess shall receive his burgage, and it shall be a void place, the Reeve shall admit him, so that he shall erect his burgage (or house) within forty days, upon a forfeiture." "Also, the amerciament in our Court shall not exceed 12d., unless for toll carried away, and then [it] shall be 12s." "Also, if a burgess shall buy any bargain or any merchandise, and give earnest, and he who sold shall repent of his bargain, he shall double the earnest; but if the buyer shall have handled the goods, he shall either have the merchandize or 5s. from the seller." "Also, if any burgess shall have drink for sale, he shall sell according to the assize (fixed price) made by the burgesses." "Also, no one can be a burgess unless he have a burgage of 12 feet in front." Thus the smallest house or shop of a Preston Burgess in the 13th century had a 12ft. frontage to the street. "Also, if any one be taken for theft or breach of trust, and be condemned, he who is sued shall do (or execute) justice." Also, the Bailiff of the Court "may take for his toll, for one cart or cart-load, twopence; for one horse-load, one penny; and for a pack on a man's back, one halfpenny; and for a man's load or burden, one halfpenny; for a horse sold, twopence; for an ox or a cow, a penny; for five sheep, a penny; for five swine, a penny." "Also, if a burgess marry his daughter or granddaughter to any one, he may marry her without the license of any one." "Also, a burgess may make an oven upon his ground, and take for his furnage for one horse-load of flour or meal, one halfpenny, and he whose meal or corn it shall be shall find wood to heat the oven." "If any one cometh into our town who ought to give toll, if he shall withhold it beyond the market-day, he shall be amerced 12d." "Also, when any burgess shall be desirous to sell his burgage, his next of kin is to buy that burgage of his before any other," &c. "Also, if a burgess of the town die a sudden death, his wife and his heirs shall quietly have all his chattels and lands," &c. "Also, the wife of the deceased may marry whomsoever she please." "Also, a burgess hath common pasture everywhere, except in cornfields, meadows, and hayes." "Also, it shall not be lawful for regrators to buy anything which shall be sold on a market-day to a regrator, until the vesper bell be rung in the evening, nor in any day of the week until that which he bought shall have been in the town for one night." "Also, the burgesses shall not go in any expedition unless with the lord [of the fee] himself, unless they may be able to return on the same day." "Also, it is the custom of the borough that no burgess ought to be taken for an accusation by the lord or by the reeve [or Mayor] if he have sufficient pledges. So of claim made of a burgess by any knight, whosoever the knight may be; if duel be adjudged between the burgess and the knight, the knight may not change, unless it be found that he ought not to fight." Such were some of the conditions of citizenship in Preston in the reigns of the Plantagenets. The document ends:—"This is the law of Preston in Aumundreness, which they have from the Breton Law."

The reign of Edward the Second, from 1307 to 1327, was a time of continual political troubles in England, and of heavy reverses to English arms, the consequence of the incapacity and unpopularity of the King. The Scots under Robert Bruce having overthrown Edward's army at Bannockburn in June, 1314, the undefended inhabitants of these northern counties lay at their mercy during the greater portion of the succeeding ten years, and were spoiled most cruelly. In 1317 and 1318, the Scottish fighting men, who knew how to combine freebooting with soldiering, pushed across the border in great

bodies, and penetrated unchecked into the valleys of West Yorkshire and North Lancashire, as far south as Gisburn in Ribblesdale and Skipton in Airedale. But the most destructive invasion by the clansmen was in the summer of 1322, when Bruce led his army through the north-western districts of England, and did not pause until he had reached the centre of Lancashire. Bruce probably made the town of Preston his head-quarters at the point of his furthest advance in that expedition. He certainly occupied the town, and when he quitted it, on commencing his retreat, one may conceive that his Scots had cleared it of all portable articles, and completed their devastation by setting its moot-hall and many of its timbered burgage-tenements on fire. In Ridpath's "Border History," under the year 1322, is this passage:—"The delay of the expedition (into Scotland) intended by the English, gave encouragement and opportunity to the Scots to make an inroad into England in June; but they made a much more formidable one in the beginning of July. In this incursion Robert Bruce having, with a choice band of his men, entered England nigh Carlisle, spoiled the Monastery of Holm, and advanced thence along the coast to Lancaster; where, being joined by a body of his forces that had made their way through the interior parts under the Earl of Murray and the Lord Douglas, he marched on to Preston, eighty miles within England, and some of his marauders even spread themselves several miles to the south of Preston. A few religious houses were the only places that escaped the ravages made in this long progress; and the Scottish army returning with much booty, encamped five days near Carlisle, while their detachments destroyed the crop and everything else in that neighbourhood. During this inroad the Scots were in England three weeks and three days, from July 1st to 24th" [1322]. It would by this statement be from about the 10th to the 14th of July, 1322, that the Scots were in Preston and its neighbourhood. At this time they occupied Ribchester village and church, and drove cattle off the pastures of Samlesbury and other townships in Ribblesdale to supply themselves with meat for their return march. The Burgesses of Preston could have but partially recovered from their losses caused by these depredations when they held their next Guild Merchant six years later.

The Guild Merchant of 1328.

The Corporation Muniments contain neither the Roll of Freemen, Orders of the Court, nor any documentary vestige of the Guild Merchant held in the year 1328. When and how the records of this Guild were destroyed or disappeared we do not know, but some portion of them must have existed down to the seventeenth century, for Dr. Kuerden at that period copied the Guild Orders of 1328, probably from the original parchment, but one cannot help wishing that Kuerden had stated at the head of his manuscript the source of his information. In an account of the Borough and its Guilds Merchant ascribed to Dr. Kuerden he does say that some of the records had been destroyed as early as the reign of Edward the Third:—"The Burgesses of Preston," he writes, "have held and kept many sundry Gild Merchauts within this Burrough, as may and doth appeare within the Records and Gild Books that yet remain extant and in being, though some I conceive to be omitted, as oue Gild in H. [Henry] 6th dayes occasioned, as I conceive, in those distractions and Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of Lancaster and York; auother Gild Merchant omitted to be kept in K. H. 8th dayes, occasioned, as may be thought, by the Revolutions at that time in Church affayrs; the rest that are wanting may be through the loss of Records in K. Edw. the 3rd dayes, whenas the Scottish army burnt the Burrough of Preston to the very ground." Kuerden here confuses the separate questions as to occasions on which the holding of the Guilds might have been abandoned or postponed on account of the disturbed state of the realm, and as to the destruction of records of Guilds which had actually been held. The burning of the town by the Scots mentioned as having happened in the days of the third Edward must be supposed to be a distinct occurrence from the occupation and pillage of the borough by the army of Robert Bruce in 1322, to which refereuce has been made above, for that was in the time of the second Edward. If the original Orders of this Guild survived in Kuerdeu's day—and he either copied from the original or from an earlier rescript—the Roll of Free Burgesses at that Guild would, we surmise, have been preserved with them. Both are lost, however, and there is room for suspicion that these were among certain records of the borough which certainly had been entrusted on loan to Kuerden, and which he had failed to restore at the time of his death. Be that as it may, we have to go to the manuscript collections of Kuerden deposited in the Heralds' Office for the few particulars to be learnt of the procedures at the Guild Merchant of 1328. The MS. of his edited by Mr. Johu Taylor supplies this brief reference to the eveut:—"In 2d of K. Edward 3d, there is mention made of a Grand or Gild Court, holden at Prestou, in Amouudernes, before Aubert the son of Robert, Maior, and William the son of Paulin and Roger of the Wich, Balives of the same Towne; ou Munday after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, the yeare raigning of K. Edward 3d after the Couquest the 2d, and at that said Guild divers Orders confirm'd that had been made at a precedent Guild."

Mr. Edward Baines extracted from the fourth volume of the Kuerden MSS. in the Heralds' College

in London the text of the Guild Orders of 1328 as there set down, and printed it in the first edition, published in 1836, of his "History of Lancashire." In Dobson and Harland's "History of Preston Guild" an altered version appears with the spelling modernised. By way of variety, we quote the Orders in the ancient orthography as given by Baines. The first line of the manuscript, "First Gild Merchant at Preston," is evidently Kuerden's own, and not taken from his original; the expression "first Guild" conflicts plainly with the line in the text which runs, "Orders of a *precedent* Guild." It is but one of numerous instances of Kuerden's want of exactitude as a chronicler.

First [?] *Gild Merchant at Preston*, 2 *Edw. III.*

Aubred the son of Robt: Gild 2 E. 3.

A Maire Court holden at Preston in Aundyrness before Aubred the son of Robert, Majore [Mayor], Will' the son of Rog' Paulin and Rog' of the Wyche balifes of the same towne on Monday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist the yere of the raigne of King Edward the third, after the Conquest of England the second.

"1. First hit is ordered be assent and consent of the same maire, balives and burges with all the hole comonalte of the same towne of Preston, divers pointes and ordinances for the profit and welfare of the same towne to all manner of burges in our Gild Merchand to have and to use them and theire successors for evermore as hit is after written.

"2. Also the same Maire, balifes and burges, with all the comonalte be hole assent and consent have ordered that it shall be lefull [lawful] to the sayd Maior baliffes and burges there heyres and successors to sett a Gyld Marchand at every xx. yere end or ever if they have nede to conferme chayrters or other distres that longis to oure Francis [belongs to our franchise].

"3. Also the same Maior, Balyfs and Burges be hole assent and consent have ordered that no mayre for the yere being in time of oure Gyld Marchand holding, ne other officer, shall have no manner of fees, but they go hole to the maior at the renewing of the Gyld and refreshing of oure towne.

"4. Also the same Maior, balives and burges be assent and consent have ordent [ordained] for euer that ther sal no burges son the whieh his father is made burges be oure court roll and oute of oure Gyld Marchand, that it be not lefull to none borne to be free in other freedomes ne libertyes that longes [belongs] to the enfransys of oure towne, nor his oath to be resseved in none of [our] court till the time be that he has perchest his enfransys [freedom] at our Maire Court as his father did before, and if he be sworne his freedome to be of no value.

"5. Also the same Maire, baliffes and burges with all the comonalte have ordent be a hole assent and consent that all manner of burges the which is made burges be court roll and oute of the Gyld Marchand, shall never be maire, ne Bale [bailiff], ne Serjeand, but onlie the burges the which the name be in the Gyld Marchand last made before; for the King gyves the freedom to the burges which arne in the Gyld and to none other.

Orders of a Precedent Guild.

"6. Also the same Mayre, Baliffes and Burges be assent and consent have ordert in the tyme of our last Gyld Marchand had, that all those that no freedome have be [by] Gyld Marchand, they to be fynyt [fined] be the Mayre and be the xij. of the C [comonaltye] the whech the names arryn [are in] the said Gyld Merchand before.

"7. Also the same Maire and baliffes and burges be holle assent and consent, if ther be any burges of oure towne longing that take partie with anie mon to helpe him or to strengh him agaynes the peyce and will not com to his Mayre to help him and strengh hym to make peyce that then hyt be lefull to oure Mayre and to his successors to discharge hym of his freedome for ever and his tol to be taken dayle att hym, as a fals untrew and fals forsworne.

"8. Also the same Mayre and Burges be a hole assent and consent for ever have ordent that all oure bailiffs of oure towne make ther accountys dule and trule within the yere, and after the daye of ther accountys made, they shal have xl dayes respyte to gedyr and bring up the cornyr geldys, that then it be lefull to oure maire bailiffs and burges and to ther successors to attach ther bodyes till they have broght in all the comyn geldys every peny with the average.

"9. Also the same Maire balyffes and burges be a hole assent and consent [have ordent] that all maner of burges yt have bene Mayres and balyffes be foretyne that they shall noght entermeyte ham [them] we well have emong the xxiiij in tyme of oure election being, but they resett upon the benche with oure mayre as aldermen and if any of ham so do or mell hym emong the xxiiij [shall forfeit] his libertye to the comyns or els to pay the fyne xxs.

"10. Also the Mayre, baliffes and burges bo a hole assent and consent haue ordent, if it happyne onne of oure burges fall in age and in necesitye of gooddys that he may noght hold howse, ne craft, ne bying and sellyng that he may not be of power to pay his freedome be yeare, yet he shall be free in all our libertyes yt longys to oure towne and enfranceys as he was before it was that he be faulyn into that great necessitie of poverte.

"11. Also the same Mayre, baliffes, and burges be a hole assent and consent have grant att oure fayre time that every potter and panner due they byg a both [booth] in oure pauement that theire toll be xxd. and euere pewtrer xd. euere bower xd. evere sadler xd. evere coteler xd. evere pakre ivd. also evere occupation that pays a jd. the toll on a Saturday doubull [double] at the fayre tyme.

"12. Also the same Mayre, balyffes, and burges be assent and consent have ordent that ther shall be no manner of burges fre to buye ne sell cante trippys of schepe ne harras of horses ne no manner of beastys if he ne be occupyed att his hows or in his plogh.

"13. Also the same Maire, bailiffes and burgess be assent and consent have ordent that no burgess ne other man shall have no schepe ne gayte ne scabbyt horsys in our fyldes ne in oure comyn pastures on payne of jd. as off as they are taken a gayt xld.; a scabbyt horse to be brent [burnt].

"Geffyn and ratifyit in our comyn selle [seale] the place daye and yere before sayd."

A question presents itself, whether any Guild Merchant was held in the interval between that of 1328 above referred to and the next Guild on record, in the year 1397. The absence of any documentary evidence of such Guild or Guilds in the middle of the fourteenth century is not by itself conclusive against the supposition, since the Corporation records of highest antiquity are so manifestly incomplete. The vacant space of time is long—sixty-nine years; and if no Guild were held within it, the continuity of burgatorial privilege and of family inheritance in the same, which was a main object of the Guilds as set occasions for the renewal of their freedom by the burgesses, and the admission of their sons would have been broken by the absence of any celebration during an interval equal to two full generations of men. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a second Guild in the reign of Edward III., that lasted fifty years (1327-1377), may have been held from twenty to twenty-five years after the first, or between 1348 and 1353. Still more probable is it that the accession of a new King, and the conferment of a new Charter by him shortly afterwards, would be signalised by the holding of a Guild Merchant, which would fall somewhere between 1377 and 1379. That would leave nearly twenty years from the conjectured Guild near the commencement of the Second Richard's reign and the next Guild which did happen in 1397, two years before the deposition of King Richard. Although, then, the holding of a Guild within twenty years or so of that of 1328, may have been prevented (according to a tradition repeated by Kuerden) by the invasion of the Scots in the autumn of 1346, which ended in their total defeat at Nevill's Cross, or by the dreadful visitation of the Plague, which occurred in the summer of 1348 and lasted two years, there was nothing to prevent the appointment of a Guild twenty years later, near the date when the Borough received its sixth Royal Charter.

Charter of Richard II.

The Charter granted by Richard the Second to the Burgesses of Preston in the second year of his reign (A.D. 1379) is yet possessed by the Corporation, and excepting the mere fragment of King John's Charter, is the oldest of the Preston Charters which has escaped perdition. It is a goodly example of a Royal Charter of that age, finely and boldly engrossed in the Court hand of the fourteenth century, and pendant is the Great Seal of that monarch, the middle portion being intact, and showing the well-known insignia of the seals of the Plantagenets in bold relief. The parchment is mounted upon a sheet of stout white paper. Dr. Lingard has printed and translated only that portion of the Charter which is recited in the later Charter of Queen Elizabeth; but the first paragraphs are simply recapitulations of the grants of former Kings, and having already inserted these prior Charters it were superfluous to repeat their substance. The confirmation by Richard the Second is reduced to vernacular as follows:—

Now we, allowing and approving the donations, grants, and confirmations aforesaid, and all and everything in the said Charter of our Grandfather [Edward III.] aforesaid, grant and confirm by the tenor of these presents, the same for ourselves and our heirs, as far as lies in us, to our beloved the Burgesses now being of the said town of Preston, and their heirs and successors, the Burgesses of the same town, accordingly as the aforesaid Charter reasonably testifies, and as the same Burgesses and their predecessors were wont to use and enjoy the aforesaid liberties and free customs, and reasonably to have and to hold the aforesaid Fairs, Market, toll, purpresture, right of pasturage, turbary, underwood, and all the other premises, contained in the said Charter. In testimony of which we have ordered these letters patent to be made. Witness myself, at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the second year of our reign. [A.D. 1379]

The Guild Merchant of 1397.

We now reach a period at which the history of the Guild Merchant of Preston, hitherto obscure, begins to be made clear and definite by authentic official records. The Roll of Free Burgesses and the Statutes ordained at a Guild Merchant held in the 20th year of Richard the Second, and Anno Domini 1397, are inscribed upon a parchment which belongs to the series of the Preston Corporate muniments, and is one of the most antique and interesting of them. Before proceeding to note the items of fact incidental to the holding of this Guild Merchant, which are supplied by the Roll, we extract Kuerden's entry respecting this Guild:—

1397. A Guild Merchant held here before Will: Ergham, then Mayor; and Joh'es of the Males, Thomas More, John Haconsall, Stewards of the said Guild; Ri: Blundell, Hen: le Counter, Simon of Preston, Johannes Marshall, Ri: of Bretherton, W. de Cane, Jo: Alston, W. de Walton, mercer, W. Grimbaldeston, and Jo: Lambert, Aldermen; and ———, Clerk of the sayd Gild, on Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 20th yeare of K. Rd. 2d.

The Guild Roll of 1397 exhibits tokens of its great age, in the antique hand in which it is written, and in the state of the parchment upon which it is engrossed, which is torn a little at the foot, and so much worn and broken down the middle of it that a number of the names in the second of the three columns in which the names of the Burgesses enrolled at this Guild are placed are either quite gone or so nearly effaced as to be illegible. The whole of the Roll, in fact, is really difficult to decipher, what with the abbreviations of almost every word of the Latin text, the very singular spelling of nearly all the surnames as compared with the modern orthography of those names, the archaic shapes of the letters, especially of the capitals, and the fading of the ink in places even where the surface of the parchment is not much abraded. This is the first of several of the earliest of the Preston Guild Rolls

which are about to be printed *in extenso* for the first time by the Council of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; and which the writer of these Memorials has undertaken to copy and edit for that purpose. Kuerden, in the extract we have just made from one of his manuscripts, gives the substance in English of the record of the Guild which heads the Roll, and which sets forth that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Ville of Preston was held there on Monday after the Feast of the Ascension of the Lord, in the 20th year of the reign of Richard the Second after the Conquest of England (Monday, 4th June, 1397), by William de Ergham, then Mayor of the said Guild; by Geoffrey de Meles, Thomas de More, and John de Haconshowe, stewards of the said Guild; Richard Blundell, Henry le Somnor, Symon de Preston, John le Marisshall, Richard de Brethirton, William de Gany, John de Alston, William de Walton, William Grymbald (Aldermen), and John Lumbard, clerk of the said Guild; which foresaid persons had paid for their fees and fines, as appears hereunder, and were Aldermen of the said Guild.

The Roll of names which follows contains about 220 names of In Burgesses and 33 names of Foreign Burgesses who had been in the precedent Guild; and about 105 names of Burgesses who had been for the first time admitted as free Burgesses at this Guild. The Burgess Roll of Preston nearly 500 years since thus consisted of about 358 names, representing persons of whom 325 were townsmen or in burgesses. All the latter, however, were not heads of households; for in this earliest Roll the sons of Burgesses were in some cases, though not, apparently, in all, enrolled after the father in order of seniority. In others, where the father, a Burgess at the previous Guild, was dead, the eldest son is entered by his Christian name along with the father's name, in order to indicate and carry down the family relationship, and the names of younger brothers follow; *ex. gr.* "Edwardus filius Johannis ffletewood, Will'us frater ejus [his brother], Ricardus frater ejus, Henricus frater ejus." Here we have four brothers Fleetwood named, the sons of John, but each of the four might be an adult burgess and householder at the date of the enrolment. In 1397, the use of surnames had become general in this part of England, which they were far from being when the Guild Merchant of 1328 was held near seventy years before; even the Mayor of Preston himself on that occasion could not boast a surname. The local surnames of the second half of the fourteenth century were mostly of four descriptions; first, those derived from the locality to which the family was attached, with the prefix "de"; secondly, a few Norman surnames; thirdly, those which denoted businesses or occupations, with the prefix "le"; and, fourthly, those formed out of the paternal or maternal name, with the affix "son." Of the first kind, borne in the first instance by the owners of landed estates and their kindred and descendants, those which are met with on the Roll of Preston Freemen in 1397 include De Preston, De Hoghton, De Ergham, De Leyland, De Wigan, De Meles, De le More, De la Hall, De Alston, De Bury, De Walton, De Bretherton, De Horwich, De Fleetwood, De Fyshwick, De Ingol, De Bayley, De Etheleston, De Haconshawe, De Clifton, De Claghton, De Blackburne, De London, De Holand, De Grymbaldeston, De Ireland, and numerous others. Of surnames of Norman or foreign origin we have Banastre, Lambard, Blundell, Russell. Surnames acquired from crafts or trades represented on the oldest of the Guild Rolls of Preston include Le Sumnor, Le Barker, Le Marishall, Le Counter, Le Tailior, Le Flecher, Le Chapmon, Le Arosmyth, Le Coke, &c. And of the fourth class, the patronymics, occur the names of Harreson, Dikeson, Jonson, Hirdmonson, Hanneson, Nicholson, Gibbeson, Doggeson, Tilleson. The connection is obvious of the families of the Burgesses of Preston who bore some of the names in the first category with the local townships or manors of Preston, Wigan, Hoghton, Meols, Alston, Walton-le-Dale, Bretherton, Ingol, Clifton, Elston, Blackburn, Grimbaldeston, or Holland. The place which gave a name to the Guild Mayor of Preston in 1397, William de Ergham, is difficult to identify. There were townships in Lancashire named Habergham and Abergham (now shortened to Abram), but none which had a name that is suggested by "Ergham." But we dare say there is such a place-name in some part of England whence the family in Preston which bore it as a surname had migrated; as one must suppose another Preston clan of the period, surnamed De London, had originally come from the capital city of England. Besides the Mayor, William de Ergham, the Guild Roll we are noticing mentions these of that surname:—John de Ergham; Robert son of William de Ergham, Geoffrey his brother, William his brother (these three, we may take it for granted, were the Mayor's sons); Adam son of John de Ergham. Bearing the surname De London, now very rarely encountered in any part of England, there were half-a-dozen Burgesses of Preston in 1397, viz., Robert, son of John de London; Thomas, his brother; John, son of John de London; William, his son; Henry, son of John de London; and another Robert de London. Noteworthy amongst the names acquired from their handicrafts by the first bearers, found on this Roll, are those Le Tailior, Le Flecher [flesher = butcher], and Le Arosmyth,—the last reminding of the celebrity of the English bowmen of that period, who had so large a share in gaining the splendid victories of Edward the Third over the French and Scots, and in the furnishing of whom with arrows the arrowsmiths of the age (a particular description of smiths) would be kept fully engaged. Le Sumnor (the Summoner) and Le Marisshall (the Marshall) are names which speak of functions connected with civil ceremony and military

chivalry; and these were Preston surnames down till the present century. One other surname on this Roll is interesting—that of "Chapmon" (the word signifies a cheapener). The early Chapmen were wholesale buyers and retail sellers of all kinds of wares of common consumption. The word occurs in Chaucer and other old authors; and was in vogue here in Lancashire until the latter part of last century. Those who traded as chapmen had the designation for a surname, and it has been kept by descendants who were not chapmen to the present time. In 1397, John Chapmon, Edward le Chapmon, James Chapmon, draper, Henry son of John Chapmon, and William son of Richard Chapmon, were In-Burgesses of Preston.

The Foreign or Out-Burgesses of Preston were few as yet in 1397, and were nearly all members of the neighbouring territorial families of Hoghton, Banaster of Walton-in-le-Dale, Etheleston or Elston of Elston, Barton of Barton, Butler of Rawcliffe, &c.

At the back of the Roll are thirty-nine names of persons undescribed, the first sixteen being those of women; eleven are entered as widows of deceased townsmen, *ex. gr.*, "Christophera relict of William son of John Parkynson;" one as wife—"Alice wife Ralph del Hall;" one as daughter—"Johan daughter of Roger de Haconshowe;" and three others only by their own names. The rest of the names in the list are those of males, who may have been townsmen who for one cause or another had not been admitted as in-burgesses at that Guild.

The Orders of the Guild also are endorsed upon the Roll. They are written in Latin, but Mr. Harland has been kind enough to turn them into plain English, as follows:—

"These articles underwritten were ordained and made statutes at this Guild, held in the place and on the day and year underwritten, by the consent of William de Ergham, then Mayor of that Guild, and by the Stewards and Aldermen of the Guild as underwritten in the following order, after the aforesaid Mayor, viz.:

"1. That if any Burgess of the town of Preston incur any forfeiture towards the liberties of the aforesaid town, of the free customs of the same town, and thereof shall be convicted, he shall lose the freedom or franchise of the same town, at the will of the Mayor for the time being, and of twelve of those who with him are ordained for the governing of the aforesaid liberties and free customs of the aforesaid town. 2. Also, that no one shall be made Mayor of the aforesaid town of Preston, until he shall have first been Bailiff of the same town. 3. Also, if any Burgess of the town of Preston shall have been elected by the consent of the Commonalty of the aforesaid town, to serve in any office fitting to his position, and he shall refuse to serve, he shall lose his freedom, at the will of the Commonalty of the aforesaid town. 4. Also, that assuredly no Bailiff of the town of Preston shall render his account with the lord, except by the Burgage Roll of the aforesaid town, and of the foreign Burgesses, and by the perquisites of the Court of the same town, and by the head or chief of those who are stallagers, under penalty of the forfeiture of his freedom, at the will of the Mayor and of twelve of those who for the time being of the aforesaid Mayor are assigned and ordained. 5. Also, whoever is Bailiff of the town of Preston, he shall render his account in the manner prescribed before the election of Mayor, and under penalty of the forfeiture of his freedom, at the will of the Mayor, and of twelve of those who with him shall be assigned, elected and ordained. These above-written articles were made statutes in the aforesaid Court, before Richard de Hoghton and all the Commonalty then and there being, which said Commonalty consented with one voice to the aforesaid articles."

Amongst the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the Rolls of Fines, Letters Close and Patent, and Charters, in the Chancery of the County Palatine, are the following matters which relate to persons named on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1397 and 1415, or who were prominent Burgesses of the Borough in the earlier part of the fifteenth century:—John Marshall, of Preston, gave fine for a writ *de debito*, on the 1st August, 3rd Henry IV. (1402). Roger de Preston gave fine for a writ in the fourth year of Henry IV. (1403). Elias Banastre gave fine for a writ in the seventh year of Henry IV. (1406). William de Greenhils of Preston gave fine for a writ in the ninth year of Henry IV. (1408). In the 12th Henry IV. (1411) is dated the enrolment of the charter whereby Robert de Hacconshawe of Preston granted to William de Dutton, his heirs and assigns for ever, a house in Fishergate and one rood of land annexed to the same, and three acres of land in le More near the highway leading from Roger Tirrell's house to Ribbleton, with all appurtenances, in the town of Preston. In the 7th Henry V. (1419), William de Ergham, William de Walton, and William Grymbaldson of Preston gave fines for their several writs. In the 9th Henry V. (1421), Thomas de Nutshagh and Robert Marsshall gave fines for writs. In the 3rd Henry VI. (1424), Henry de Preston and Joan his wife, Christopher de Preston, and John le Fletcher, chaplain, gave fines for writs. In the 12th Henry VI. (1433) was issued the writ of *Diem clausit extremum* after the death of Christopher de Preston. In the 17th Henry VI. (1438) William Greenhol of Preston gave fine for a writ. In the 15th Henry VI. (1436), Christopher Banastre and Robert de Preston, with others, gave recognizance to Robert Lawrence, Knt., Sheriff of Lancaster, and on the 20th March in that year Richard de Walton of Preston in Amounderness and Richard de Blakburn gave recognizance of debt to John del Dedwood and Hugh Wyche of London. In the close Roll of Henry IV. this item also occurs. In the 14th Henry IV. (1413), John de Walton of Preston, merchant, gave fine for a writ.

Other names of Burgesses of Preston of the period occur, in private title-deeds, dated variously from 1363 onward, of which the following may be indicated:—In the 36th Edward III. (1363), John le Chappeman of Preston granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all the

messuages and lands he had in Magna Saureby in the township of Inskip. In the 11th Richard II. (1387), John son of James de Hoghton granted to Robert son of Adam de Hoghton, abiding in Preston, certain lands which once belonged to James de Hoghton his father, in Hoghton; and of the same date (the year 1387) is an indenture made between Richard de Hoghton, Knt., and Robert de Hoghton, dwelling in Preston. Then in the 4th Henry IV. (1402-3) Robert de Hoghton, dwelling in Preston, quit-claims to Richard de Hoghton, Knt., all his rights in lands which he had by the gift of John, son of James de Hoghton. Amongst the witnesses to this deed was "William de Ergham, then [1402] Mayor of Preston." This was the Guild Mayor of 1397, and he was Mayor of Preston also in 1388, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1408, 1413, 1416, 1419. 1421, and 1425. Another of the Hoghton deeds is noteworthy in this connection, in that it furnishes the names of a Mayor of Preston in 1439, and of two bailiffs of the borough in that year; and mentions besides two or three other Burgesses then living. The deed relates, too, to a property in Preston. It is dated the 17th Henry VI. (1438), and by it William Hacche of Burnhull (Brindle) quit-claimed Ralph Tasker of his right in a rood of land lying upon "Anam," within the land late of Roger del Wych on one side, and the land of John Halliwell on the other side, with half an acre lying between the land late of Roger del Wych, abutting towards the south of the Hopgreave against Ergham Sike, and another rood of land lying between the land late of the said Roger, and the land of Richard Harrington, Knt., which the said Ralph Tasker lately had of the gift of the said William Hacche, in the town of Preston. The witnesses are Hugh de Langton, then Mayor of Preston; Richard de Blackburne and Richard de Preston, Bailiffs of Preston; John More, John Brerton, and others. In the collection of the Elston Deeds of which abstracts in English were recently printed in *The Preston Guardian* under "Local Sketches," are several which refer to conveyances of land in Preston, or by citizens of Preston in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Thus, for example, Adam de Hoghton, John de Barton, William de Clyfton, Knt., William de Grymsargh, and others witness a deed given at Preston in the 18th Edward III. (1344), by the Mayor and Commonalty of Preston, by which certain lands in Preston were granted to Roger Birewath. This deed purports to have borne the common seal of the town of Preston. In Inquisitions of the period other Preston names occur. William de Ergham, Guild Mayor in 1397, and Richard Blundell were jurors on the inquisition taken at Preston on the 17th February, 1388, after the death of Thomas Molyneaux. The family of Hacconshawe, members of which figure conspicuously in the early history of the borough, has its position illustrated by an Inquisition taken at Preston, the 27th April, 1406, respecting the messuages, lands, and tenements which had belonged to John de Hakkenshawe, brother of Christopher de Hakkenshawe of Preston, when it was attested by the jurors that William, son of Geoffrey de Hakkenshawe, of Preston, had given to Roger de Byrewath, of Preston, all his burgages, lands, and tenements in the town of Preston; and that in the 36th year of Edward III. (1363) the said Roger de Byrewath gave to John, brother of the said William de Hakkenshawe, and his heirs male all those burgages, lands, and tenements in the town of Preston and elsewhere, of which the same John de Hakkenshawe died seised, after whose death his son and heir, Christopher, entered into the property, except two messuages, 24 acres of land and one acre of meadow which had been assigned to Cecilia, wife of John and mother of Christopher, in name of dower; the said Christopher Hakkenshawe died seised of the remainder, and of the reversion of the dower of Cecilia his mother, without issue, his wife Matilda surviving and having assignment of dower; when the estate passed to his next brother John, who was in possession at the time that he was outlawed and put to death for rebellion at Berwick Castle, dying without issue; and at this Inquisition in 1406 Roger de Hakkenshawe was found to be brother and next heir of the deceased Christopher, brother of John outlawed and executed for treason. It was, no doubt, one of the two members named John de Haconshawe above-mentioned who was steward at the Guild of 1397. On the Inquisition after the death of Sir Henry de Hoghton, taken at Preston 28th May, 1425, the jurors included John Blundell, John de Newsam, Richard de Plumpton, and other Preston men; and at another Inquisition taken at Preston, 8th March, 1430, as to the estates of John de Middleton and Robert de Skelton, outlaws, the list of jurors gives some Preston names, as John Banastre of Walton, John de Amondernes, Christopher Banastre, &c.

Charter of Henry Fourth (A.D. 1401).

Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, took possession of the throne, after the deposition of Richard the Second, on the 30th of September, 1399, with the title of Henry IV., and about seventeen months after that event, on the 21st of February, 1401, the new King granted a Charter to the Burgesses of Preston, which is amongst the collection of Royal Charters treasured by the Municipal authorities. The Great Seal, on green wax, is still pendant from the parchment but much broken away. The greater portion of the text is occupied by the recital of the preceding Charters, from that of Henry the Second onward; having done this the words of the new confirmation and extension of the town's liberties and privileges are these:—

Now we, allowing and approving the aforesaid donations, grants, and confirmations, do grant and confirm by the tenor of these presents the same for ourselves and our heirs,

as far as in us lies, to our beloved the Burgesses, now being, of the said town of Preston, and their heirs and successors the Burgesses of the same town, accordingly as such letters reasonably testify. Moreover, being desirous to shew still more abundant favour in this part to the said Burgesses, we have granted, and by this our Charter we have confirmed for ourselves and our heirs, to the same Burgesses of the said town of Preston, and their heirs and their successors aforesaid, that if they or their predecessors or forerunners by some chance have not hitherto fully used any one or some of the aforesaid liberties, acquittances, free customs, and grants contained in the Charters and letters aforesaid, yet the Burgesses themselves, their said heirs and successors, may from the present time fully enjoy and use all and every such liberties, acquittances, free customs, and grants, according to the tenor of the grants and confirmations aforesaid, without let or hindrance of us, or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or officers whomsoever. Witnesses, The reverend fathers, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; R. Bishop of London; W. of Winton; J. of Ely; H. of Lincoln, our brother; E. of Exeter; Edmund Duke of York, our most dear uncle; Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester; our beloved clerk, John de Searle, our chancellor; John Norbury, our treasurer; Thomas de Rainston, the steward of our household; and Master Clifford, Keeper of our Privy Seal, and others. Given under our hands at Westminster, the twenty-first day of February, the second year of our reign [1401].

Charter of Henry V (A.D. 1414).

The Charter of Henry the Fifth, granted in the first year of his reign (A.D. 1414), is in its wording a close repetition of that of his father, granted thirteen years previously. After reciting former Charters, the Charter grants and confirms the same, for the King and his heirs, "to our beloved the Burgesses now being of the said town of Preston, and their heirs and successors;" and further, in order "to show more abundant favour in this part to the said Burgesses, grants and confirms to the same Burgesses and their heirs and successors for ever, that although they or their predecessors the Burgesses of the town aforesaid, by some chance have not hitherto fully used any one or some of the liberties, acquittances, free customs, and grants aforesaid, contained in the aforesaid Charters and letters, yet the Burgesses themselves, and their heirs and successors, may for ever fully enjoy and use all and every the liberties, acquittances, free customs, and grants aforesaid, without let or hindrance," &c. The witnesses to the Charter are, "T. H., Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England; our cousin H. of Winton, our most dear uncle and our chancellor; T. H. of Durham, N. of Bath and Wells, and H. of St. Davids; our most dear brother Thomas, Duke of Clarence; our most dear cousin Edward, Duke of York; our cousin Thomas, Earl of Arundel, our treasurer; Henry Fitzhugh, our chamberlain; Thomas Erpingham, the steward of our household; and Master John Prophet, Keeper of our Privy Seal, and others." The Charter was given under the King's hand, at Westminster, the 17th of February, in the first year of his reign [A.D. 1414].

The Guild Merchant of 1415.

The next Guild Merchant, after the short interval of eighteen years from that of 1397, was held in May, A.D. 1415. The Guild Roll of 1415 is in form a similar document to that of 1397 before described, but it is in much better condition. The parchment shows few signs of wear or of rough usage, and, though the ink has faded into a pale brown, is fairly legible throughout. The bottom of the Roll is a little torn. The names, as on the preceding Roll, are inscribed in three columns. The record of the holding of the Guild Merchant which heads the Roll, turned into vernacular, reads thus:—"Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Town of Preston in Amondernes, held there the Monday in the Feast of Pentecost, the year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the conquest of England the third [Whitsun-Monday, the 20th May, 1415], by Henry Johnson then Mayor of the said Guild; and by William de Clyfton, William Wynter, senr., and Robert de Meles, Seneschals (stewards) of the said Guild; William de Ergham, John Blundell, Roger de Wyche, John de Walton, John de Alston, William de Grenehils, John de More, Thomas de Brethirton, Robert Albyn, John Lambart, William Grymbald, John Breton [erased], Adam Marshall; and William Blundell, clerk of the said Guild, which persons above-written paid for their fees each of them 7d., and which certain persons were Aldermen of the foresaid Guild, and received as underwritten on the right side of this Guild [Roll] for their fines as is shown." This statement, which is taken from the Roll itself, may be compared with Dr. Kuerden's record of this Guild Merchant, in which, besides trifling alterations in the names, there is one flagrant error. Kuerden gives the date of the Guild as the 5th Henry V.; but the words on the Roll are quite plain:—"Anno Regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie *tertio*;" *i.e.*, "the year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the conquest of England *the third*." Kuerden's MS. reads:—

1418. Item. Another Gild likewise held here, before H. Johnson, Mayor of that Gild; and W. Clifton, W. Winter, senior, Robt. Moles, Stewards of that Guild; W. Ergham, Jo: Blundell, Roger Wich, Jo: del Walton, Jo: de Alston, W. de Greenhills, Jo: de More, Tho: de Bretherton, Rob: Albin, Jo: Lambart, W. Grimbaldeston, Jo: Breton, A. de Marshall, and W. Blundell, Aldermen; and —— Clerk of the same Gild [W. Blundell was Clerk], upon Monday after Trinity Sunday, in the 5th yeare of the raigne of K. H. the Fifth.

The first column of the names on this Roll, as on preceding and subsequent rolls, is headed:—"*Hec sunt nomina eorum qui sunt in prefact' Gilda et eorum quorum patri fuerunt in prefact' Gilda.*" ("These are

the names of those who are in the forenamed Guild and of those whose fathers were in the forenamed Guild.") The names at the top of the column are those of sons or kinsmen of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Guild named above, and include "William, son of Henry Johnson, and John his brother," two sons of the Guild Mayor; William Wyntyr, junior, perhaps son of William Wyntyr, senior, one of the stewards; William de Meles; Thomas son of John Alston, and John his brother. Richard Walton, then Vicar of Preston, comes eighth in the list. Of the family of De London, noticed as upon the Roll of 1397, occur in this Roll, William de London, and Henry de London. The Banastres of Walton are represented by "John son of Henry de Banastre of Walton-in-le-Dale; Henry his son; Richard his (the younger Henry's) brother; Edmund his brother." Near to them comes "Roger son of Richard Banastre of Altham." The familiar local names of Tailior, Britwisill, Bretherton, Toppyng, Wall, Barker, Walbonk, Tyson, Sidgreves, Preston, Eccleston, Whitehalgh, Turton, Whalley, Coke [Cook], Bury, Fleetwood, Ireland, Holand, Fyshewyk, Newsam, Nicholson, Haconsawe, Leyland, Wigan, Whitehead, Marshall, Kyrkham, Walton, Tyrrell, Ergham, Haydok, Arowsmyth, Bayleye, Hesketh, ffarington, Grymbald, Cotom, Balshagh, Johnson, Chapman, Hoghton, Claton, Bury, Syngleton, catch the eye as we glance down the first and second columns of the Roll. The Preston family is represented by Christopher de Preston, Robert his son; by Thomas son of Philip de Preston and John his brother; and by Robert son of Richard de Preston. The Ergham family, descendants of the Guild Mayor of 1397, by Robert son of William de Ergham, and William and John, his brethren. The Trygge family furnish five names:—Thomas Trygge, Robert his son, Roger his (Robert's) brother; Gilbert his brother; Alexander his brother. The Marshalls on the Roll are "Richard Marshall, *Marshall*" (the second name apparently indicates his office, which thus accorded with his surname), and his two sons, John and Thomas. There are a number of Waltons, including "John, son of Robert, son of John de Walton of Preston, mercer; Thomas son of him John de Walton, Richard his brother, John Walton, junr., his brother" (four generations of this family are named in the entry); also "William son of William de Walton;" and "Robert son of John de Walton de Ribbleton." The ffaryngtons on the Roll are "Gilbert, son of Thomas, son of John de ffaryngton" (three generations); Edward and Peter, brothers of the said Gilbert; and "Henry son of William de ffaryngton." On this list of In-Burgesses in 1415 we count about 187 names, to which must be added those of the Mayor, Stewards and Aldermen, making together rather more than two hundred enrolled In-Burgesses at that date; besides the persons who were admitted at the Guild on payment of certain fees or fines, who numbered fifty-two. The Foreign or Out-Burgesses numbered no more than twenty-two at the Guild Merchant under notice; and the surnames of De Hoghton, Southworth, Fleetwood, Haryngton, Molyneaux, Botiler (Butler), Balderston, Barton, and Walton exhaust the category. A few of the names of those whose fathers were not in the forenamed Guild, and who therefore made fine for their admission, are subjoined:—

Richard Marshall, scolemaister, by Wm. Clayton [and] Robt. Meles [paid] 3s.

Richard Birtwissill, Taillor, by Henry Johnson and John Breton, 10s.

William Nikson of Plumpton More by John Barker, Wm. Hayles, 6s. 8d.

Sir John Bulls, chaplain, by John More, 2s.

Nicholas de Hesketh by Roger del Wyche and John Barker, 6s. 8d.

Thomas son of John de ffaryngton of ffaryington by Henry Hoghwyk, 2s.

Alan de Standysh by Wm. Grymbald and John More, 2s.

Robert Lyngard of Preston by John Barker, 4s.

Thomas de Bolton, strynger, by Roger Wych and Walter Ildirton, 2s.

John Aundernesse by William de Clyfton, 40d.

Gilbert Herdson, draper, by Roger Wych, John Barker, 10s.

A rather noteworthy circumstance is the number of shoemakers who were admitted together as Burgesses on paying fine at this Guild of 1415, suggesting that the trade of making foot-gear according to the style of the period had about this date been brisk, so that additions to the workers in that particular craft had taken place in the town. The word "*corviser*" stands in the Latin of the Roll for shoemaker; and we have the following burgesses so designated:—Thomas Typpyng, corviser; Robert York, corviser; John ——, corviser; Thomas de Wryghtington, corviser; William Smyth, corviser; John de Whitlawe, corviser; John Robynson, corviser; Richard Makynson, corviser; and Richard Kellet, corviser. These nine master shoemakers might, one would imagine, have supplied the entire community of a few hundred souls in Preston in 1415 with the article of shoes, even if there had been no others of the craft established prior to their admission as burgesses.

At this Guild the articles or bye-laws of the Borough ordained at the Guild of 1397 were confirmed and continued in force by Henry Johnson, Mayor of the Guild and the other Governors of the Guild, as is recorded on the back of the Guild Roll. At the same time other orders were promulgated to the purport that no Stranger should be stallaged within the said town by no officer of the said town upon pain to forfeit for every time so doing 3s. 4d.; and that if any Burgess should conceal any toll or custom due to the same town, and thereof be duly convicted before the Mayor for the time being, he should lose and forfeit his liberty and freedom and be disgrated at the will of the Mayor and Council of the town for the time being. These orders, as we shall see, were recited and renewed at subsequent Guilds.

Charter of Henry VI. (A.D. 1425).

Henry the Sixth, following the example of his predecessors, gave a Charter to the Burgesses of Preston in the third year of his reign. Dr. Lingard, in his edition of the Preston Charters with translations, omits particulars of the Charter of Henry VI.; and the very existeuce of the Charter has been questioned by recent writers on the municipal history of Preston. The Charter is, however, one of the muniments of the Borough preserved with the rest in the strong-room at the Guildhall, and is in excellent condition. The Seal, though fractured, is perfect, and is a fine impression of the Great Seal of Henry VI., on yellow wax. The endorsement, in a later hand, is, "Charter of Henry VI.;" but there is attached a modern label on paper, which states that the Charter is one by Henry VIII. in the third year of his reign (1511); this statement has very likely misled persons who have not looked particularly into the text of the Charter itself. It is this Charter which is referred to in the next succeeding Charter granted by Philip and Mary in 1557, which declares —"We have seen a Charter of Confirmation by the Lord Henry VI., King of England," &c. The text of the Charter is in Latin, neatly written in the Court hand of the 15th century; the ink has faded very little. It recites the former Charters of Henry the Second, of John, of Henry the Third, of Edward the Third, of Richard the Second, of Henry the Fourth, and of Henry the Fifth; and proceeds in similar terms to those of the grants of Henry the Fourth and Henry the Fifth to confirm to "our beloved the Burgesses now being of the said town of Preston, and their heirs and successors, the Burgesses of the same town;" the donations and grants contained in former Royal Charters, with the further confirmation to them of all and every the liberties, acquittances and free customs, including such as by any chance they might not hitherto have fully used. The Charter was given at Lancaster, the 20th day of May, in the third of the reign of the grantor, Henry VI. (A.D. 1425).

The Supposed Guild in 1429.

It has been asserted by Kuerden, and accepted as a fact by later chroniclers of the Guilds, that a Guild Merchant was held in the 7th year of Henry VI. and in Anno Domini 1429. There is not a particle of contemporary documentary evidence that we can find supporting the statement. The year 1429 was only fourteen years after the date of the Guild which was certainly held in 1415, and which Kuerden places in 1418; whilst after 1429 there is an interval of not less than seventy-two years during which no celebration of the Guild took place according to the manuscript of Kuerden. Messrs. Dobson and Harland conclude that a Guild was held near that time, but that it was in 1439, not in 1429. To our mind it seems all but certain that there was no Guild at either of these dates; and it is obvious enough how the mistake has originated. Kuerden has simply mistaken the date of the 37th Henry the Sixth on the Guild Roll in the Corporation Chest for the 7th Henry VI. Hence, while fixing a Guild in 1429, he omits all mention of the Guild Merchant of 1459, as to which there is no room for dispute. The proof of this is that the names of the Mayor, Stewards and all the Aldermen of Kuerden's record for 1429 are those of the same functionaries at the Guild Merchant of 1459, as inscribed on the Roll of that Guild, except that slight mistakes have been committed in transcribing one or two of the names. Now, it is inconceivable that fifteen personages living and filling certain civic offices in 1429 should still have been living and holding exactly the same offices thirty years afterwards in 1459. The blunder will be exposed best by printing the names of the official burgesses of Kuerden's mythical Guild in 1429 in a parallel column with those of the actual Guild in 1459.

Kuerden's Statement, Guild of 1429.	*Guild Roll of* 1459.
Robert Houghton, Mayor.	Robert de Hoghton, Mayor.
John Houghton, senr., Steward.	John de Hoghton, Steward.
Robert Preston, „	Robert de. Preston, „
Richard Watey (Whaley), „	Richard de Whalley, „
Jo: Boteler, Alderman.	John Botiller, Alderman.
Tho: Blundell, „	Thomas Blundell, „
Gilbert Hyrdson, „	Gilbert Hirdson, „
Rob: Blundell, „	Robert Blundell, „
Rob: Taylor, „	Robert Taillior, „
Ri: Johnson, „	Richard Jonson, „
W. Cook, „	William Coke, „
Jo: Whaley, „	John Whalley, „
Rob: Coke, „	Robert Coke, „
Jo: Halywell, „	John Haliwall, „
W. Walton, Clerk.	William Walton, Clerk.

We may thus dismiss as a mere piece of careless misdating the Guild recorded by Kuerden and Whittle as having occurred in 1429. The Guild to which these names belong was neither held then nor in 1439, but in the 37th Henry VI., of which we have the Roll of Burgesses. And we shall see that there is on the back of that Roll a reference to the orders enacted at the Guilds of 1397 and 1415, which distinctly implies that these were, in 1459, the two last precedent Guilds. The time (44 years) which elapsed between the Guilds of 1415 and 1459 is, indeed, considerable, but reasons may be imagined for the postponement; and it was nearly as long (41 years) between the Guild of 1459 and the next recorded Guild in 1500.

The Guild Merchant of 1459.

The Roll of Burgesses in the Guild Merchant of 1459 is in the keeping of the Town Clerk, and it is uninjured. The names inscribed upon the face of it are all clearly legible, but there is some writing upon the back that is nearly effaced by the fraying of the

outer surface of the parchment. There need be no doubt respecting the date of this Guild. The words in the heading indicating the regnal year are plain enough. The "Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the town of Preston" was held there, we read, on the Monday after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross (*i.e.*, the 6th of May) in the year of the reign of Henry the Sixth after the Conquest of England "*tricessimo septimo*" (the thirty-seventh, A.D. 1459); before Robert de Hoghton then Mayor of the said Guild, and by John de Hoghton, senior, Robert de Preston, and Richard de Whalley, Stewards of the said Guild; John Botiller, Thomas Blundell, Gilbert Hirdson, Robert Blundell, Robert Taillior, Richard Jonson, William Coke, John Whalley, Robert Coke, John Halliwall (Aldermen), and William Walton, Clerk of the said Guild; which persons had paid for their fees each one seven pence, and which certain persons were Aldermen of the said Guild, and received as underwritten on the right side of this Guild [Roll] for their fines as is shewn. Then come the names of the Burgesses, extending down the Roll in three columns; first the In-Burgesses who were in the forenamed Guild and whose fathers were in the forenamed Guild, followed by the names of the Foreign or Out-Burgesses; and in the third column those of new Burgesses admitted on payment of the customary fines.

An interesting appendage to this Bill is the Common Seal of the Borough at the date of this Guild, impressed upon red wax. The heraldic emblems on the seal differ somewhat from the modern Arms of the Borough as displayed upon the existing Corporate Seal. The Holy Lamb is in the standing posture, and the cross which forms the staff of the pennon is supported in a position nearer the perpendicular than in the present arms. The heraldic description of the arms as they stood in 1459 (omitting the tinctures, which are uncertain), would be: The Holy Lamb statant regardant, holding a cross-crosslet staff with forked pennon, having on the sinister shoulder a heater shield bearing three lions passant. On either side of the Lamb are the letters, in old English, ℙ. ℙ. All but a single word of the legend on the outer circle of the Seal is broken away.

The number of names both of In-Burgesses and of Foreign Burgesses on the Roll of 1459 is considerably fewer than on either of the earlier Rolls of 1397 or 1415. Our inferences from this circumstance are that the English borough towns were in a languishing state, if not a declining one, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, in the middle of the fifteenth century; and also, that the lapse of forty-four years since the preceding Guild Merchant in 1415, had involved the loss by death or removal of a good many of the old freemen of the town, without any occasion having in those years been afforded for the taking up of their freedom by the sons of old Burgesses, or for the admission of others to the rights of free citizenship who in the meantime had settled in the town, or had served apprenticeships with Burgesses to one or other of the trades prosecuted by the chartered companies of the town. Whatever the cause or causes, the Commonalty of Preston had shrunk in 1459 to the small number of 77 In-Burgesses, exclusive of the ten Aldermen, the Clerk, the three Stewards of the Guild, and the Worshipful Guild Mayor; making together only 92 persons. Some of the old surnames found on the Rolls of 1397 and 1415 remain on the Roll of 1459; others have disappeared. Of Robert de Preston four sons are enrolled first on the list,—Henry, Christopher, Robert, and James de Preston. The Taillours are still to the fore, and the Toppings, the Waltons, the Whalleys, the Marshalls, the Arrowsmyths, the Jonsons, each supply several names to the Roll. Thomas ffaryngton appears along with four of his sons. The two branches of Singletons of Brockholes and of Ingolhead are represented in the category of the In-Burgesses. A clan which now appears for the first time is the Aynesworths, no doubt those who had then not long before come into possession of the Manor-estate of Pleasington, or kinsmen who had settled in Preston. The Vicar of Preston in 1459 is on the Roll. His name has been made out by Messrs. Dobson and Harland to be "Godehull." We read the name "Cowhull":—"*Dominus Robertus Cowhull Vicarius Eccl'is de Preston*" ("Sir Robert Cowhull, Vicar of the Church of Preston"). This reading is probably correct, for the same Vicar occurs as "Robert Kowell" in an old deed in Kuerden's MSS. dated July 28, 7th Edward IV. (A.D. 1467). The modern orthography of the surname is Cowell. Besides the Vicar, two chaplains are on the Roll:—"Sir Richard York, chaplain," and "Sir John Hirdson, chaplain." They were, we suppose, either chantry priests serving the chantries attached to Preston Church, or curates of neighbouring chapelries who made Preston their residence.

The "Foreign Burgesses" on the Roll of 1459 are 45 in number. There are three of the Hoghtons of Hoghton; two of the Hoghtons of the Lawnde; four of the Harringtons of different branches; one Molyneux; one Balderstone; five of the Singletons; four of the Haydocks; three of the Banastres of Lostock; and four of another line of Banastres; four of the Skillicornes; three of the Southworths of Samlesbury; five of the Langtons of Newton and of Walton-in-le-Dale; two of the Bartons; one ffarington, one Botiller (Butler), and one Hesketh.

A pretty extended list follows of those townsmen whose fathers not having been in the Guild were admitted by payment of fines. A few of the first names are:—"Ralph Tasker, by Robert Preston, paid 20d.; Roger Caudrey, by John Hoghton, 13d.; Lawrence de Aynesworth, by John Hoghton and John Hoghton, jun., 20d.; Robert Boyce, by Richard Johnson and John Blundell, 20d.; William Goldsmyth by Thomas

Blundell, 40d.; Edward Bulak, by William Goldsmyth, 40d.; William Barbor, by Robert Blundell, 3s.; John Glover, by Richard Whalley, 40d.; Thomas Hogh, by Richard Whalley, 3s.; Henry Arosmyth, by Christopher Lussell, 4s.; William Sadeler, by Christopher Lussell, 4s.; William Walton, son of James de Walton, mercer, by John Blundell, 6s.; &c.

Endorsed upon the Roll are the Guild Orders made or established at this Guild Merchant, in which are incorporated and ratified the Orders made at the former Guilds in 1397 and 1415; to which are subjoined a further ordination to the effect that no Burgess of the said Town, neither inhabitant nor foreigner, should be free to buy or to sell any drove of beasts, harras of horses and mares, or flocks of sheep within the liberties of the said town, upon pain to lose and forfeit the same so bought or sold at the will and pleasure of the Mayor and Counsell of the said Town for the time being, &c. The articles are recorded in Latin, and were attested by the attachment to the record of the Common Seal of the Town of Preston, in the year and day mentioned at the head of the Roll.

The Guild Merchant of 1500.

Although the Corporation Records contain, so far as we can learn, no Roll of Burgesses nor Book of Orders of a Guild Merchant for the sixteenth year of Henry the Seventh and Anno Domini 1500, yet we know for certain that a Guild was held at that date; for it is distinctly mentioned in later official documents. This Guild has been set down by Kuerden and others in the year 1501; but it was within the 16th year of Henry VII., and on the 31st of August and following days. Henry the Seventh made himself King on the battle-field of Bosworth, after the battle had been won by his army and Richard the Third had been slain, on the 22nd of August, 1485. The fifteenth year of his reign would thus be completed on the 22ud August, 1500; and the sixteenth year would extend from that date to the 22nd of August, 1501. Accordingly the Guild in question was held in the second week of the sixteenth year of Henry VII., and on the 31st of August, A.D. 1500. We are beholden to Kuerden's manuscript for the names of the Stewards, Aldermen, and Clerk of the Guild of 1500. He may have seen the Guild Roll of this date now missing, and extracted the names from its heading. It is strange that this particular Roll should be *non est inventus* when all the other Rolls of known Guilds from 1397 to that of the latest Guild have been preserved; but so it seems to be, and we have to regret its absence as a missing link in the record of the successive generations of Preston Freemen for nigh five centuries whose names these Rolls have rescued from total oblivion. Dr. Kuerden's note of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Guild is as follows:—

"1501. [1500]. Another Guild held within the Town of Preston upon Monday next after the decollation of St. John Baptist, in the 16th yeare of King Henry 7th, before W. Marshall, Maior; H. Preston, W. Ergham, Laur: Houghton, Ri: Aynsworth, Stewards; W. Tipping, Laur: Whaley, Ri: Tipping, W. Sadler, Ri: Arrowsmith, Tho: Allcock, Tho: Darel, Gilbert Arrowsmith, William Bonk, Tho: Wainwright, Aldermeu; and Richard Walton, Clerk of the same Guild."

These names of the Sixteen official Members of the Guild Merchant of 1500 — the Mayor, four Stewards, ten Aldermen, aud Clerk of the Guild— suffice, in the absence of the Roll of Burgesses, to inform us that representatives of the same families which held the front rank amongst the Burgesses of Preston at earlier Guilds still at this period filled similar positions of civic trust. William Marshall, the Mayor of this Guild, was of a family surnamed Le Marishall we noticed upon the Roll of 1397, and perhaps the son of James Marshall, who was Mayor of the town in 1463, 1465, 1467, 1471, 1479, and 1482; who was himself descended from John Marshall, Mayor in 1400. William Marshall, Guild Mayor in 1500, had served the office of Mayor previously in 1494. Henry Preston, one of the Stewards, was either son, or, more likely, grandson of Robert de Preston, Steward in 1459. He or his father, Henry Prestou, had been Mayor in 1487 aud in 1490. William Ergham, the second Steward in 1500, was a descendant of William de Ergham, Guild Mayor in 1397. Lawrence Hoghton, another Steward, was of a branch of the Hoghtons of Hoghton, settled in Preston, of which Robert Hoghton, Mayor iu 1451, 1456, and 1461, and Guild Mayor in 1459, was a scion. Richard Aynesworth, the fourth Steward, was of the Pleasington Ainsworths. William Tipping and Richard Tipping, Aldermen in 1500, were of a family of that surname which figures upon the earlier and later Rolls of Burgesses of Preston, and which furnished a Guild Mayor in 1542 in the person of Thomas Tipping. Lawrence Whalley, Alderman, represented a very old stock of Whalleys of Preston; and of the Arrowsmiths, whom we noted in 1397, 1415, and 1459, two members living at the Guild of 1500 held the dignity of Aldermeu, Richard Arrowsmith and Gilbert Arrowsmith (perhaps the Gilbert son of Johu Arrowsmith, of the Roll of 1459). William Sadler, Alderman, had descendants in several of the subsequent Guilds. William Bouk, Alderman, may have been the William, second son of Thomas Bonk, of the Guild Roll of 1459, when he would be a young man. Richard Walton, Clerk of the Guild, might be son of William Walton, Clerk of the Guild of 1459; and of the same clan as James Walton, Mayor in 1516, 1527, and 1545, and George Walton, Guild Mayor later in 1582. From Kuerden's List of Mayors of Preston from early times (interesting though incomplete) we derive the names of several burgesses of repute who served the office of Mayor in the interval

from 1459 to 1542, within which our information of the *personnel* of the Council and Commonalty of Preston is left scanty by the absence of the Guild Roll of 1500. Nicholas Preston was Mayor in 1468; Richard Banastre in 1470, 1475, 1485, and 1486; John Clayton in 1481; Thomas Pack in 1484; H. Pool in 1497; William Preston in 1498. From Dugdale's Visitation we learn that Wm. Hodgkinson, and his three sons, William, Alexander, and Henry, were Burgesses in the Guild. The following items from old title-deeds supply additional names. In the 18th Henry VIII. (1527) James Walton, senior, Mayor of Preston, and Thomas Typping and William Bostoc, Bailiffs, conveyed to Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt., a parcel of land in Preston called "The Greshill," situate on the east of the town, where formerly their mill had stood. In the year 1536 (27 Henry VIII.), William Wall, Mayor of Preston, Alexander Clayton and Robert Boulton, Bailiffs, and John Hoghton and twenty-one other Burgesses of Preston, in consideration of a sum of £6 13s. 4d., confirmed to Sir Richard Hoghton ten acres of their waste land within the liberties and franchises of the town of Preston, lying on the east side of the land of Richard Blundell called Ouldefield. Somewhat later than the next Guild we are presently to notice Richard Preston, son and heir of George Preston, late of Preston, for £1 6s. 8d. gave to Sir Richard Hoghton a parcel of his land near the vicarage-house of Preston, called Vicarage Hey, between the land called Lingard's land on the east, and the land of James Walton, junr., son of Richard Walton, on the west, and abutting upon the land called Skilycorne's land on the north. From these and other evidences we know that the principal townsmen of Preston in the interval of about eighty years between the Guilds of 1459 and 1542, the Rolls whereof are preserved, were the Prestons, Banastres, Langtons, Hoghtons, Walls, Toppings or Typpings, Waltons, Blundells, Erghams, Whalleys, Marshalls, Arrowsmiths, Bonks or Banks, Sadlers, Haydocks, Claytons, Boultons, Bostocks, ffaringtons, Jonsons, Aynsworths, Lussells, Singletons, Skilycornes, Hodgkinsons, Werdens, Baileys, Mores, Taskers, Taliors, &c.

A document in the collection of Records of the Preston Corporation affords the following useful statement respecting the form of procedure observed at the holding of a Guild Merchant in the sixteenth century. The prescription was drawn at the Guild of 1500, in the Mayoralty of William Marshall, and was taken as a precedent at the next Guild Merchant held in 1542. It runs:—

These being the articles and poynts that appertayneth to the Guild Marchaunt at Preston, that all burgesses dwellyng wythin the towne of Preston shall be raydy at the Gyld Marchaunt, for to go with procession from the Maudlands throughout the towne as the procession is wont to be of old tyme, that is to say, the first daye of the foresayd Gyld. And after ye foresaid Procession a Masse with Solempnytie of the Holy Goyste, solempnly to be held with the Mayor and Aldermen, forasmoch as it was advised by the Mayor of the Gyld Marchaunt and burgesses of the same Gyld, before this tyme. Holdyng that Gyld Marchaunt, oppon ye Mondaye in the fest of the decolason of Saynte John Baptist ye sixteenth year of Kyng Henry VIIth, that the poynts and the rights of the Gyld Marchaunt moght be knowen to all burgesses, therefore was made three Proclamac'ons in ye open Market three days, that all manner of men clayming franchises of fredome within our burgh of Preston, whether they it claym by descent or parchase, that they shall apper at ye tyme that Gyld Marchaunt is holden before the Mayor and the Burgesses of the same Gyld, for to here and know the franchise, freedoms, and liberties, and all other poynts appertaynyng to ye said Gyld Marchaunt, the whyche we have by letters patent, be ye said lege lord the Kyng and of his most noble progenitors to us graunted before this tyme.

The Guild Merchant of 1542.

The heading of the Roll of Burgesses of the next Guild, which is in good preservation amongst the Corporate records, states that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Town of Preston was held there on the Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the 34th (which would be the 24th of May, A.D. 1542), before Thomas Typpinge, then Mayor of the said Guild; and by Christopher Haydok, Evan Wall, Ralph Dawson, and Oliver Brerys, Seneschals of the said Guild; and James Walton, sen., Alexander Clayton, William Ergham, Henry Preston, James Walton, jun., Thomas Cumberall, and Thomas Sadler, and William Walton, Clerk of the same Guild, which persons had paid for their fees and fines, and were Aldermen of the same Guild.

The names of the Burgesses are ranged in columns as on the earlier Rolls; first, those of In-Burgesses who were in the forenamed Guild, or whose fathers were in the Guild. On this list the sons and kinsmen of the Mayor and Aldermen have precedence. There are four sons of the Mayor, Thomas Typpynge, namely, Robert, Richard, Evan, and Thomas Typpinge, jun.; then two sons, Evan and Thomas, of Christopher Haydok, the Steward; William Wall, son and heir apparent of Evan Wall, Steward, and his brother Richard. Following are William and Lawrence, sons of James Walton, Alderman; James Walton, son and heir of Thomas Walton; Wiliam Clayton, son of Alexander Clayton, Alderman; William Ergham, son of William Ergham, senr., Alderman; Richard and George Preston, sons of Henry Preston, Alderman; Richard Walton, son and heir apparent of James Walton, junr., Alderman, and George his brother; Thomas, son of Thomas Cumberall, Alderman; John son of Thomas Sadler, Alderman. The surnames succeeding include those of Breres, Blundell, Hodgkinson, Newton, Syngleton, Thorneboro, Banastre, Gregson, Haydok, Dugdale, Rydley, Wylding, Hesketh,

Crane, Mason, Tyrell, Park, ffydler, Johnson, Alcock, Mason, Thomlynson, Bank, Richardson, Rogerson, Hogeson, Sergeant, Cowell, Keuerdale, Dawson, Balshagh, Salter, Dobson, Smyth, Osbaldeston, Lyndall, Werden, and numerous others. The list of In-Burgesses is considerably more extended than on the former Rolls, but not so long as that of the Roll of 1562.

The Foreign or Out-Burgesses enrolled at the Guild of 1542 are a much more influential and numerous body of personages than on the last-preceding extant Roll of 1459. In the place of honour at the head of the column appears the name of the celebrated Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby, with those of his three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Edward, thus:—

Edwardus Comes Derbie.
Henricus Dominus le Strange ejus filius et heres appar'.
Thomas Stanley frater ejus.
Edwardus Stanley frater ejus.

This is the first Guild Merchant of Preston at which the Stanleys of Lathom and Knowsley, whose head is the premier noble of Lancashire, were enrolled as Out-Burgesses of Preston, unless it was at the preceding Guild in 1500, the record of which is lost. It is quite likely that the Earl Edward attended the Guild of 1542 with his sons. And henceforward, at every succeeding Guild Merchant celebrated at regular intervals of twenty years for 320 years, from 1542 to 1862, representatives of this distinguished house have dignified the Roll of Out-Burgesses, and on nearly every occasion, if not without exception, have graced the event by their presence and participation. After the Stanleys come the Hoghtons of Hoghton, who are the oldest possessors of the freedom of the town as In and Out-Burgesses of any family now existing in its ancient standing amongst the territorial lords of the district. In 1542, Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt., as head of the house, is enrolled, with Thomas Hoghton, his eldest son and heir, and no fewer than eight of his younger sons. Then comes Sir Thomas Langton, Knight, Baron of Newton and Lord of Walton-in-le-Dale; his son and heir apparent, Edward Langton, and four younger sons. Another Knightly Out-Burgess in 1542 was Sir Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury Hall, with his son and heir, John Southworth, Esq.; next to him is Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, Knight, of Osbaldeston Hall, and his son Richard; then, Sir Henry ffaryngton, Knight, and William his son; John Talbot, Esquire, of Salesbury Hall, and John his son and heir. The remaining families on the roll of Foreign Burgesses are, Catterall of Little Mitton; Brown of Ribbleton; Haydok of Cottam; Hoghton of Kirkham; Forshagh; Banaster of Walton, &c.; Whalley; Syngleton of Brockholes; Gregson; Holcroft of Holcroft, &c.; Syngleton of Ingolhead; Skylycorne of Preese, &c.; Cumberall, Carleton, Crane, Lussell, Ambrose; Clyfton of Westby; Elston of Brockholes; Clayton of Clayton-le-Woods; Charneley; ffaryngton; Syngleton of Chinglehall; Aynesworth of Pleasington Hall; Werden; Barton of Barton; Eyves of Fyshwyk; Standish; Adamson, &c. In all there are 122 names upon the list of Foreign Burgesses at the Guild of 1542.

In a manuscript of Kuerden is a transcript of a document purporting to have been made at the Guild Merchant held at Preston, by Thomas Typping, then Mayor, and his Council, in the 34th Henry VIII., which contains an account of the oaths which belonged to the aforesaid Guild Merchant (these oaths will be noticed hereafter); and which also sets forth the articles and points that appertained to the Guild Merchant. Besides some orders substantially the same in effect with the orders of the next Guild, which we are about to print from the official document, two or three of the articles of 1542 are worth citing. One prescribes that all persons "claiming any franchise of ancestry or of purchase within the borough of Preston, shall come to the said Guild to do those things that to the said Guild appertaineth, as the custom is, upon pain or forfeiture of his franchise; saving all only to them that be in a far country at the time of the Guild holden;" but "if any man be dwelling in the said Burgh, knowing of the said Guild, and come not to it to worship his Mayor and Aldermen of the Guild," his name having been proclaimed the first, second, and third days of the Guild, he shall utterly "be put out of his franchise for ever;" and that sickness of body or poverty alone might excuse him. Also, that the Mayor and all and each one of them that were sworn upon the Council for the welfare of the town should "truly and wholly hold and keep the counsel of the town, and to no man show its poverty," and if it were proved he had done the contrary, utterly he should be put out from the fellowship of the Council, until he made amends to the Mayor and Council, after their will and mind. And that each one sworn upon the Mayor's Council should come wholly to the service of the Mayor, when warned by the Serjeant, without delay, except that sickness might excuse him, or license of the Mayor; and if any rebelled, and would not come, he should be put out of the right of the Guild and the fellowship of the Council, until he had made amends to the Mayor after the Council's ordinance. Also, that all manner of burgesses of the town should not meddle them amongst the Twenty-four in the time of their election, and if any did so, without the license of the Mayor, he should lose his freedom, or else pay 20s. to the common box. Also, that if any person made any rescue upon any officer, or broke the pinfold, he should pay 3s. 4d. for every default so made and proved lawfully.

The Charter of Philip and Mary.

The next in order of the series of Royal Charters to the Burgesses of Preston is one granted by Queen Mary and her King-Consort Philip II. of Spain, in the 5th year of the Queen's reign and the 4th of their joint reign, A.D., 1557. This Charter is handsomely engrossed, and in the scroll-work of its heading are introduced, in the upper left-hand corner of the parchment, portraits of the Royal grantors, Philip and Mary. The text of the Charter commences with the recital of all the charters of former monarchs to Preston, this being no more than a confirmation of the liberties, privileges, and free customs granted to the Burgesses in previous reigns. The preamble and the words of ratification and confirmation in the Charter are translated as follows:—

Philip and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England, Spain, France, both Sicilies, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Burgundy, Milan and Brabant, Counts of Hapsburg, Flandres and Tirol, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. We have seen a Charter of confirmation by the Lord Henry VI., King of England, the progenitor of us the Queen aforesaid, made in these words [recites the Charters of Henry VI., Henry V., Henry IV., Richard II., Edward III., Henry III., John, and Henry II.]. Now we, allowing and approving the said charters and letters, and all and every the things contained therein, accept and approve them, as far as in us lies, for ourselves and our heirs, and by the tenor of these presents ratify and confirm them to our beloved Thomas Walle and the Burgesses of the same Town [of Preston], and their heirs and successors accordingly as the charters and letters aforesaid reasonably testify. In testimony of which we have ordered these letters patent to be made. Witnesses ourselves, at Westminster the thirtieth day of June, in the 4th and 5th years of our reigns (A.D. 1557).

The Guild Merchant of 1562.

When Queen Elizabeth had nearly completed the fourth year of her reign, and on the fulfilment of the term of twenty years since the last-precedent Guild, a Guild Merchant was again held in the borough, as the record on the Roll of the Guild testifies, upon the morrow of the decollation of St. John Baptist (Sunday, August 30th), in the year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the 4th (A.D. 1562), before Thomas Wall, then Mayor of the said Guild; by Evan Wall, his brother, Thomas Typpynge, and William Banaster, Stewards of the said Guild; Christopher Haydock, Oliver Breres, Ralph Dawson, Henry Blundell, William Bostock, William Preston, Evan Hogekynson, senr., John Werden, John Banaster, Ralph Cumberall; and Lawrence Wall, Clerk of the same Guild, which persons had paid their fees and fines and were Aldermen of the said Guild. Several Aldermen of the Guild of twenty years before were still living and serving the office. The Roll of this Guild is a larger parchment, bearing many more names than the earlier ones; showing that the town was increasing in population and commercial importance in the middle of the sixteenth century. The Common Seal of the town, pendant to the Roll, stamped on brown wax, bears apparently the same device as the Seal of 1459 before described, but it is broken, and what is left displays but the middle part of the standing body of the Holy Lamb. The writing of the Roll is neat and clear.

The first column, as before, contains the names of the "Burgesses-Inhabitants," or In-Burgesses, who were in the Guild by inherited right to the town's freedom. The list commences with the names of William and Thomas Wall, sons of the Guild Mayor, Thomas Wall; of Richard Wall, son of Evan Wall, Steward, and others of that family; of Lawrence, Richard, and William Banaster, sons of William Banaster, Steward; John Breres, son and heir of Oliver Breres, Alderman; Richard and George Blundell, sons of Henry Blundell, Alderman; Thomas, son of William Bostock, Alderman; members of the Hogekynson, Werden, Banaster, and Cumberall families, which had representatives on the bench of Aldermen. The Erghams (the surname is now spelt Argham) are still on the Roll, in the persons of Richard Argham, William his son and heir, and Henry his brother. Then follow the Breres, Taskers, Waddyngtons, Rhodes, Becks, Sclaters, Claytons, Graddells, Thornboroughs, Waltons, Hudsons, Balshayes, Sargeants, Halls, Hesketh, Cowps or Cowpers, Heytons, ffydlers, Cowells, Hogekynsons, Dyconsons, Johnsons, Warburtons, Lyndalls, Salters, and a good many other familiar old Preston surnames.

The list of Foreign Burgesses is headed, as in 1542, by the Stanleys and the Hoghtons, including Edward Earl of Derby (then in the height of his fame for splendid hospitality); his son and heir apparent, Henry Lord Strange, and Ferdinand Stanley, eldest son of his lordship; also his brothers, Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Edward Stanley. Thomas Hoghton, Esq., is the chief member of the Hoghtons enrolled. He it was who built Hoghton Tower in 1565, three years after this Guild, and who was afterwards in exile for his religion. Fourteen more of the Hoghtons follow; then four of the Langtons, chief amongst them Sir Thomas Langton, Knt., of Walton Manor-house; next, Sir John Southworth, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, and five of his sons, besides Adam Southworth, described as putative brother of Sir John; after them, Sir Thomas Hesketh, and two of his sons; John Osbaldeston, Esq., and several of his sons. The rest of the Foreign Burgesses of this Guild were of the families of Catterall of Little Mitton, Talbot of Salesbury, Fleetwood of Penwortham, Clifton of Westby, Barton of Barton, Syngleton of Shinglehall, Skillycorne of Preese, ffaryngton of Werden, ffaryngton of ffaryngton,

ffaryngton of Ribbleton, Haydock of Cottam, Travers of Nateby, Whittingham of Whittingham, Walton of Little Walton, &c.; Syngleton of Stayning, Syngle- of Scales, Eyves of Fishwick, Elston of Brockholes, Werden of Clayton, Ambrose of Catforth, Hoghton of Kirkham, Newsam of Woodplumpton, Banaster of Walton-le-Dale, Keuerdale of Keuerdale, Gregson of Elston, Forshagh, Lussell, Rogerson, &c.

The Guild Orders established at the Guild Merchant of the 4th Elizabeth (1562) are written upon the back of the parchment on which the names of Burgesses in that Guild are enrolled. These orders recite and continue several orders made at precedent Guilds from that of 1397 to that of 1500, and also include certain new articles ordained at this Guild. It may be of use to print this revised and extended series of orders as they appear endorsed on the Guild Roll of 1562.

Imprimis, Where [whereas] at the Gild M'chaunt holden here before this tyme by Will'm Ergham then Maior and other of the same Gild *die Lune p'x ante festum ascenc' Domini Anno Regis Ricardi post Conquestum Anglie vicessimo*, amongst other thynges yt was ordered, agreed and established that if any Burgess of the said Burghe or Town did make any forfeites concerning any of the liberties of the said Town, or of any of the free customes of the said Town, and thereof were convicted before the Mayor for the tyme being, should lose his libertie at the will of the Mayor of the said Town for the tyme being, and of the Council of the same. *Item*, that no person should bear the office of Mayor within the said Town except he have beene Bailiff of the same Town. *Item*, that if any Burgess of the said Towne be chosen to beare and serve in any office within the said Town, according to the order of the said Towne, and refuse to serve the same, shall further lose his libertie and ffreedome, and be disgraced and disfranchised *ad voluntate Maior', Consil', et Burgens' Ville predict'*. *Item*, that the Bailiffs of the said Town for the tyme being from yere to yere for ever shall yelde and make up their accompts of their Mints and charge of that yere before the Maior and Burgesses openly at and on the day of the Election of the Mayor, and before the tyme of the same Election, and also shall bring the same in one quayre Book of Accompt as ys accustomed upon payn to lose their liberties and freedomes and to be disgraced and disfranchised and to remain in prison until they have done.

Item, where[as] at the Gild M'chaunte holden here before Henry Johnson then Maior of the said Town and the Stewardes and Aldermen of the same Gild *die Lune in festo Pentecosti Anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie tertio*, amongst other thynges it was ordered, agreed, and established that no Stranger should be stallaged within the said Town by no officer of the said Town upon peyn to forfeyt for every tyme so doynge iij. iiijd. And that if eny Burgess do conceyle or layne any of the Tolles or cnstomes belonging or dewe to the same Town, and thereof be dewely convicted before the Maior for the tyme beinge shall lose and forfeyt his libertie and freedome and be disgraced at the will of the Maior and of the Connsell of the said Town for the tyme beynge.

Item, where[as] at the Gild M'chaunte holden here before Robert Hoghton then Mayor of the said Town and the Stewardes and Aldermen of the same Gild the Monday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the year of the reign of Henry the Sext after the Conquest of England the thirty-seventh, it was ordered, agreed and established, that no Burgess of the said Town, neither inhabitant nor foreign, should be free to buy or to sell any drove of beastes, harras of horses and mayres, or flockes of shepe, within the liberties of the said Town, upon payn to lose and forfeyt the same so bought or sold at the will and pleasure of the Maior and Counsell of the said Town for the tyme beynge.

Item, where[as] at the Gild M'chaunte holden before Will'm M'shall then Maior and the Stewardes and Aldermen of the same Gild, the Monday next after the decolation of St. John Baptist in the year of the reign of Henry the Seventh after the conquest of England the 16th, amongst other thynges it was ordered and confirmed, that no Burges of the same Town which shuld be from thencforthe made by Court Roll shuld have no fyrther or longer libertie or ffredome within the same Town or without by reason of his burgesshippe but nntill the Gild Merchaunte then next after to be holden and kept at Preston aforesaid. *Item*, that when the Gild Merchaunte shal be appoynted to be holden and kept here at any tyme or tymes hereafter by the Mayor and the Counsell of the said Town for the tyme beying for the welfare of the same Town, if any Bnrges that . . . . be made by Court Role be repugnant or contrarye to the same wilfully either openly or prevely and thereof be convicted either by his confession or two witnes, shall stand and be from thensforthe disgrayced and disfraunchised and shall never be from thensforthe of the Connsell but nttterly putt from the same for ever. *Item*, that the Gild Merchaunt shal be kept and holden within the said Town att th' end of Twentie yeres next after this Gilde and so to be kept from tyme to tyme from thenceforthe for ever. *Item*, that concernyng the eleccon of Officers it was held ordeyned constituted and establisshed for ever that the Mayor for the tyme beyng at the daye and tyme as haithe bene accustomed for the eleccon shall in the open Conrt elect and choyse twoe auncyent discrete and honest burgesses inhabitantes of the said Town whiche two burgesses so elect and choysen shall forthewith receyve and take a corporall Othe before the said Mayor for the tyme beyng upon the holy testament or suche lyke sacred boke that they shall without delaye elect and choyse xxiiij of the anciente and discrete burgesses inhabitants of the said Town whiche shall not bere any office within the said Town duryng one yere then next folowyng and with convenyent spede present the names of the same xxiiij burgesses to the Mayor. And the same xxiiij ancyent burgesses so elect and choysen shall immediately receyve and take every of theym a corporall Othe before the said Mayor for the tyme beyng that they shall without delaye elect and choyse one mete and discrete person whiche they shall thynke to be most to the profett of the said Town and the meynteynynge of the liberties and rights of the same Town to be Mayor. And one other mete and discrete person to be Bailiff. And one other mete and discrete person to be Sub-bailiff, whiche persons so elect and choysen shall presently receyve and take their Othes as haithe bene accustomed for one 'hole yere then folowyng. And the Mayor after he shalbe sworne shall elect and choyse before he

shall goo furthe of the hall one other mete and discrete person to be Bailiff and one other mete and discrete person to be Serjeant so by hym to be choysen as he will aunswarre fore to the burgesses of the said Town. And the said maner of eleccon of the officers aforesaid to be kept from yere to yere for ever. *Item*, that if any Burges of the said Town do commense or sue any accon in any Court out of the said Town and do prosecute the same without the license of the Mayor for the tyme beyng and thereof be convicted before the Mayor for the tyme beyng the same burges so doyng to lose his liberties and to stand and be from thensforthe disgrayced and disfranchised for ever. And that no person or persons inhabityng and dwellynge out of the liberties of the said Town of Preston and that liffethe opon biyng and sellyug shalbe admitted or made burges of the said Town. *Item*, that the Mayor for the tyme beyng shall not any tyme from thensforthe giff grant demyse or aleynate under the Comon Sealle of the said Town any of the burgages, howses, shopps, landes, tenementes, wastes, medowes, pastures, or other thynges of the said Town, but onlly for terme of xxxix yeres except in specyall cases and urgent or necessarye cawses and that to be to the burges inhabityng within the liberties of the said Town. *Item*, that no forreyn or out-burges shall have any libertie but onely for his own howse. *Item*, that any Mayor of the said Town whiche shall hereafter be choysen or made and that shall to kepe any Gild Merchaunt hereafter, and eny other Officer of the said Town for that beyng shall giff his and their ffees whiche they ought to have by reason of the same Gild Merchaunt towards the maynteynyng of the liberties of the said Town and to the use of the burgeses of the said Town.

Here is written a record in Latin to the effect that the articles, orders, and statutes above-written were confirmed, established, and ratified the day aforesaid on the morrow of the decollation of St. John Baptist in the 4th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Wall, Mayor of that Guild and by the Stewards and Aldermen of the same Guild. And further, that it was ordained, &c., by the said Thomas Wall, Mayor of the present Guild, the Stewards and Aldermen of the Guild, &c., as follows:—

Imprimis it is constitute ordeyned stablisshed and confirmyd for ever for the proffitt of all the Burgess of the said Town, That all and every such persons as well men as children which have come in and are made burgess of this Gild Merchant by payment of their ffynes shall have no greatter or longer libertie to them and their heirs by reason of their burgesshippe but only so long as they shall inhabite and dwell within the same Town. And that when he or they shall goo and dwell without the liberties of the said Town then he or they to lose their liberties and ffredom until they shall come and dwell in the said Town agayn, Savyng for bying thynges necessarye for maynteynynge of their howses. *Item* that no Burgess shall be made nether by Court Roole nor otherwyse by the space of vij yeres next after the date of this present Gild. *Item*, Where[as] it apperithe by Auncyent Recordes that Widowes heretofore beyng late wiffes of burgesses have after the death of their husbondes come in and done their dueties accordyngly as their husbondes in their lifftyme did, and that some other like Widdowes have bene suffred to have like lib'tie contrarye to the welfare of this Town, it is now ordered, constitute and stablisshed by the said Mayor, Balives and Aldermen of this Gild for ever, for the proffitt of all the burgess of the said Town that all and any Widowes hereafter beyng late Burgesses Wiffes of this Gild or that hereafter shall be made by Gild Merchaunt or by Court Roole shall have and enjoy such liberties and ffredomes duryng their Widowheade as their husbondes in liff tyme had and enjoyed by reason of their burgesshippe, &c. [Several of the lines of the writing upon the Roll here are partially obliterated, so that it would scarcely be possible to transcribe them perfectly; they relate to orders respecting the rights of common of Burgesses upon the town's moor, &c. The document then proceeds:—] *Item*, it is also ordered, constitute, and stablisshed for ever by the said Mayor, Stewardes, and Aldermen for the welfare of all the Burges of the said Town, that if any burges, person or persons from henceforth do disobey, misuse, or otherwyse evill entreate any officer of the Town in or concernying the execucon of his or their office or offices, or revile or rebuke theym or any of theym for or concernyng the same, that then any suche person or persons so offending shal be for every offence punisshed in the Stockes by the space of three days, with breade and water, and also shall pay vjs. viijd. for a fyne to the towne's use. *Item*, where[as] dyvers crafftye persons have heretofore withdrawen and conceyled certeyn Tolls belonging to the burges of the town for cattell bought in the same town, by meanes that it hath sometyme been alleged that the seller should bere and paye the moytie thereof and sometyme the byer, it is now ordered, constitutes, and stablisshed by the said Mayor, Stewardes, and Aldermen for the welfare of all the Burges of the said Town that from henseforthe the byers of cattell and other thynges shall stand and be charged with the wage or tolle for the cattell or other thynges so by theym to be bought. And that no burges shall free any other whiche doe buy any of their cattell or thynges from parte of the tolle therefore to be dewe. And any burges to be ffree for all cattell and other thynges which they or any of theym shall hereafter buy to their own use for meynteynyng of their howses or for their own workes. And all [laynetolles?] from henseforthe to be void and not be used. *Item*, it is ordered that no person or persons whyche is or hereafter shall be allowed to be burges of this town shall have or take any benefit . . . as a burges which he or they have receyved the burges othe accordyng to the [custom?] of this town. And that such burges as are named in this Gild and are not yet sworne shall paye no more ffees at the takynge of the said othe.

And moreover the said Thomas Wall Mayor of this Gild with the Stewardes and Aldermen of the same doe ratifye, confirme and stablisshe for ever all and every orders and articles of the last Gild holden before Thomas Typpynge then Mayor to continewe and stand and be in effect accordyng to the tenor and effect of the same.

Dates of holding of the Guild.

There is a variation to be noted in the periods of the year at which the earlier Guilds were holden; although for more than three hundred years now they have been kept at one fixed time of the year, as well as at regular intervals of twenty years.

How the dates of the Guilds were anciently prescribed can only be subject of vague conjecture; and avoiding this, it will be enough for us to take note of the fact that the time of the event was more than once or twice changed in the period from the holding of the first recorded Guild in 1328, to the last Guild we have noticed, that of 1562. For comparison we place the respective dates in juxtaposition:—

Guild of **1328.** Monday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist *(i.e.*, after 24th June).
„ **1397.** Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of the Lord *(i.e.*, after Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, which in 1397 fell on 31st May).
„ **1415.** Monday in the Feast of Pentecost (Whitsun-Monday, May 20th, 1415).
„ **1459.** Monday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross *(i.e.*, after 3rd May).
„ **1500.** Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist *(i.e.*, after 29th August).
„ **1542.** Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of the Lord (24th May, 1542.)
„ **1562.** Morrow of the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist (August 30th, 1562).

Thus between A.D. 1328 and A.D. 1562 inclusive, one Guild had been held on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; two Guilds on the Monday following the Feast of the Ascension of the Lord (Holy Thursday); one Guild on Monday in the Feast of Pentecost, or Whitsun-week; one Guild on Monday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and two Guilds on the day after the Feast of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. These Feasts fell in the beginning, the middle, and the end of the month of May; in the first and the last days of June; and at the end of August. It is manifest that even so late as the first half of the sixteenth century the date of the Guild had not been definitely fixed, for whilst both the Guilds of 1500 and of 1562 were held in the end of August and the beginning of September (occupying several days), that of 1542, which intervened, was held in the latter end of May. But from the Guild of 1562 onward, there has been no departure from the established rule that the Guild Merchant shall commence upon the Monday following the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist; and in the form of proclamation of the Guild used in the 17th century, after the mention of this date, the words occur:—"At which Feast heretofore a Gyld Merchant within this Town hath useally for divers ages last past, been solemnly kept, every twenty years." In the present year, the 29th of August, which is the day of the Feast of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist, happens on a Tuesday, so that the Guild will open upon Monday, the 4th of September.

Manner of Election of Officers of the Corporation in the 16th Century.

A Memorandum respecting the manner of the election of Officers of the Town in the 16th century, written by Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, Guild Mayor in 1802 and in 1822, and found amongst the Grimshaw MSS., is printed below. Mr. Grimshaw remarks upon the Orders bearing upon the election of Officers made at the Guilds of 1500, 1542, and 1562, which we have printed, and points out that, about the date of the Guild of 1562, some controversy had taken place as to one usage of these elections, which not improbably caused the application to the Crown for express directions, which are contained in Queen Elizabeth's Charter, granted in 1566. Mr. Grimshaw writes:—

The following are such extracts from the Bye-laws as relate to the election of the principal officers of the Corporation:—A Guild Merchant was held in the 16th Henry VII. (1500) before Wm. Marshall, Mayor, four Stewards, ten Aldermen of the Guild, when a bye-law was made that the Guild Merchant should be held thereafter at the end of Twenty years for ever; and concerning the election of officers it ordained, &c., that "the Mayor for the time being at the day and time as had been accustomed for the Election shall in open Court elect and choose two ancient, discreet, and honest Burgesses, inhabitants of the said Town, which two Burgesses so elect and chosen shall forthwith receive and take a corporal oath before the said Mayor upon the holy Testament, that they shall without delay elect and choose 24 of the ancient and discreet Burgesses inhabitants of the said Town, which shall not bear any office within the said Town within one year then next following, and with convenient speed present the names of the same 24 Burgesses to the Mayor; and the same 24 ancient Burgesses so elect and chosen shall immediately receive and take every of them a corporal oath before the said Mayor, that they shall without delay elect and chuse one mete and discreet person [Burgess is not here mentioned (remarks Mr. Grimshaw), but certainly intended, as the Eleizors as well as the Jury of 24 are to be Burgesses, and the Records, books, and all proceedings of this Corporation in former times recognise no Inhabitants but Burgesses, and the practice was conformable] which they shall think to be most to the profit of the said Town and the maintaining of the liberties and rights of the same town, to be Mayor; and one other mete and discreet person to be Bailiff; and one other mete and discreet person to be Sub-Bailiff; which persons so elect and chosen shall presently receive and take their oaths, as hath been accustomed, for one whole year then following; and the Mayor, after he shall be so chosen, shall elect and chuse before he shall go from the Hall one other mete and discreet person to be Bailiff; and one other mete and discreet person to be Serjeant for the Mace, called the Mayor's Serjeant;

which Bailiff and Serjeant shall likewise be sworn withont delay, &c. And the said manner of election of the officers aforesaid to be kept from year to year for ever." This Guild Order seems to be the most ancient order extant as to the election of officers. A Guild Merchant was held in the 34th Henry VIII. (1542) before Thos. Tipping, Mayor, four Stewards, twelve Aldermen of the said Guild, at which several Orders were made, and amongst others one imposing a Fine to the Town's box upon any Burgess intermeddling with the 24 Men during the time of an Election, except with the Mayor's license. Another Guild was held in the 4th Eliz. (1562), before Thomas Wall, Mayor, three Stewards, ten Aldermen of the Guild, when after reciting amongst other Bye-laws those above-mentioned, made at the four first recited Guilds, especially those of Wm. Marshall's Guild impowering the Mayor to nominate both of the two ancient Burgesses (called Eleizors) for choosing the Election-Jury of Twenty-four, an Order is entered on this Guild Roll of 1562 confirming the said former Orders. But it is supposed that some objection arose on the part of the Burgesses or Commonalty to the nomination of *both* the Eleizors *by the Mayor*; for at the end of the Order of Confirmation the following words are with difficulty interlined on the Parchment Roll:—"Excepted always and foreprysed that it shall be lawful to *the Comonaltie being Burgesses* of the said Town, or the more part of them, to elect and chuse the one of the said two Ancient Burgesses from tyme to tyme for the choice of the said 24 Burgesses yerely as is aforesaid." Thus far the Bye-Laws, it is presumed, were made by the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Guild Merchant as the Representatives of the General Body of the Burgesses; but the reservation of the right of the Commonalty or Burgesses at large to nominate one of the Eleizors before mentioned probably gave rise to dissensions, and to the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, which appears to be conformable to the last Bye-Laws respecting the Election of Officers, except that the second Eleizor is directed by the Charter to be nominated by the *Capital Burgesses*, instead of the Commonalty or Burgesses at large. Subseqnent to the Charter of Queen Elizabeth [A.D. 1566] another Guild Merchant was held, the 24th Eliz. (1582), before George Walton, Mayor, three Stewards, six Aldermen of the Guild, at which Gnild the mode of Electiug the Mayor, Town's Bailiff, and Town's Serjeant is re-enacted agreeably to the Bye-Law of 1562, except that the second Eleizor is directed to be nominated by the Capital Burgesses pursuant to the Charter of Elizabeth instead of by the Commonalty or Burgesses at large, as authorised by the previous Bye-Law of 1562. Dissensions seem still to have prevailed, and at a meeting of the Mayor and Council held on the 8th day of October, 1598, Henry Catterall, Mayor, after reciting that divers contensions, &c., had arisen amongst the Burgesses inhabitants concerning the Election of Officers within the Town, for the removal whereof certain Orders of Council were then made respecting such Elections, to have force until the theu next Guild, which are set forth in the Parchment Guild and Order Book marked No. 4. Another Guild Merchant was held the 44th of Eliz. (A.D. 1602), before the said Henry Catterall, Mayor, three Stewards, and ten Aldermen of the Gnild, at which the said Order of Council was confirmed and made a Guild Order or Bye-law *in toto*; but some part of this Bye-Law is deemed bad (see the Bye-Laws of 1742). [At the Gnilds held in 1622 and in 1642 this Order of Conncil of 1598 and Guild Order of 1602 were ratified and confirmed, with additions.]

The Charter of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1566.

Queen Elizabeth's Charter to the Burgesses of Preston, granted in the eighth year of her reign, and A.D. 1566, was far more comprehensive and valuable in its concessions than any of the former Charters; even than the Charters of Henry the Third, which it absorbed and superseded. The Charter is, with the subsequent ones of Charles the Second and George the Fourth, a principal Muniment of the Preston Corporation, of imposing size, boldly engrossed and richly ornamented, and bearing the Great Seal of the Queen. The text of the Charter is very lengthy reciting, as it does, all previous Charters, and following on with additional grants expressed in twenty-three separate sections. Dr. Lingard's translation of this voluminous Charter, not reckoning the space occupied by the recital of the earlier Charters, fills twenty printed pages. Briefly Lingard describes the purport of the Charter:—"These letters patent of Elizabeth (anno 1566), after reciting the exemplifications and confirming the grants of former Kings and Queens, incorporate the Inhabitants of Preston by the name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston." The remarks of Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw printed above indicate the circumstances which probably led the civic heads of the Town to make respectful application to the Crown for a new Charter, and the Queen was pleased to accede to the petition, and graciously granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses the extended corporate liberties, franchises, powers, jurisdictions, &c., which they had aspired to possess and enjoy. In these legal instruments there is necessarily much tedious verbiage, and had we space to print the Charter in full, the reader would hardly be inclined to go through it. But the privileges it confers ought to be noticed, and we have therefore made a sort of abstract of the several grants and stipulations. Passing over the recited Charters duly introduced already in their proper place, the Charter proceeds to set forth that "whereas our beloved subjects the inhabitants of the said Borough have now humbly besought us to show and extend to them graciously and liberally our royal munificence and favour, and that for the rule and better government, and melioration of the same borough to the same inhabitants, we would deign to make, reduce and create them into another body corporate and political, We therefore, considering that the aforesaid borough of Preston is an ancient and populous borough," &c., and wishing that "the said borough for all future times should be and remain a borough of peace and tranquillity, to the fear and terror of the bad, and the reward of the good, and also that our peace, and the other acts of justice may be preserved and done therein without delay, of our special favour, &c., We ordain, appoint, grant and declare that our borough aforesaid of Preston shall be and remain for ever hereafter a free cor-

porated borough in deed, fact, and name, of one Mayor, two Bailiffs, and the Burgesses, by the name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston, in the County of Lancaster;" and that the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses and their successors shall for ever hereafter be "one body corporate and one perpetual commonalty." And that they may plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all courts and places within the Queen's dominions. And that they "may and shall have a Common Seal for doing and transacting all their causes and concerns;" and shall be able to acquire demesnes, manors, tenements, rents, revenues, liberties, lands, franchises, rights, jurisdictions, and privileges, held of the Queen in chief, or otherwise, by military service. And also grant that "there may and shall be Twenty-four men of the more discreet and worthy men of the said Borough of Preston, who shall be assisting and aiding the said Mayor and Bailiffs," who "shall be called the principal burgesses of the same Borough, and shall be the Common Council of the said Borough;" to make and enact, with the Mayor, statutes, acts, and ordinances for the public advantage and profit of the Borough; and from among the more worthy inhabitants may admit other persons to be burgesses of the Borough. Powers are granted to the Mayor and Common Council to make Bye-laws, &c., and to punish delinquents. "And for the execution of our said will and grants," &c., "We assign, name, constitute, and make our beloved Evan Walle, a burgess of the said Borough, the first and present Mayor of the Borough," who shall continue in the office from the date of these presents to the Feast of St. Wilfrid, Archbishop, next coming, and until another burgess shall be promoted to the office; and We assign, &c., Richard Banester and William Robson, inhabitants of the Borough, to be the first and present Bailiffs, to hold office till the Feast of St. Wilfrid the next following. Moreover, We assign, name, &c., "our beloved Oliver Breres, William Hodgkinson, Christopher Haidock, Thomas Typpinge, Thomas Walle, William Banester, Thomas Breres, William Clayton, Henry Blundell, Richard Aram, Richard Banester, and John Hynde, inhabitants of the said borough of Preston, to be twelve principal Burgesses of the same borough, and to be, on taking their corporal oath before the aforesaid Evan Walle, the present Mayor, the aforesaid Common Council of the said borough," &c. And We grant, &c., that "the Mayor of the said borough of Preston for the time being may and shall be the Clerk of the Market of the said borough and liberties of Preston;" and that the said Mayor shall be "Coroner within the same borough and the liberties and precincts thereof;" also during the term of his office he shall be "our Justiciary, for the preservation of our peace within the said borough." Moreover, "We grant for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the said Borough of Preston, and their successors, that a certain House within the said borough, vulgarly called the Toll-booth, otherwise the Moot-hall, be and shall be the Common Hall and House of the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their successors for ever, as well to make therein their assemblies and meetings, as to hold and treat therein all and every their courts, pleas, causes, matters, consultations, and affairs." Also, we grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses that every year, in the week next before the Feast of St. Wilfrid, they meet in the aforesaid Hall, or other convenient place within the borough, and that there two persons of the more discreet and worthy inhabitants, to be chosen, the one by the Mayor, the other by the capital Burgesses, shall make oath before the Mayor that they, with convenient speed, will choose twenty-four others of the more discreet Burgesses, to chuse and name a new Mayor, a new Bailiff, to be called the Town's Baylie, and a new Serjeant, to be called the Town's Serjeant. Which twenty-four persons shall make oath before the Mayor that they, with convenient speed, will choose and name such a discreet person, being a Burgess dwelling in the Borough, as shall seem most proper for the advantage of the borough, to be the Mayor of the said borough; and one other fit person, being a Burgess dwelling in the Borough, to be a Bailiff; also such other fit person, being a Burgess, &c., to be a Serjeant, called the Town's Serjeant. It is granted further that if a Mayor die or be removed from his office during the time in which he is Mayor, the said capital Burgesses shall meet, within eight days following such death or removal, and appoint one of themselves for Mayor; and in the like case of death or removal of the Bailiff or Town Serjeant, to chuse another inhabitant in the place of him being dead or removed. And it is further granted that the Mayor shall, whensoever it shall so please him, name, chuse, and appoint a burgess and inhabitant to bear the office of Bailiff, called the Mayor's Baylie, as long as the same Mayor shall be in office; and that the said Mayor shall appoint, whensoever it may so please him, a Burgess and Inhabitant to bear the office of Sub-Bailiff, called the Serjeant-at-Mace, or the Mayor's Serjeant, for making, performing, and executing proclamations, arrests, processes, executions, and other things pertaining to his office within the said Borough, in like manner as the Serjeants-at-Mace in our City of London do and execute. And that the same Serjeant-at-Mace may bear a Mace engraven with our Arms, &c. The Charter prescribes the penalties for refusing to serve the offices of Mayor, Bailiff, and Serjeant, and provides for the appointment of a Burgess in the room of any capital Burgess who may die or be removed during his time of service in the office. And as to the Guild Merchant, this Charter proceeds:—"Moreover, we have granted and by these presents for ourselves, our heirs and successors, we have confirmed to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the said Borough of

Preston, and their successors," that they "shall have *a Gild Merchant* in the aforesaid Borough, with all the liberties and free-customs appertaining to such a Gild as they have heretofore enjoyed." It is also granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Preston that they shall have within the Borough the assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, and other victuals, the ulnage and sealing of all cloths, weights, and measures whatsoever, and the amendment and correction thereof, and of all other things appertaining to the office of our Clerk of the Market, together with the punishments of the same, &c., and shall have all the fines, ransoms, amercements, and profits arising therefrom, for the use and profit of the said borough, and of the Commonalty thereof. The Queen further grants to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the said Borough of Preston, that they and their successors may hold a Court in the Moot-hall, or in some other convenient place in the Borough, to be held before the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Seneschals of the same borough, every three weeks, on the Friday, for ever; and in the same Court shall have power to hear and determine concerning all debts, accounts, contracts, trespasses, covenants, levyings of forbidden distress, &c., arising within the Borough; also the power of receiving all recognizances between Merchant and Merchant, and of doing execution thereupon, according to the Statute of Merchants lately enacted in the statutes of Acton Burnell. Also, it is granted that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses shall have the view of Frank-pledge of all inhabitants and residents within the borough, to be held in the common-house called the Toll-booth, on the same days and at the same times as have been accustomed from ancient times. Also, that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses have and hold a Market, to be holden every Saturday of each week in the Borough of Preston, and two Fairs, to be holden and kept there every year, as heretofore accustomed, one of the Fairs to begin on the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, and to last during eight days; and the other Fair on the vigil and feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, and for the five days next following, together with a Court of Pie-poudre to be holden at the times of the said fairs and market, together with the stallage, piccage, fines, amercements, and all other profits, commodities, and emoluments belonging to such market, fairs, and Court of Pie-poudre, and with all liberties and free customs appertaining. The boundaries of the borough to be those long accustomed, and power is given to make from time to time the perambulation of such boundaries. The Charter ends with a general grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses to hold and enjoy the Borough and Town of Preston, with its members and appurtenances, and all the aforesaid liberties, customs, privileges, franchises, immunities, &c.; and to hold the same town of Preston under the ancient rent and farm due to the Crown, and to be paid before the date of these letters, and also all such lands, tenements, fishings, liberties, fisheries, &c., which the Burgesses of Preston have held, used, or enjoyed by reason of any Charters granted or confirmed by any of the Queen's progenitors, Kings of England. Witness the Queen, at the town of St. Alban's, the 24th of August [8th Elizabeth, A.D. 1566.] By Writ of Privy Seal.

A Suit respecting the Ulnage of Cloths made in Preston, A.D. 1571.

One of the grants of Queen Elizabeth's Charter, abstracted above, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Preston, was that of "the ulnage [or official measurement and inspection] and sealing of all cloths, weights, and measures whatsoever" within the Borough. Bearing upon this privilege and the exercise of it are the three documents which are subjoined, being the plaint, answer, and subsequent decree, in a suit brought in the Chancery Court of the Duchy by Thomas Leigh, Esqr., the Queen's Aulneger for the County Palatine of Lancaster, against William Banester, Mayor of Preston, in February, 1571. They have been copied for us from the official Reports of Pleadings in the Duchy, deposited in the Public Record Office, London:—

Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings. Eliz. Vol. 43 L. 6, xvj die Novr., 1571.

To the right honorable Sr. Rauf Sadleyr Knight, one of the Quenes Ma'tie most honourable Pryveye Counsell and a Councellor of her Duchye of Lancaster.

Humblye Sheweth and informeth your honour Thomas Leigh of Highe leigh in the County of Chester, Esquier, Aulneger of our Sov'eigne Ladye the Quenes Maiestye in the County Palatyne of Lancaster, That whereas the Quenes Ma'tie that nowe ys by Indenture Sealed under the Seale of her Duchye of Lancaster bearing date the vjth daye of May in the thirde yeare of her highnes raigne, did demise graunt and to ferme lett unto your said Orator the Subsidye and Ulnage of all and sing'ler saleable clothes in the County Palatyne of Lancaster, together with the moytie of the forfeitures of the same clothes sett to sale not sealed with the Seal to that ordeyned, To have and to holde the same to your said Orator and his assignes from the feast of Ester then last past for the terme of xxj yeares, Yeldinge the yearlye rent of xljs. viijd. to her Majestye her heires and successors as by the Indenture thereof more playnelye maye appeare. By force whereof your said Orator ever sythens hath ben and yett ys the Quenes Ma'te Awlneger of the said County Palatyne of Lancaster, and hath from tyme to tyme enjoyed the same office and the benefitt thereof, Untyll about foure or five yeares now last that one Willm. Hodgkynson, then Maior of the Towne of Preston in Amoundernes in the said County Palatyne of Lancaster, p'tendinge a lib'ty of exercysinge of the office aforesaid within the said Towne to be due to the Maior and Commonalty of the same Towne as in the right of their Corporacon, Dyd not onlye together with one Sleyden al's Pew-

terer, or other his or their Minister or Ministers, interrupt your said Orators Deputeye there and wolde not suffer him to Seale any Clothe in the said Towne, but also wrongfullye took upon them and enterpryesed to seale dyv's sayleable clothes made in the County Palatyne of Lancaster and put to sale by the owners thereof, that is to say the sev'ral clothes of Thomas Shirwood, Thomas Cowper, Richard Gelibronde, James Abbott, and div'se others, and the said then Maior set or caused to be set vnto the same clothes a Seale made or appointed to be made by himself without any lawfull warrant or authoritie so to do. By occasion and example of which vnlawful doinge and enterprise of the said then Maior, all the Maiors there synce that tyme have enterprised to do the like, that is to say, Olyver Bryres, Willm. Banestre, the said Willm. Hodgekinson, being eftsons Maior, Owen [Evan] Walles, by the said Willm. Banestre, now againe Maior of the said Towne, contrary to the fourme of certeine Statutes in that behalf made and p'vided. Which said Willm. Hodgekinson, Olyver Bryres, Willm. Banestre, and Owen [Evan] Walles, in the executing of all their said vnlawfull attemptes used the ministery of the said Henry Sleydon. And which doinges of the said Maiors as in the right of the said Corporacon is contrary to a certeine Decree in the Quenes Majesties said Duchie Court in Anno xxxvj. Henr octavi, against one James Walton, then Maior of the said Towne, for like offence made and decreed as by Exemplification of the same Decree ready to be shewed in this Honorable Court more at large appeared. And which said vnlawful doings and attemptes are not onlye to the contempt of this Honorable Court, but also to the greate hynderaunce of your said Orator, so that he can not [pay] the Quenes Ma'te saied rent as he is bound to do wythout reamedye and redresse for him to be p'vided in this behalf. In tender consideracon whereof it maye please your honor not onlye to graunt the Quene's Ma'te L'res of Injunction to be directed to the said Willm. Banester now Maior, and to the Corporacon of the said Towne of Preston, commaunding and enjoyning them and everye of them by the same under a certaine payne therein by your honour to be lymytted, to suffer your said Orator and his lawful Deputyes and assignes to have enjoye and exercise in the said Towne of Preston and in the ffrancheses and lib'ties of the same the said office of Awlenagership, with all comodyties proffites and advantages to the same belonging or in anywise graunted to your said Orator by the said Indenture as is aforesaid, and that in as large and ample manner as he or they shall or may do in any other place in the said county Palatine of Lancaster untill further order shalbe therein taken by the Chancelor and Counsell of the said Court of the Duchie. And also to graunt other L'res of the Quenes Maiestye of injunction to be directed to the said Willm. Hodgkinson, Olyver Breres, Wm. Banester, Owen [Evan] Walles, and the said Henry Sleydon al's Pewterer, comaunding them and every of them by the same furthwithe upon further knowledge of the said injunction last above menyoned to pay or cause to be payed unto your said Orator or to his lawful Deputy or Attorney in that behalf all such sume or sumes of money as they or any of them have taken received or levyed of or for the ulnage or sealinge of any cloth or any other proffett belonging to the said Office since the first daye of Januarye in the ixth yeare of the Quenes Ma'ties Raigne that now ys, or elles to appeare and answer and to abyde such order touchinge the premisses as to this Hon'rable Court shall seme convenyent.

EDW. BABER.

8 ffebr. 1571.

The Aunsweare of Willm. Banester, Maior of Preston in the Countie of Lancaster, for the Maior, Bailiffes, and Burgesses of the same Towne, to the Bill of Complaynte of Thomas Leighe Compleyn'nte.

The said Defendant sayeth that the said bill of Complaint is incerten and insufficient in the law to be Aunsweared unto for div'se and sundry manifest and verie apparent causes therein conteyned, and that the same is p'cured and set forth against this Def't to the intent to putt this Defendant to vexacous costes and charges in the lawe and w'thowt any just cause soe to doe. Yet nevertheles if this Def't shal be by this Honorable Court compelled to make any further Aunsweare to the said insufficient Bill of Complaint, Then th'aduantage of excepcon to the iusufficiencie thereof at all tymes vnto this Defendant saved, For aunsweare therevnto saieth, That the said Towne of Preston in any tyme whereof the memorie of man is not to the contrairie hathe bene an auncient Boroughe severed from the Countie Pallantyne and Incorporated by the Kinges and Quenes of this Realme being tyme before there was any Duke of Lancaster or any Countie Pallantyne of Lancaster. And first of all by Kinge Henrie the first whose grauntes have been sev'allie confirmed by the noble successors of the said King Henrie the first. And emonge others the grauntes made to the Corparacon of the said Towne of Preston, one graunt maid by the noble kinge of famouse memorie Henrie the Thirde haith these wordes, *Henricus Dei gra Rex Anglie et Dux Norman, &c. Sciatis me concessisse ac p'senti Carta mea confirmasse burgensibus meis de Preston omnes easdem lib'tates et lib'as consuetudines quas dedi et concess' burgensibus meis de Novo Castell subtus Linam. Quare volo et firmiter precipio q'd p'dci Burgenses mei de Prestono habeant et teneant bene et in pace lib're et quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice infra burgu et extra burgu omnes eas lib'tates et libras consuetudines;* w'ch said Kinge Henrie the thirde emonge other thinge did graunt to the burgesses of the Town of Newcastell under lyne that they shalbe quitt of Aulnage stallage lastage and many other thinges, as by the same grauntes and charter sealled w'th the Seal of the said noble kinge redie to be shewed to this hon'able Court shall and may at large more plainlie appere, by reason whereof the said Burgesses of the said Towne of Preston, whereof this Defendant is one and also now Maior of the said Towne, ought to be quit of Aulnage, as the Councell of this Defendant doth let hym understand, and so have bene and continued w'thout interrupcon vntil about the xxvjth yere of Kinge Henrie the Eight, when one Trafforde molested the Burgesses of Preston aforesaid concerninge the Aulnage of clothes maid in and about the said Towne of Preston. And further the said Defendant saieth that the clothes comonly maid nere about the said Towne and w'ch be comonlie solde in the said Towne are narrowe white kearses, of which said clothes no mencon is maid in any Statute as touchinge any Aulnage, as likewise this Def't is geven to understand by his learned Councell, by reason whereof the said Comp't ought not to truble or vexe this Def't or any the Burgesses of the said Towne of Preston for any Aulnage neither ought the said Comp't to demaunde any Aulnage for the said narrowe white as is aforesaid, therefore this Def't humblie prayeth as well for hymselfe as for and in the name of all the Burgesses of the said Towne that they the said Burgesses may be quite of the said Aulnage and that they may not be molested for the said Aulnage of the said narrow white kearseyes, and that as

unto them and for the said kearses the said order whereby the possession of the said Aulnage was awarded to the said Comp't may be dissolved W'thout that this Def't or any other in the behalf of the said Towne of Preston extendeth or claymeth to him any title other then such as by expresse worddes is graunted vnto theym by the Charter of our Sov'aigne Ladie the Quenes Ma'ie that nowe is, and other her highnes' p'genitors kinges and Quenes of this Realme.

BARTON.
WALMYSLEY.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, DECREES AND ORDERS, Vol. 16, p. 239. Mich. term 14-15 Eliz., Tuesday 11th Nov., 1572.

Inter Thom' Leigh, qu', et Will'm Banester nup' Maior of Preston, def.

Forasmuch as two Injuncons have bene heretofore awarded, whereof the one was against Willm. Banester, then Mayor of Preston in Amoundernes, and the Comonaltie of the same Towne, in respect of their corporacon, absolutelie to this effect that they sholde quietlie suffre the said Thomas Leighe and his lawfull Deputies and assignes to vse have enjoye and exercise in the said Towne of Preston and in the Franchises and Liberties of the same the Office of Aulnegership w'th all the profittes and comodities to the same belonging iu as-large and ample manner as he or they may doe in any other place within the said Countie Palatyne of Lauc' vntill further order sholde be therein takeu by the Chancellor and Councell of the Duchie of Lancaster; and th'other Injuncon was against the said Willm. Banester then and before that tyme Mayor of the same Towne of Preston, and against Olyver Bryars, Willm. Hodgkinson, and Evan Walles, late Mayors of the said Towne of Preston, and one Henry Sleydon al's Pewterer, comaundinge them and everie of them by the same to delyver and pay vnto him the said Thomas Leighe all the meane profittes of the same office received by them or any of them or by any other by their comaundement or appointment or el's they and everie of them to be and p'sonally appeare in the Duchie Chambre in the terme of St. Hillarie last past to shewe cause whie they ought not so to do doo both which Injuncons the parties therein named obeyed accordinglie. And yet that notwithstandinge the said Willm. Banester himself hath in abuse of this Court put in an Aunswere to the said absolute Injuncon, whereunto there ought no aunswere to be made, for that in respect of the condicionall Injuncon the same was satisfied by the payment of the meane profites as this day was playnely confessed in Court, Whereby the Def'tes in that Injuncon named neaded not to have appeared and so hadd no day in Court. And in respect of th'other Injuncon which was absolute the def'tes were dryven to their peticon and colde put in no aunswere. It is therefore this day ordered that the said aunswere and every matter or thinge therein conteyned shalbe vtterly voyde and of none effect, and the said Willm. Banester nowe Mayor, and the comonaltie of the said Towne of Preston in respect of their corporacon to pursue their peticon in this Court yf they think it so expedient for themselves.

These documents, besides being curious and useful as a record of the contest which had arisen directly after the receipt of the Queen's Charter in 1566, between the Aulnager for the County Palatine and the Corporation of Preston, supply the names of four Mayors of Preston holding office in turn from 1566 to 1571; and likewise inform us concerning the particular make of cloth then produced by the websters of Preston, described in the defendant's answer as "narrower white Kearsayes" or Kerseys. In the Manuscript Book at Townley which contains the details of the charitable distributions by the Trustees of Robert Nowell, Esq., brother of Dean Alexander Nowell, occurs this entry, dated 1569:—"Boughte at Preston, the thirde of July [1569], of the prices of 5½d. and 6d. the yarde, the sume of 270 yarde (of lynnen clothe), £6 3s. 6d.; paid for the carriage of the same frome Prestone to Towenley, 12d."

Besides the action of which we have printed the record of the Court, on the question of the right of ulnage of cloths made within the Borough of Preston, in 1571, several law-suits were heard in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, during the 16th century, in which the parties were either Mayors or other Members of the Corporation of Preston, or were Burgesses of note in those times. It may suffice to furnish the calendar entries of some of these litigations, dating from 1516 to 1565. In the 7th Henry VIII, (1515-16), Matthew Standish, Justice of the Peace, was plaintiff, and Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, James Walton, Mayor, and the Burgesses of Preston, were defendants in a dispute with respect to the Election of the Mayor of Preston, and the Liberties and Franchises there. Twelve years later, in the 19th Henry VIII. (1527), James Walton, Mayor of Preston (the same who was defendant in the suit preceding), was plaintiff, and John Powell, servant of Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, was defendant, in another dispute concerning the right to the Election of Mayor and Bailiffs of Preston. Next, in the 24th Henry VIII. (1532), Thomas Walton was against James Walton in a contest as to title to Burgages, a Barn, Horse Mill, Garden, Kiln, and Lands in Preston. An undated record of another suit is found, which probably belongs to about the interval from 1535 to 1540 or so, wherein Nicholas Banester, Mayor of the town of Preston, was plaintiff, and James Walton, late Mayor of Preston, was defendant, in a disputed right of Election of Mayor. These successive law-suits supply evidence of the unsettled state of the question as to the legal method of electing the Mayor and Bailiffs of Preston, prior to the establishment of the rules in that behalf which were made authoritative by Elizabeth's Charter of 1566. Then in the 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary (1554) a cause was tried in which Lawrence Banester, Mayor, and the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Preston were plaintiffs, and William Kenyon defendant, respecting the disputed title to lands, &c., claimed as belonging to the Free School of Preston. The 5th Edward VI.

(1552), Alice Walton, Widow, devisee and executrix of James Walton the elder deceased, was plaintiff, against James Walton, Mayor of Preston, and Thomas Walles [Wall], defendants, in a disputed title to a certain House, Kiln, and Land in Preston claimed to be held by the plaintiff on lease. The 3rd Elizabeth (1561), George Lendall, claiming by lease from William Skillicorne, was against William Skillicorne, Ralph Dawson, and Lawrence Arkwright, in a suit respecting a Burgage, Shops, Houses, and Gardens and Lands in Preston. In the year 1564 (6th Elizabeth), John Hynde of Preston, draper, was complainant, and William Singleton and Anne his wife, late wife of Leonard Langton, were respondents, in a claim of debt for goods and wares bought of the plaintiff by Leonard Langton, deceased, son and heir apparent to Sir Thomas Langton, deceased. Also, in 1565 (the 7th Elizabeth), there was a suit in the Court of the Duchy, in which William Blackledge, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of the City of London, sued William Hodgekinson, Chapman at Preston, in a disputed claim of debt for One Hundred Bales of Flax sold by plaintiff to defendant.

Later, in 1582, occurred a law-suit of some interest, in which Lawrence Wall, in behalf of the Inhabitants of the town of Preston, contended against William Hodgkinson, by appointment of Henry Preston, Mayor of the said Borough of Preston, as to the latter's claim of Subsidies in Preston under the Statute of 23rd Elizabeth. The plaint in this case is lost, but the answer of the defendant, printed below, and which indicates the nature of the dispute, is extracted from the records of the Court in the Public Record Office.

Duchy of Lancaster, Pleadings, Eliz. Vol 97, W 9. —27th June, 1582.

The Answeare of Wm. Hodgkinson Defend't to the Bill of Complaynte of Lawrence Walle Compl'te.

The said Defend't saithe that the said Bill of Compl't is verie incertaine and insufficient in the lawe to be answeared vnto for many and sundrie causes therein apparente, and that the matteres of the same bill are false feigned and vntrue, Imagyned devised contryved aud sett furthe by the said Compl't of malice and evil will unjustly conceyved against the Def't of purpose and to putt hym to wrongefull vexacon costes charges and expenses in the lawe without any just cause or matter reasonable so to do, and as this defend't thinketh without the consent or desyre of the said Myles Warde, Ellen Sudall, and Roberte Shakeshafte named in the said Bill whom the . . . . ries and extorcon . . . . surmysed in the said Bill do chieffelye touche and concerne, And it appearethe vpon the pl't'es own aligacon that if the surmyses of the said bill were true (as in truth they are not) yet the said Compl't hath no cause of compleynte at all, for that noe injurie ys therebye done or offered vnto him or any prejudice or [damage] coming to the said Compl't. Whereby yt appearethe that the said bill ys exhibited for vexacon onelie as aforesaid. Neverthelesse the said Defend't savinge to him the advantage and benefitte of excepcon to the incertente and insufficiencye of the said bill of Compl't, for further answeare and declaracon of the truthe concerning the surmysed matteres of the said bill saithe, That a subsedie being due and payable to the Quenes Ma'te by force of an Acte made in the last Session of Parliamente holden in the xxiiith yeare of her Ma'tes reigne, George Walton, Thomas Cowper, James Helme, Evan Hodgkinson, some Inhabitants of the Burroughe of Preston in Amounderness menconed in the said bill, were by the consent of Henry Prestone, Gentleman, then Maior of the said Burroughe, chosen and appointed to present such p'sons within the said Burroughe as oughte to paye the said subsedie. And the said foure p'sons havinge appoynted certen of the Inhabitantes to pay the said subsedie thoughte it convenyent that certen other of the inhabitantes not chardged with the payment of the said subsidie shoulde be contributories and bear with the other chardged as aforesaid, as before tyme had bene vsed and accustomed, and did cesse what sume of money everie such p'son shoulde contribute and beare, and amongst other did cesse the said p'sons named in the said bill to contribute and beare the said somes likewyse menconed in the same bill. And the said Def't and one John Walsheman, being then bayliffes of the said Burroughe, were charged with the colleccon as well as of the said subsidie as also of the said contribucon. By reason whereof they did collecte and gether the same, and amongst other did collecte of the said Myles Ward the said some of vs. ijd.; of the said Ellen Suddall the some of xxd.; and of Robert Shakeshafte xxd., which somes the said p'sons did willinglye paye and therewith were well contented and pleased. Sythence w'ch tyme this def't did make his accompt before the said Maior and some other of the said Cessores, and did paye the said somes of money by them receyved as aforesaid to such p'sons as they did appoynte vnto the said Defend't and the said Walshman, as this Defend't thinkethe was lawful for hym to doe, Without that that the said Def't of a covetous humor and of his extort'n might and power, vnder coloure and by pretence of his said office, without any maner of good just or lawfull title or interest, did extorte or exacte of the said p'sons and of dyveres or any other p'sons inhabitantes of and within the said burroughe being ten'nts aud frendes unto the said compl't the somes of money menconed in the said bill. Or the same extorcons, exaccions and imposicons so by him of evill will and malice collected, imployed and converted to his own proper use or otherwise at his pleasure, in such maner and forme as in the said bill of Compl't is alledged. And without that any other matter or thinge in the said bill of compl't conteyned materiall or effectuall to be answered unto and not herein sufficientlye confessed and avoyded denyed or otherwise traversed ys true. And which matters the said Defend't is readie to averre and prove as this Honorable Courte shall awarde. And prayeth to be dismissed out of the same with his reasonable costes and charges in this behalfe wrongfullie susteyned. Shuttleworth.

The Guild Merchant of 1582.

The next Guild Merchant was held just 300 years ago, in the 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and A.D. 1582. The Queen's Charter of sixteen years before (A.D. 1566) had given increased consequence to the Borough of Preston, and the augmented number both of In-Burgesses and of Foreign Burgesses entered upon the Roll of this Guild are an evidence of the zest and circumstance with which the Guild was kept and the privileges attached to the freedom of the borough were re-asserted on this occasion. There are preserved in the Corporation Muniment Room two copies of the Roll of the Guild of 1582, both of them apparently originals. One is inscribed upon several large skins of parchment; the other is in the form of a folio book, and is written upon paper; the first two or three leaves of which are a little torn across the middle. The caligraphy of the Roll on paper is closely like that of the parchment Roll, and may have been engrossed by the same hand; the initial "G" of the word "Gilda," commencing the usual latin form of record heading the Rolls is a large and elaborately ornamental one. Perhaps the duplicate Roll on paper was made in this instance and at subsequent Guilds, on account of the book form being so much more convenient for reference than the parchment Roll was when it became very large and bore a great number of names. The writing at the top of the Roll is to the purport that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough or Town of Preston in Amounderness, in the county of Lancaster, was held there the Thursday on the morrow of the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist ("*Die Jovis videlicet in Crastino Decollac'onis S'ci Joh'is Baptist,*") in the year of the reign of Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., the 24th, and Anno Domini, 1582, by George Walton, gentleman, Mayor of the said Guild, and by William Hodgekynson, senior, Thomas Breres, and Henry Preston, Stewards of the foresaid Guild; Roger Hodgekynson, Robert ffraunce, Thomas Cowper, senior, Richard Cuerdall, William Hodgekynson, junior, John Werden, Evan Hodgekynson, Henry Catterall, James Helme, and James Dycke [Aldermen], and Roger Gelibrond, Clerk of the said Guild; which persons had paid for their fees all of them Sevenpence, and which persons were Aldermen of the foresaid Guild, and received as written below on the right side of this Guild [Roll] for their fines as appeareth.

The first list of names, of those who are in the foresaid Guild, and whose fathers were in the foresaid Guild, begins with the kinsmen of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Guild; *ex. gr.* Richard Walton, son of the foresaid Mayor; Henry Hodgkynson, son of the foresaid William Hodgkynson, senior, and James and Richard Hodgkynson, his brothers; James Cowper, son of the foresaid Thomas Cowper; James Hodgkynson, son of the foresaid William Hodgkynson, junior; and Richard his brother; William Werden, son of the foresaid John Werden, and his four younger brothers, Thomas, James, Henry, and Richard Werden; Henry Hodgkynson, son of the aforesaid Evan Hodgkynson, and his brothers, Evan Richard and Thomas Hodgkynson; Thomas Catterall, son of the foresaid Henry Catterall; Roger Breres, son of the foresaid Thomas Breres, and Henry Breres, son of Roger; William Dycke, son of the foresaid James Dycke, and his brothers, James, Robert, and John Dycke; Richard Blundell, now Bailiff, and George Blundell his brother; Alexander Clayton, now Bailiff, his son William, and his (Alexander's) brother Richard Clayton; Henry Cleanfilde, now Serjeant, and Thomas Shakeshaft, the other Serjeant. These were the officers and head-men of the Municipality, and their sons and brothers, in 1582. Other Burgesses of good station suceeed each other upon the Roll. Of the Walls, an influential local family of the period, are entered Anthony Wall, gentleman; and "William Wall, clerk." (Would not he be the Vicar of Preston of that date? Baines gives Thomas Wall as Vicar instituted Aug. 27, 1580; died in 1592; but there is no Thomas Wall, clerk, upon the Guild Roll of 1582, so that I think "Thomas" is a misprint for William in Baines's list of Preston Vicars.) Other Walls of 1582 are Lawrence Wall, and Thomas, William, and Evan his sons; and Richard Wall, son of Evan deceased, and Anthony his son. Then come the Bannisters of Peel Hall and of Preston; the Waltons, Arrams, Holkers, Sudells (a numerous clan of twenty-four names), Hodgkinsons (still more numerous—thirty-four names togcther, in addition to others above), Wilsons, Shepherds (fourteen names), Prestons, Silcocks, Heatons, Masons, Readmans, Thorneboroughs, Sclaters, Blakecows, Birches, Bostockes, Hesketh, Gregsons, Salters, Wilkinsons, Jollies, Dicconsons, Johnsons, Dugdales, Smyths, Wildings, Shirringtons, Hollynsheads, Makerells, Pooles, Dawsons, Cumberalls, Waddingtons, Newtons, Rowleys, Ban-

crofts, ffarmans, Bushells, Cowplands, Cowells, Turners, Woodhouses, Harrysons, Bullers, Singletons, Tomlynsons, Shakeshafts, Hynds, Dobsons, Kelletts, Balshawes, Baileys, Billesborrowes, Dilworths, Graystocks, Hoghtons, Martyns, Toppings, Sergeants, Cuerdalls, Halls, Tardies, Borwicks, Batesons, Bancks, Coventries, Haydocks, Brewers, ffildens, Woodcocks, Cowpers, Myttons, Parkyns, Hodsons, Parkers, Whalleys, Rogersons, Greaves, Eyves, Gradells, Rogersons, Bradshawes, Thornetons, Walmsleys, Hardmans, Beckes, Richardsons, Salters, Sandersons, &c.

The Guild Mayor of 1582 was George Walton, Gent. He was of an old Preston stock, a branch probably of the Waltons of Little Walton. His father was James Walton, an Alderman of the Guild of 1542, described on the Roll of that Guild as James Walton, junr. He had two sons enrolled in 1542, viz., Richard Walton, entered as son and heir apparent of James Walton, junr., and George Walton, younger brother of Richard. Again at the Guild of 1562 are enrolled Richard Walton, son and heir of James Walton, and his brother George Walton. George Walton had thus witnessed two Guilds precedent to that of 1582, of which he was Mayor; the first, as a boy, forty years before. On the Roll of 1582, as we have noticed above, the first name in the list of In-Burgesses is that of George Walton's son—"Richard Walton, son of the said Mayor." This Guild Mayor seems to have had no other son. His elder brother, Richard Walton, was then dead; and "James Walton, son of Richard, deceased," appears on the Roll as an In-Burgess. George Walton was dead before the Guild of 1602, and apparently his son Richard also; but descendants of the other brother, Richard Walton, are on later Guild Rolls.

The notabilities enrolled amongst the Out or Foreign Burgesses at the Guild of 1582, and many of whom probably attended and assisted at the Guild, included the following county magnates of the period:—Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, his sons, Ferdinand, Lord Strange, William Stanley, Esq., and Francis Stanley, Esq.; Sir Edward Stanley, Knt.; Edward Stanley, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Stanley, deceased; Thomas Hoghton, Esq., of Lea Hall and of Hoghton Tower, and his four sons; Sir Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst, and three sons; Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford and Martholme, three of his sons, and a grandson; Bartholomew Hesketh, Esq., and his son Gabriel; Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury Hall, his four sons, and three sons of Sir John's eldest son, Thomas Southworth, Esq.; Thomas Langton, Esq., Baron of Newton in Makerfield and Lord of Walton-in-le-Dale, and his brother Edward; Edward Osbaldeston, Esq., of Osbaldeston Hall, his eldest son, and thirteen other members of the families of Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston and of Sunderland in Balderstone; John Talbot, Esq., of Salesbury, his three brothers, his two sons, George and Robert, and two grandsons; John Flectwood, Esq., of Penwortham, and two sons; William ffarington, Esq., of Werden, and three sons; Richard ffarington, gent., of Ribbleton, and two sons, a brother, and a nephew; John ffarington, gent., of Farrington, and three brothers; Thomas Standish, Esq., of Duxbury, and two sons; Thomas Walmesley, Serjeant-at-Law (afterwards Justice Walmesley), and his two sons; Alexander Rigby, Esq., of Burgh, and three sons; James Anderton, Esq., of Clayton-le-Woods, and four sons; William Skillicorne, Esq., of Preese, his five sons, and two grandsons; Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Westby, and his six sons; Thomas Barton, Esq., of Barton, three sons, and five other members of the family of Barton; Thomas Singleton, Esq., of Broughton, and four sons; John Singleton, Esq., of Steyning, and his two brothers; other Singletons of Steyning, Chipping, Scale, &c.; John Singleton, gent., of Ingolhead, and four sons; Richard Hoghton, junior, gent., of Park Hall, in Charnock Richard, and his seven sons; numerous other branches of Hoghtons. Also on the Roll of Foreign Burgesses in 1582 were representatives of the local landed families of Westby of Mowbreck; Haydock of Cottam; Whittingham of Whittingham; Banesters of several branches; Breres of Hamerton; Walton of Walton-in-le-Dale; Travers of Nateby; Ambrose of Woodplumpton and of Catforth; Elston of Brockhall; Clayton of Leyland; Lee of Walton; Cuerden of Cuerden; Werden of Clayton; Lussell; Gilibrand; Ridley; Eyves of Fishwick; Marshall of Aghton; Newsam of Woodplumpton; Parke [? Parker] of Sladeburne; Gregson of Elston, Ridley, Meate (John Meate of ffysshewicke, Cooke, and Richard Meate his son), Sergeant, Cowborne, Bickerstaffe, Bradshawe, Rogerson, Cuerdale, Arthwright, Cowell; Boyes of Grymsargh, Hesketh, &c.

The number of In-Burgesses named upon the Guild Roll of 1582 is approximately 530; and there are some 340 Out-Burgesses entered; with 21 persons admitted Burgesses by Court Roll, and about 110 Stallengers; making the total number of Burgesses of Preston of all categories three hundred years ago about 1,000 persons.

The Bye-Laws or Orders of the Guild, recorded upon the Roll after the names of the Burgesses, are too lengthy to be extracted *in extenso*, and some of the Orders are substantially the same as those of 1562, which we have printed. One of the Bye-Laws of the Guild of 1582 relates to the conditions upon which the Burgesses should thereafter be permitted to pasture their cattle upon the Marsh, Moor, Townfields, and other waste grounds within the Borough. It runs thus:—

Whereas divers straungers and fforryners repayring to this towne and here making their habitacon haith contynuallie kept their cattell upon the Marsshe, Moore, Towne fieldes, and other waste growndes which onelie doe belong to the Mayor, bailiffes and burgesses of this Towne, as by the Quenes Ma'tes letters patenttes and other her Ma'tes progenytors to theym gyven, it doth and may appeare, ffor remedie whereof yt ys now ordered, constituted, established and agreed by the consent and assent of the Mayor, Stewards and Aldermen of this present Gilde, and for the welfare of all the burgesses of this towne for ever, that ffrom henceforth it shall not be lawful for any Stallenger whiche nowe doth inhabytte within this Towne or within the liberties thereof to putt any his or their cattell to the Marsshe during any somer season, neither by lycense of the Mayor (for the tyme being) nor otherwise. Nether shall it be lawffull for any the said stallengers to putt any his or theyr cattell to the Moore, town-fildes or other waste growndes belongyng to the Towne. But suche and so many as he or they shalbe thereunto lycensed by the Mayor of this Towne (for the tyme being); neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons whiche hereafter shall repaire to this Towne, and here do make his nor their habitacon (and not being ffree of the said Towne), to putte any his or their cattell to the said Marsshe, Moore, Towne fildes or other waste growndes belongyng to the same (but only their swyne to the Moore). Nether shall it be lawfull for any Mayor of this Towne to gyve lycense or libertie to any suche person or persons to putt any his or their cattells to any the said comons or waste growndes. But that they and every of theym hereafter to be utterlie Barred from the same. And that all and every person and persons whiche shall offend contrayrie to this Order after their ffirste offence to lose and forfeitte or every tyme after offending twentie sheelinges to the use of the Burgesses of this Towne.

Another of the By-laws of the Guild specifies the extent of the privileges to be enjoyed within the town by the Out-Burgesses, and also rules the forfeiture of some of the peculiar liberties of the In-Burgesses by any Burgess who ceases to dwell within the Borough:—

"*Item*, it ys likewise ordered as aforesaid that from hencefurth it shal be lawfull for any and every fforren Burgess and Burgesses to bye Cattell, Corn, Grayne, Victualls and other Necessaries for provision of his and their House and Houses; And also to sell Victualls within this Towne without any maner of Towlles [tolls] paying for the same, and uot to have any ffurther Libertie within the said Towne till ffurther tyme as he or they shall Inhabyte within the same. Nether shall it be lawfull for any Burgess which now doth Inhabite within this Towne and after the ensealing of this present Guyld shall depart of the same, and make his Habitacon elsewhere without the Liberties thereof to bear any maner of Office within the said Towne at any tyme after till such tyme as he or they so departing shall retorne againe with his ffamily and here make his or their Habitacon by the space of one whole year before he or they shall take upon them any such Office or intermeddle or in any otherwise deale at the days of Eleccon for or concerning the election of any Officer or Officers within this Towne of Preston."

There is, too, a By-law of this Guild prescribing the penalties to any Burgess or Ex-Mayor or Councilman who shall evil-intreat or abuse the Mayor:—

"*Item*, it ys likewyse ordered by the said Mayor, Stewardes, and Aldermen of this present Guylde that if any person or persons being of the Comonaltie within the said Towne of Preston do or shall at any tyme hereafter evil intreate or abuse the Mayor or any other his Officers for the tyme being either by speeche private or publiek or otherwyse for and concerning the execucon of his or their offyce within the said Towne, and thereof be duly convicted, &c., to sit in the Stocks three days and three nights and to paye xiijs. iiijd. And if it shall happen at any tyme hereafter that any person or persons which hath been Mayor of this Towne of Preston or that be of the Comon Counsell of the same do at any tyme hereafter evil intreat or misuse the Mayor for the tyme being, &c., that then every such person so offending shal be disffranchised of their ffreedome and so to stand and be as Stallingers only, until every such person so offeuding do acknowledge his offence before the Mayor and the most parte of his Brethren, and after such submission it shall and may be lawful for every such person so submittyng himself before the said Mayor and Counsell to be used, received and taken as a Burgesse; So that any such person or persons shall not have or execute or labor or stand for to have or take on him any office within the said Towne, or be of Counsell with the said Mayor and Brethren during the terme of three years then next after such Reconciliation or Submission."

Besides the above Orders written upon the Roll, there are several minor orders made at this Guild recorded in a Manuscript Book of Guild Orders and other resolutions of the Mayor and Council. These relate to special terms of admission to the freedom of the town of the persons named, which in some cases are amusing. They are as follows:—

"Certeyn Orders agreed upon at the said Gild M'chant, vidz., *ut sequitur*.

"Whereas Henry Walmesley Sonne of Thomas Walmesley deceased earnestlie desireth to be a Burges of the Towne of Preston, yt is uow ordered and agreed by the Mayor, Stewardes, and Aldermen at this present Gilde M'chant and for the welfaire of the said Town, that the said Henry Walmesley ys admitted freeman or Burges for and during the terme and space of twentie yeres next ensuyinge the date of the said Gilde Marchant. In consideracon of the keping and wynt'ryng of the Townes Bull yerely during the terme of twentye yeres next ensuying the date of the said Gild M'chaunt videlit from Martenmas untill the ffeaste of the Iuvention of the Crosse.

"*Item*, it ys agreed at this p'sent Gild M'chaunt that Lawrence Waddington late apprentice or servant to Roger Hodgekynson ys admitted freeman or Burges of this Towne of Preston as aforesaid. In consideracon of the some of iijli whereof he hath [paid] xs. And the reste being ls. ys to be paid at his first setting uppe of his trade of merchandize within the said Towne of Preston.

"*Item*, it ys likewise ordered at this p'sent Gilde M'chaunte that Will'm Sandes joyner ys admitted Burges for reparacon of the Seeling w'che standeth abowte the Checquer according to an order made xxo die Octobris Anno Regine Elizabeth, &c., xvijo, during his liffe.

"*Item*, it ys in like maner ordered at this p'sent Gild M'chant that the sonnes of the said Will'm Sandes shall be admitted Burgesses in consideracon of the Bording of the said Checquer before the feaste of the Nativytie of St. John Baptist next ensuing the date of the said Gilde in such man'er and sorte as shall be thought decent and well by the said Maior and his brethren or the most p'te of theym.

"*Item*, it ys ordered that Richard Stirrop paver ys admitted as a Burges or ffreeman within the Towne of Preston in consideracon of the amendement as well of the poste hooles made and to be made yerely in the payvement of the market stidde at two faires in the yere as also of the amendement of the breaking of the pav'ment or Cawsey betwene one place called Barkhowse hill and the wyndie mylne ealled the newe mylne now standing at the east end of the said Towne of Preston during the liff of the said Richard Stirroppe.

Item, it ys likewise ordered as aforesaid That whereas John Meate, Cooke, desireth of the said Mayor, Stewardes, and Aldermen to be a Burges and ffreeman as aforesaid who ys contented to receive the said John Meate in consideracon of his serviee to every Mayor of the said Towne of Preston for the dressing of meate and drynck at any ffeaste that any Mayor of the said Towne of Preston shall call him the said John Meate unto, during his liffe, upon reasonable warnyng."

About the time of the holding of the Guild of 1582 a serious feud had occurred within the Corporation, one incident of which had been the expulsion from their burgessship of two influential members of the Corporation—Mr. Lawrence Wall and Mr. William Banester. These persons were not disposed to sit down submissively under the ban, and they instituted legal proceedings with the object of forcing the Mayor and Council to restore their privileges. The heads of the Corporation found, when called upon to defend their action before a court of law, that it had been ill-advised. They took the opinion of an eminent counsel, Mr. Serjeant Walmesley (afterwards Justice Walmesley), who advised them that the two separate orders by which Mr. Lawrence Wall and Mr. William Banester had been disfranchised were not legal. Accordingly, in order to avoid a heavy pecuniary penalty in addition to the costs of the action, the Mayor and Brethren (Council) of the Town resolved, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 5th of October, 1584, to rescind the orders in question; and Messrs. Wall and Banester, being then in attendance, were formally reinstated as burgesses. The record of this transaction was written on the back of the Guild Roll of 1582, after the orders of that Guild, as under :—

Quinto die Octobis anno xxvito RRne Elizabeth.—Preston in Amoundernes.—Memorand' whereas Lawrence Wall and William Banester were disfraunchysed of theyr Burgesshippes and ffreedomes of and within the Borrowe or Towne of Preston afforesaid, as by twoe seu'all orders therefore made, th'one before the laste Gylde here holden, and th'other at the said Gylde at large it doth and may appeare. And the said Lawrence Wall hath p'cured and served p'cees out of her Ma'tie Court of Excheker at Westm'r for the wrong to hym and the said Will'm Banester done, by force whereof the Towne is in danger to be charged with the some of xl li. for making of the said Orders and theyr said disfraunchysyng as by th' oppinyon and judgement of Mr. S'jeant Walmesley as well under his hand in writing as also in his proper person at large hath beene by hym offered and declared before the Mayor and Brethren of this Towne, that the said orders are not agreable with the lawe; Therefore in avoyding of suche losses and hynderaunces whiche might happen to the Towne and Corporacon thereof by meanes of the said wronges, to theym done, and also according to the judgement and oppynion of the said Mr. S'rgeant Walmesley, the said Lawreuce Wall and William Banester, being in theyr proper persons before the Mayor and Brethren of this Towne in the Com'en Hall of the said Towne the daye and yere above written, were restored to their fformer estate, rowmes and places in all respectes and to all intentes and purposes in as large and ample man'er as they were before their said disfraunehysing, the said orders or eyther of the same notwythstanding.

A more prolonged and injurious conflict was maintained for some years, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, between opposing parties in the Corporation, upon the old vexed question of the manner in which the Mayor and other Officers of the Borough ought to be chosen. It had been expected that this matter of constant disputation would have been finally settled by the precise terms of the Queen's Charter of 1566, to which the reader's attention has been drawn, but such was not the case. Still there remained points as to which contrary opinions were held, and for a long time, as it would appear, the Corporation was greatly disturbed and disrupted by the violence and animosity with which the contending parties prosecuted the strife. But, at length, a basis of agreement having been accepted by both sides, the Mayor and Council met, on the 8th of October, 1598, and adopted a series of Orders, to stand good until the next Guild and to await confirmation thereat, which should have the effect of composing all differences. Various matters are dealt with in these *interim* Orders of 1598, but the first and most important of them is that which we have extracted and print below. At the end of the Orders are attached the signatures of the Mayor, Henry Catterall, and of most of the Aldermen and Capital Burgesses or Councilmen of the Borough at the date of the transaction; these form an interesting series of autographs of the chief men of Preston in the last years of Elizabeth's reign. Two or three of them, being indifferent penmen, sign with the mark of the cross against their names written by the Clerk of the Town. The first Order reads :—

"Preston in Amounderness in the Countie of Lancaster, the viij th daye of October, 1598, ac Anno RRne Elizabeth, &c. xls.

"Whereas before this tyme great variance stryffe and contencon hath beene hade and moved amongst the Burgesses inhabitantes within this towne, for and consernyng the eleccon of officers within the same, to the great greefe and offence of manye of the best sorte of people wisshinge the weale and good thereof, and much to the discredit of the sturrers uppe of such contencon, And no small reproche to the whole bodie of the same towne, Whereby the good and well geeven are not a little greeved, The wicked and perverse nightelye incouraged by the Countenance of some not so well affected to the good and quyet of the same towne, as in reason and dutie they ought to bee. ffor remedie whereof and for the avoydyng of the like sturrs and prevencon of all Inconvenyeuces weh may happen or growe hereafter by the lyke inconvenyences, It is this day ordered, agreed, and concluded upon by Henrie Catterall, nowe Maior, with the assent, consent and agreement of the brethren and Counsell of the same towne or the greatter p't of them whose names are hereunto subscrybed, That from hensforth *the whole nomber of benshers comonly caled Aldermen of the same towne*, shall stand and remayne as they nowe bee, And everie yeare hereafter, untill the next Guylde Marchant within this towne to bee houlden and kept be fullie finyshed and ended. Out of which nomber the principall officer called the Maior shalbe elected and chosen, Beginnynge with the most Auncient or ouldest Alderman and bensher, And soe descendinge everic of the yeares followynge successyvelye with the next Alderman and bensher in degree of senioritie. That is to saye, with him that hathe beene or was Maior next after the former predecessor And that order and cowarse [course] yerely to be observed, continued and kept untill the next Gild Marchant to be houlden and kept as aforesaid, without denyall or contradiction any maner of waye."

Mayors of Preston in the Sixteenth Century.

Kuerden's List of Mayors of Preston, and lists based on Kuerden's with additions which have been printed, furnish but very few names of Mayors who held office in the sixteenth century. Messrs. Dobson and Harland's List is the fullest, and it gives only five names of Mayors for the ninety years from A.D. 1501 to 1591. We are not able to add more than three or four names of Mayors in the first half of the sixteenth century, but in the second half the names of Mayors met with in documents are more numerous. Below are inserted the names of Mayors of Preston in the century mentioned which have been published before, and our own additions to the category:

In former lists:—A.D. 1541-2, Thomas Topping (Guild); 1545-6, James Walton; 1551-2, Lawrence Banaster; 1561-2, Thomas Wall (Guild); 1581-2, George Walton (Guild); 1592 to 1600, William Banaster, Richard Taylor, Anthony Hall, Henry Catterall, Edmund Lemon, Henry Catterall, Henry Preston, Henry Hodgkinson.

Additional Names:—We furnish these other names of Mayors who held the office between A.D. 1500 and 1600:—1515-16, James Walton; 1527-8, James Walton; *circa* 1530, Nicholas Banaster; 1535-6, William Wall; 1540-1, James Walton; 1551-2, Lawrence Banaster; 1552-3, James Walton; 1555-6, Lawrence Banaster; 1556-7, Thomas Wall; 1565-6, Evan Wall; 1566-7, William Hodgkinson: 1567-8, Oliver Breres; 1568-9, William Banaster; 1569-70, William Hodgkinson; 1570-71, Evan Wall; 1571-2, William Banaster; 1572-3, William Banaster; 1580-81, Henry Preston; 1582-3, Henry Preston.

The Mayoral office at this period was often held, it is apparent, several times in succession or in turn by the same person, so that the names above given may represent other years of the mayoralty besides those attached to them. About half a dozen principal families of the town supplied it almost exclusively with Mayors in the times of the Tudors, namely, the Waltons, Banasters, Walls, Hodgkinsons, Prestons, and Catteralls; and other families, which were next in civic consequence, and in that and the following century furnished Mayors were the Typpings, Breres, Blundells, Lemons, Langtons, Hynds, Sudells, Chorleys, Sumners, Werdens, &c.

The Guild Merchant of 1602.

After the lapse of twenty years, the next Guild Merchant was held in the 44th Elizabeth, A.D., 1602, on Monday, the Morrow of the Decollation of St. John Baptist (August 30th), by Henry Catterall, Mayor of the Guild; Henry Hodgkinson, Richard Blundell, Edmund Lemon, Stewards; Thomas Wall, James Hodgkinson, Richard Cuerdall, Richard Hodgkinson, John Chorley, Roger Langton, William Garstang, John Hynde, James Werden, Nicholas Sudell (Aldermen); and John Breres, Clerk of the said Guild. The Roll of the Guild is written upon three large skins of parchment. The number of In-Burgesses inrolled is about the same as at the previous Guild in 1582; but the Out-Burgesses had increased by more than two hundred, and were now for the first time more numerous than the In-Burgesses (about 560 to 537 of the latter). Those admitted by Court Roll and as Stallengers had also doubled upon

the numbers of the last Guild; and the total number of names upon the Roll in 1602 was 1,400 instead of 1,000 or thereabouts in 1582. For fines from new and old Burgesses a sum of £249 odd was received; which, 280 years since, would be equal to nearly £2,000 in present money value. The Guild Mayor of 1602 was Henry Catterall, Gent. He had served as Mayor before in 1595-6, and again in 1597-8, when the special orders of the Council were adopted, to which reference has been made. Mr. Henry Catterall served the office of Mayor again in 1609-10. His sons, Thomas, Anthony, and Lawrence Catterall, are the first names on the Roll of the In-Burgesses at this Guild. The Catteralls would appear to have ceased to be resident Burgesses of Preston early in the seventeenth century; for at the next Guild in 1622, the only Burgess of that surname is in the list of Foreign Burgesses, namely, "Lawrence Catterall, son of Henry Catterall,"—no doubt the youngest of the three sons of the Guild Mayor of 1602 then entered.

As before, the names of the sons and brothers of the Stewards, Aldermen, and Bailiffs come next after the Mayor's kinsmen on the Roll of In-Burgesses. These include, four sons of Henry Hodgkinson, Steward; two sons of Richard Blundell, Steward; two sons of Alderman Thomas Wall; two sons of Alderman James Hodgkinson; two sons of Alderman Richard Hodgkinson; two sons of Alderman John Hynde; Edmund, son of Alderman James Werden; three sons of Alderman Nicholas Sudell; two sons of John Breres, Clerk; Thomas Banister and George Rogerson, Bailiffs; Henry Whalley, Serjeant, and Richard ffell, the other Serjeant. The surnames which follow, on the list of In-Burgesses, are those of Wall, Werden, Eaves, Cowper, Preston, Banester, Houlden, Johnson, Walmisley, Sturdye, Borwick, Walshman, Dobson, Wilson, Blundell, Richardson, Copeland, Bushell, Balshawe, Sclater, Hyndson, Sanderson, Sudell, Shakeshaft, Wrenche, Rydinge, Toppinge, Hackinge, Cuerdall, Ingham, Cowell, Hodgkinson, Sheppard, Hesketh, Boothe, Crooke, Lunde, Walton, Warde, Higham, fferman, Prichett, Wilkinson, Grastocke, Pemberton, Bullon, Bostocke, Sandes, Tomlinson, Jollie, Salter, Birches, Martyn, Tasker, Waddington, Parke, Haddocke, Taylor, Comberall, Thorneton, Hall, fforshawe, Poole, Hodgson, Hardman, Dilworth, Gelibrand, Thornborowe, Smythe, Addison, Singleton, Blacoe, Hollinhead, Woodhouse, Hynd, Cheetham, Heaton, Billisborowe, Gregson, Robson, Harrison, Greves, Mitton, Silcocke, Dolphin, Rawlinson, Buller, Brewer, Balie, Calvert, Cooke, Blackburne, Walton, Worthington, Grayson, Bateson, Rodes, Bancke, Houlker, ffyshwicke, Tardie, Kellett, Huson, Dyke, Graddell, &c. These were the Preston names of the last year of Elizabeth. Some of them stand for several distinct branches of families of Inhabitant-Burgesses.

The Foreign Burgesses of 1602 are a distinguished body of the chief territorial families of Lancashire at that date, commencing with Sir Edward Stanley, Knight; Edward Stanley, Esq., son of Thomas, deceased; Sir Richard Hoghton, of the Tower, Knight; his son and heir apparent, Gilbert Hoghton, and four of Sir Richard's younger sons; Sir William Parker, Knight, lord Montegle, and Henry his son; Henry and Charles Parker, brothers of Sir William; Thos. Walmesley, a Justice of the Queen's Bench at Westminster, and Chief Justice of the Queen at Lancaster; his son, Thomas Walmesley, Esq., and grandson Thomas; Justice Savile; Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., "Marischall Hospicii d'ne Regine;" Sir Richard Molineux, Knt., and his three sons; Sir Edward Warren, Knt., and his seven sons; Sir Peter Leigh, Knt., and three sons; Sir Cuthbert Halsall, Knt.; Thomas Hesketh, Esq., the Queen's Attorney of her Court of Wards and Liveries, and her Majesty's Attorney General in the County of Lancaster; John Brograve, Esq., the Queen's Attorney of her Duchy of Lancaster; Thomas Gerard, Esq.; Richard Sherborne, Esq., his two sons; his brother, Thomas Sherborne, and his (Thomas's) son; Thos. Langton, Esq., Baron of Newton; Robert Hesketh, Esq., his five sons; his brother Thomas, and Richard Hesketh, son of Thomas; Gabriel Hesketh, gent.; Ralph Ashton, Esq., of London, and two sons; James Anderton, Esq., of Lostock, and two sons; James Anderton, Esq., of Clayton, and four sons; Thomas ffleetwood, Esq., and his three sons; his brother, Richard Fleetwood, Esq., and his three sons. Follow the families of Kirkbie of Rawcliffe; ffarington of Werden; Charnocke; Rigbie; Kirkbie of Kirkbie in Furness; Clifton, Westbie; Talbot of Salesburie; Stanley; Barton; Southworth of Samlesburie; Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston and of Sunderland in Balderstone; Tildesley; Butler, of Kirkland and of Rawcliffe; Davenport; Houlte; Downes; Richd. Blundell, Esq., of Grayse Inne; Blundell of Ince Blundell; Standishe of Duxburie; Singleton of Broughton; Singleton of Brockhall; Banester of Banckes; Walmesley of Showley in Clayton-le-Dale; Haddocke of Cottam; Whittingham of Whittingham; Travers of Natebie; Dicconson; Mason of Lathom; Houghton of Hothersall; Bould; Skillicorn of Preese; Ashton; Parker; Dawson; Crofte of Hornbie; Crofte of Rawcliffe; Rishton of Sparth; ffarington of Hutton; Sherburne of Ribbleton; Helme; Clarkson of Eaves in Woodplumpton; Whitalgh; Pemberton of Hoghton; Talbot of Carr; Tomlinson; Squyre; Coffine; Parkinson of ffairesnape, in Blcasdale; Clayton of Whittle-in-le-Woods; Saunderson of London; Pincocke; Walton of Walton-in-le-Dale; Houghton of Tockholes; Singleton of Woodplumpton; Holker of Goosnarghe; Arkwrighte; Worden of Claiton; Ridley of Snaith in Yorkshire; Copeland of Longton; Hesketh of Kirkham; Gregson, late of Plumpton; Houghton of Grimsarghe; ffarington of Ribbleton; Kellett of Ormskirke; Rogerson of Coventrie; Meate of ffishewicke; Shakeshaft; Harri-

son; Singleton of Stayning; Cuerdall; Shepard of Walton; Lussell; Boyes of Ribbleton; Haddocke of Whittingham; Bushell; Singleton of Ingolhead; Clifton of Brockhall; Banister of Walton-in-le-Dale; Greaves of Ashton; Smith of London; Mitton of Canterburie; Hodgkinson of London; Whittingham of Selbie; Salter of the City of London; Sudell of the City of London; Breres of Hammerton; Ambrose of Catforth; Eaves of ffishwicke; Hoghton of Brockhall; Wilson of London; Houghton of Park Hall; Leighe of Walton; ffell; Newsam; Ambrose of Woodplumpton; Barnes of Goosnargh; Adamson; Banestre of Coventrie; Banester of Westhoughton; Singleton of Hoghton; Houlker of Leyland; Parke of Sclatburne; Sotheworth of Turner Green; Edmundson of Greenall; Burton of Manchester; ffishwicke of Grimsargh; Gregson of Clifton and of Chipping; Shepard of London; Charnocke of ffullwood; Midghall of Blackhall; Clifton of Balam; Marshall of Aughton; Mason of Walton; Houghton of Kirkham; Anderton of Burscough, &c.

Amongst those admitted at this Guild by Court Roll were Thomas Walmisley, glover; Evan Burton, John Burches, Richard Becconsall, Roger ffidler, Henry Ingham, Roger ffrench, Anthony Barton, Thomas Machon, John Ryley, Robert Hunte, John Sumpner, James Helme, Chapman; William Warde, Thos. Waringe, Seath Bushell, Edward Lawrenson, Richard Hindle, their sons, &c.

The Stallengers who paid fine at this Guild, 248 in number, included a number of the Duddells of Salwick; Edward Halsall of Salwick; Mellinges of Liverpoole; Shorrocks of Penwortham; Richard Boulton, hosier; William Gelibrand, schoolmaster; James Worden, webster, Aynscowe; Thomas Smith, backster; ffreres, Rigge, Dixon, ffrance, Anderton, Edwards, Kendall, Hartley, Abraham, Wynder, Winckley, Coupe, Martin, Hawkeshead, Parker, Jenkinson, Chadwicke, Silcocke, Pooley, Burches, Billinge, Woodroffe; George Warren, knight; Balshawe, Robinson, Armitridinge, Walshman, Serjant, John Tyson, currier; Threlfall, Crosse, Braithwaite, Mawdesley, Baines, Shawe, Garstange, Chorley, Wood, Cloughe, Romesbotham; Cottam of Preston; Richardson, Sallom, Gerrard, Lummax, Kilshawe, Simpson, Lingart, Claiton, Wigans, Graddell, Bland, Barker, Burscough, Browne, Milner, Hawkinson, Charneley, Gryce, Wignall, ffletcher; William Willson, musician; Wright, Hackinge; Richard Coupe, milner; Dunderdall; John Dunn, carpinter; Edward ffielden, wollen-webster; and other names.

These were the citizens and traders of Preston, the territorial aristocracy on this side of Lancashire, and the actors in a Guild Merchant held when Shakspere had just finished his great tragedy of Hamlet, and when Queen Elizabeth was falling into that pining sickness which terminated her long reign and life in the March following.

The Orders of the Guild of 1602 are numerous; but after the particulars we have printed of the Orders of the two precedent Guilds, it were superfluous to extract all of them. The Orders of the Mayor and Council made in 1598, which, amongst other things, prescribed the number of the Aldermen and the election of the Mayor from the Aldermanic body by seniority of appointment as Aldermen, were ratified and constituted Orders of the Guild. The following new Order has reference to the manner of dealing with persons who, being before Out-Burgesses, came to reside within the town, and who thereupon claimed their freedom as In-Burgesses; these were to be ineligible for the offices of Mayor and Bailiff until they had lived in the town seven years:—

Item. It is ordered at this Guyld by the Mayor Stewards and Aldermen of the same, that no fforeign Burgess which shall after the time of the sealing up of this Guild come to inhabit within this Town or the Liberties of the same, nor any other Foreign Stranger or Stallenger which now doth inhabit and dwell withiu the said Town and the Liberties thereof, and which shall or may at this said Guild be admitted to his or their ffreedom, who have not formerly been received as a Burgess within this said Town, but have or shall make their Habitation, by the space of seven years, shall be elected to be Mayor, nor shall take upon him to use or exercise the Office of Mayoraltie within the said Town, but shall therefrom be utterly sercluded and barred until further time as such fforeigner, Stallenger, and Stranger and other forreign Burgess shall dwell and inhabit as aforesaid before the using and exercising of the said office the said term of seven years. And shall also before he or they shall take upon him or them the office aforesaid, supply the office of Bailiff for one whole year, according to the antient and laudable custom used within the said Town. Provided always that it shall and may be lawfuli to and for all such as have served their apprenticeshipp within this Town and does within the same inhabit by the space of seven years, and for all such as shall in time to come inhabit as aforesaid and be admitted to be a Burgess of this Town shall likewise serve the like apprenticeshipp at some Trade, Mistery, or Occupation, to use or exercise any office within the same.

An Order of this Guild stipulates "that no person or Inhabitant of this Town or fforeigner shall keep open his Shop or set up Stalls on the Sabboth-day." Other orders are for the regulation of the keeping of alehouses, &c. One by-law, premising that cattle and sheep upon the common lands of the Town having been deprived of shelter by the cutting down of the gorse and whins, orders "that any person cutting down the gorse or whins at Spittals Moss shall pay a fine of 12d., or suffer such corporal punishment as the Mayor shall direct." An order prohibits any Stallenger from making malt in the town. Other of these orders shew that none but burgesses were expected to attend the Courts Leet and Courts of Election; and that Burgesses only were those liable to attend on Juries in the Borough Court. Further

orders of this Guild related to the license required to be obtained by foreign maltsters and badgers before they could buy barley or other grain in the Town; to the prohibition of foreigners from selling certain articles named at the shops and houses of the townsfolk, except at fair times; and to the penalties to be imposed upon burgesses for the offence of taking into their houses the children of foreigners likely to be chargeable to the town, without consent of the Mayor, &c.

The oldest existing record of the proceedings of the Council of the Borough of Preston commences in the year 1608, and the same thick volume contains the orders of the Council from that date onward for a century and a half. It is known as the "White Book of Orders," or "Council Book." The first page bears the head-line:—"This is the Book of Orders for the Towne of Preston in Amounderness in the Countie of Lancaster. Richard Blundell, Maior, 1608." Dated 21st Jan., 1608-9, is an entry, amongst others, to the effect that it was that day ordered "that if Mr. Thomas Wall will give newe securitie for the Townes Money which is recovered against him, he maie have the same a longer tyme, but yf he will not, then execuc'on of the fformer judgement is to be renewed." Many curious items are met with in this old Council Book, which, however, it would be beyond the scope of these Guild Sketches extensively to quote; but we may notice several of the most interesting or important Orders of the Town Council under their proper dates.

Dated in 1612, ten years after the Guild of 1602, last described, is an order abolishing the usage of giving a civic banquet at Easter-tide, the cost of which, imposed upon the Bailiffs, had become a heavy tax upon them. The order is as follows:—

26 August, 1612. Whereas heretofore of auncient tyme yt hath been used and accustomed, w'thin the Towne of Preston, that the Bailives thereof for the tyme beinge att the ffeaste of Easter yearlie shold, to their greate and excessive charge, provide Wine, Beare, Breade, Cheese, Ayle, and other Bauckettinge stuffe and provistion, as well ffor the Maior and his Brethren the Comon Counsell and all other the ffree Burgesses, as also ffor all Strangeres, Passengeres, and neighbours repaireinge to the same Towne, by reason whereof the concourse and assemblie of people att the same tymes did growe greate, verie turbilente, and unrulie, tendinge (not onelie) to the breacke of his Ma'ties peace (but alsoe) divers others Inconvenience thereof verie likelie to ensue, to the greate preiudice of the whole Corporac'on and the peaceable gov'ment thereof, &c.; ffor the avoyding whereof and to th' end that the nowe Bailives of this Towne and all others w'ch hereafter shalbe bailives maie be eased of that greate and unnecessarie chardge by theym heretofore disbursed, and that some smaller and lesser some of monie maie be yearlie for ever given and paied by the said Bailives and their successours, and to a more godlie, laudable and charitable purpose,—It is therefore ordered, &c., by Henrie Breres, gent, nowe Maior of the said Towne, and his Brethren the Comon Counsell, That William Lemon and Henrie Ingham nowe Bailives, in considerac'on that they have been eased of that unnecessarie chardge of the said Banckett att Easter laste, that the said William Lemon and Henrie Ingham shall ymediatelye paie to the nowe Schole Maister for this Towne the some of Twentie Markes in parte of paiement of his stipente and wages, that is to saie, either of them vjli. xiijs. iiijd., and that all persons w'ch hereafter shalbe bailives shall from henceforth be eased, &c., of the said Banckett att Easter, and in considerac'on thereof shall paie to the Scholmaister att the ffeaste of Easter yearlie xiijli. vjs. viijd., *i.e.*, either of the Bailives vjli. xiijs. iiijd. If any ffuture Bailiff refuse to paie the same to the Scholmaister, then the said Bailiff or Bailives shall keep the said Bancketting in the Hale belonginge to the said Towne for the Maior, his Comon Counsell and the Burgesses Inhabitantes and such other gentlemen and others of accompte as maie be invyted by the said Maior or anie of the Comon Counsell att the same tyme of Easter. And yt is lykewise agreed, &c., that not onlie such of the Comon Counsell as have not alreadie comlie and conveniente gownes to attend upon the Maior for the worshippe of this Towne uppon needfull and conveniente occasions shall furnish and provyde themselves of decente and comlie gownes of blacke cloathe or other blacke stuffe to be maide of the ffashion nowe used, on and before the ffeaste of the Nativitie of Xt nexte, but lykewise the Bailives (ther successours) shall before the ffeaste of the Nativitie of Xt nexte after such elecc'on p'vide gownes aforesaid, and alsoe all such as have been Bailives heretofore, and not admitted to the Comon Counsell furnish, &c., comlie and decent gownes, &c. HENRIE BRERES, Maior, Thomas Blackburne, John Sumpner, Seath Bushell, William Lemon, Henrie Ingham.

Another order of the Council in the interval between the Guilds of 1602 and 1622 may be cited, which relates to the observance of the Sabbath and of festivals of the Church, and the restrictions of which are found embodied as Guild orders at Guilds subsequently held. In the Council Book this order runs:—

21 October, 1616. Yt is ordered, &c., that everye householder shall keepe his streete dores shut duringe all the tyme of devyne service and sermons upon the Saboath daies and other festivall daies, and shall not suffer his childreu, servants, or famillie, being above the age of seaven yeares, to plaie in the open streetes at anie game or plaie, or to sitt at their dores or in the streetes upon the Saboath daie, and upon paine to forfeyte for everie offence iiijd. for his childe and servants, &c. (the amount of such fine to be deducted from a servant's wages). And yt is ffurther ordered that everie person w'ch doe keepe ale-house or victuallyng-house shall sell a full quarte of the beste beere or ale w'ch they shall brewe to sell for a pennie upon paine to forfeyte upon everie defaulte vjs. viijd. Yt is ffurther ordered that none shal be suffered to tipple or drinke in anie ale-house above one houre att one tyme nor after neene [nine] of the clocke at night nor in the tyme of devyne service or sermons on Saboath daie or other festivall daies, other then travellers or such as shall accompanie them upon paine, &c., iijs. iiijd.

Within ten months after the passing of the above order of the Council the town gave a reception to Royalty in the person of James the First, who in his progress southward, between Myerscough and Hoghton Tower, arrived at Preston on the 15th of August, 1617. In Nicholas Assheton's "Journal" these entries refer to the Preston episode in the King's journey:—"Aug. 14. Us three to Preston; ther preparac'on made for Sir Gilbert Hoghton and other Knights. Wee were desyred to be merrie, and at nyght were soe. Stephen Hammerton and wyffe, and Mrs. Doll. Lyster, supped with us att our lodgings. *All Preston full.*—Aug. 15. The King came to Preston; ther, at the Crosse, Mr. Breares, the lawyer, made a speche, and the Corporac'on presented him [the King] with a bowle; and then the King went to a banquet in the Town-hall, and soe away to Houghton." The editor of Assheton's "Journal" states that "the records of the Corporation have been searched in vain for an account of this Royal visit." "Mr. Breares, the lawyer," was Mr. Henry Breres, then Recorder of Preston. He had been Mayor of Preston in 1611-12. He appears on the Guild Roll of 1602, fifteen years before, as "Henry Breres, son of Alexander." He had then one son, William, and a brother, Edward Breres. Mr. Henry Breres probably was a nephew of John Breres, Clerk of the Guild of 1602, who then had sons, William and Alexander. At the next Guild in 1622 Mr. Henry Breres re-appears as one of the Stewards of the Guild; at that date he had still but one son, William Breres, who had two sons enrolled, Henry and Alexander Breres. At the Guild in 1642, both the Recorder, Henry Breres, and his son, William Breres, were dead, and the three members of the family then enrolled were, Henry Breres, son of William deceased, and Alexander and Augustine, his (Henry's) brothers. Had it been preserved, a copy of the speech Henry Breres, the lawyer, addressed to the King at Preston in 1617 would have been an interesting document now.

The Guild Merchant of 1622.

Another Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Town of Preston was held on Monday (the 2nd Sept.) next after the morrow of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, in the 20th year of James I. as King of England, and A.D. 1622; by William Preston, gent., Mayor of the said Guild; Richard Blundell, Roger Langton, Henry Breres, gents., Stewards; Thomas Bannester, John Crooke, John Hynd, Richard Walton, Henry Suddell, Seth Bushell, William Lemon, Richard Shawe, George Addison, William Wall, gents., Aldermen of the said Guild; and George Hodgkinson, Clerk of the said Guild. The List of In-Burgesses on the Roll, inclusive of the Mayor, Aldermen, Stewards, and Clerk, extends to about 750 names. Perhaps half of these persons would be adults and heads of families resident in the town, and enjoying the full privileges of freemen. Besides these were a large number of persons newly admitted on payment of fine or fee, including the Stallengers, most of whom must have been dwellers in the town, but who had but partial liberties of citizenship. The population of the Borough in 1622 may be roundly computed at about 3,000 persons of all ages and conditions.

The Guild Mayor of 1622 was William Preston, gent. He had six sons, named at the top of the Roll of In-Burgesses, viz., Henry, William, George, Christopher, Thomas, and John Preston. We have traced the Preston family in a succession of generations as chief townsmen of Preston for nearly four hundred years prior to this Guild of which William Preston was Mayor. The Guild Mayor was third son of George Preston. On the Roll of 1582 are the names, "George Preston, son of Richard Preston, deceased," and "Thomas Preston, son of Richard, deceased." George Preston died only a few weeks before the Guild of 1602, at which accordingly are enrolled Richard Preston, son of George, deceased, and his brothers John, William, Henry, and George Preston. An Inquisition taken at Preston, the 17th of August, 1608, after the death of George Preston, of Preston, gentleman (printed in summary in Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society's series, vol. iii., p. 103), recites the Will of George Preston, of Preston, Drover, made the 26th of June, 1602, which states that testator had purchased certain lands and tenements in Whittingham and Haighton, out of which a yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d. was payable to Thomas Preston, gent., during his life, which he directs his executors to sell; gives to Agnes, his wife, his interest in "one Sellor in Preston late in the occupation of James Dyke;" and "that messuage and burgaige" in Preston in which testator then dwelt, for her life, to remain to the youngest son, George Preston; leaves two acres of freehold land in Preston and certain leased lands in trust for the benefit of his wife and children; and makes John Hynde, Wm. Sanderson, and testator's wife, Agnes Preston, executors. The lands in Whittingham and Haighton were held of the King, and the lands in Preston of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town, in free burgage by fealty only. George Pres-

ton had died at Preston in June, 1602; and his son and heir was Richard Preston, then aged 14 years. Before 1622 both the first and second sons (Richard and John) of George Preston had apparently died unmarried, and William Preston, the third son, had come into the properties. But the social status of Mr. William Preston had been enhanced by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Thomas ffarington, Esq., of Worden Hall; and sister of William ffarington, Esq., who was High Sheriff of the County in 1636. By this lady, William Preston, gent., had, as the Roll of his Guild attests, six sons named above, all born before 1622, though Dugdale the Herald, in a short account of the family from this William Preston onward entered at his Visitation of Lancashire, only names the first two,—Henry, and William (died unmarried). He had also daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Astley, gent., of Stakes Hall near Blackburn; Mary, wife of Dr. Taylour of Belfast; Anne, wife of — Stayly; and Isabel, wife of Lawrence Duxbury of Deane. William Preston, the Guild Mayor of 1622, died some seventeen years later in 1639. He died intestate, and the writer has a copy of the certificate of the Registrar of the Diocese of Chester, as follows:—"I hereby certify that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Preston late of Preston in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, deceased, were granted by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester on the Ninth day of April, 1640, unto Anne Preston, widow, the relict of the said deceased." He left messuages, mills, and lands in Preston. In the Council Book is this item:—"1 Nov., 1650. William Preston, gent., now deceased, had a lease of Aram Bank, &c., which is now expired, from the Corporation. Henry Preston, son and heir of the said William, desires a new lease." His heir was Henry Preston, gent., or Esq., who died about 1654, and by his wife Anne, daughter of Mr. Lancaster of Rainhill, he left a son, William Preston, Esq., aged 18 years in 1664, and four daughters. The latter William Preston, Esq., died in 1667, leaving no issue, and probably unmarried.

Inrolled as In-Burgesses by inheritance at this Guild were the son and three grandsons of Richard Blundell, Bailiff; three sons of Henry Suddell, Bailiff; five sons of Roger Langton, Steward; three sons of Thomas Bannester, Alderman; five sons of John Hynd, Alderman; two sons of Richard Walton, Alderman; five sons of William Lemon, Alderman; two sons of William Wall, Alderman; two sons of Richard Shawe, Alderman; Thomas son of George Addison, Alderman; four sons of George Hodgkinson, Guild Clerk; also Henry Hodgkinson of Churchsteele; Henry Walmesley and his four sons; John Sumpner and his large progeny of seven sons; John Walshman and two sons; Thomas Walmesley, senior, and four sons; John Ryley, and his six sons; several Hardmans; families of Dyke; Hodgkinson of Hesketh-bancke, &c.; Henry Blackeburne, Serjeant, and two sons; James Wall, Serjeant; families of Haidocke, Wearden; Halsall; Sherburne of Ribbleton; Breres of ffreres; Gregson, Tomlinson, Cowp, Addison, Kilshawe, Pemberton, ffreres, Hudson, Bolton, Thorneton, Whalley, Suddell, Graddell, fferman, Cassen, Blackburne, Singleton, Sandes, Cuerdale, Burches, Dolfyn, Birches, Ingham, Armetridinge, Blackowe, Bushell, Kellett, Robson, Cowlinge, Salter, Kendall, Burton, Lawe, Hygham, Hulme, Wrench, Bland, Mercer, Blundell, Comberall, Hesketh; Balshawe, Wilson, Huson, Copeland, Euxton, Bailey, Gellye, Typinge, Hyndley, Roodes, Shepehard, Matchon, Hatch, Shakeshafte, Wilkinson, Chorley, Barker, Dugdaile, Slaiter, Bullan, Hawkshead, Walshman, Bostocke, Mitton, Marton, Walton, Hunt, Woodhouse, Brewer, Poole, Abrahame, Tasker, Smith, Wareinge, Osbaldeston, Daine, Richardson, Clarkeson, Silcocke, Wynckley, Taylor, Buller, Gilibrand, Hodgson, Billesborrowe, ffidler, Eives, Grice, Merie, Abott, Archer, Winder, Parkinson, Ward, Weall, Rawlinson, Woodcocke, Heaton, Dueson, Mercer, and others.

The Foreign Burgesses again include many personages of distinction at the date. William, Earl of Derby; his eldest son, James, Lord Strange, and younger son, Robert Standley, Esq.; Henry, Lord Morley; Gilbert, Lord Gerard, and his son, Dutton Gerard; John (Bridgeman), Lord Bishop of Chester; Sir Humphrey May, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy, and his brother, Thomas May, Esq.; Sir Edward Mosley, Knt., Attorney-General of the Duchy; Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt. and Bart., his son, Sir Gilbert Hoghton, Knt. (Sir Gilbert's two sons), and four younger sons of Sir Richard Hoghton; Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt. and Bart., his six sons, and brother John; Sir Ralph Ashton, Bart., and his eight sons; Sir Richard ffleetwood, Knt. and Bart., five sons, and two brothers; Sir Edward ffitton, Bart.; Sir Robert Carr, Knt.; Sir Peter Leigh, Knt., his son, and several grandsons; Sir Richard Mollineux, Knt., and three sons; Thomas Walmesley Esq., of Dunkenhalgh, and two sons; Sir Gilbert Ireland, Knt., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, and his son; Sir Thomas Ireland, Knt., and his son; Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knt., and three sons; Sir Cuthbert Halsall, Knt.; Sir Charles Gerard, Knt., and two sons; Sir Robert Bannester, Knt., and his son; Richard Bannester, Esq., of Wem; Sir Edward Bannester, Knt., of Iddeforth in Hampshire; Sir Edward Osbaldeston, Knt., five sons, and three brothers; Sir John Ratcliffe, Knt.; Sir John Talbot, Knt., and four sons; Sir Cuthbert Clifton, Knt., five sons, and a grandson; Richard Shereburne, Esq., and his son; Thomas Hesketh, Esq., his brother and brother's son. Then come the Blundells of Ince Blundell; Charnocks of Astley; Asshetons of Cuerdale; ffleetwoods of Penwortham; Rigbies of Burgh; Kirkbies of Kirkbie; Towneleys of Towneley, and of Royle; Standishes of Poole; Davenports; Andertons of Claiton; Hesketh

of Meols; Westbies; Southworths of Samlesbury; Bradshawes of Haigh; and a great number more of the best gentry of Lancashire in the reign of the first James.

Amongst the Burgesses admitted on payment of fines, or by purchase, at this Guild, there are several with regard to whom and the peculiar conditions of their admission the entries upon the roll are singular. Of such we take the following instances:—

"William Loxham of Longton, butcher; Ralph Loxham his son; John Loxham his brother; and William Loxham his brother, are this present Guild Merchant admitted ffree Burgesses of the Incorporation for the some of £8, whereof £5 is now in hand paid, and the residue, which is £3, is to bee paid when the said William Loxham the ffather shall inhabit and dwell in this Towne."

"John Loxham, brother of the said William, senior, is likewise att this present Guild Merchant admitted a ffree Burgess of this Towne for the some of £10, whereof £5 is in hand paid, and the residue, being other £5, is to be paid when the said John Loxham shall inhabitt and dwell in the said Towne."

"William Cuerden, son of Thomas Cuerden, deceased, is admitted a ffree Burgesse for the ffine fformerlie paid by his ffather."

"Ralph Hyndley, an Apprentice with James Whalley, Sadler, is admitted ffree upon this condicion, that hee shall serve his Terme out, else not, 20s."

"Alexander Chisnall of Copple is this present daie admitted to buy sheepe skines in this Towne, and to sell the same againe in leather by wholesaile and in grosse, but not by retail, £5."

"Georgius Birchall, cutler, is this daie admitted a ffree Burgess of this Towne for the ffyne of £3 6s. 8d., whereof 46s. 8d. is in hand paid, 20s. residue of his ffyne is to be paid when hee cometh to inhabite and dwell in this Towne."

"Richard Houghton de Euxton, Edward Houghton his son, admitted Burgesses onlie for utteringe and sellinge maide Iron ware and for buyinge of Cattell and Oxen for their Towne's use, £6 13s. 4d."

The Orders made at the Guild of 1622, after reciting, confirming, and continuing the Orders of Council of 1598, and the orders of the preceding Guilds in 1582 and in 1602, proceed to enact some fresh by-laws for the regulation of the Corporation. The third order is to the effect that if any of the Free Burgesses should refuse to pay the sums imposed or assessed upon them for the credit and welfare of the Town, or the necessary use thereof, that such person or persons so offending shall forfeit for the first offence, for the use of the Town, 5s.; for the second offence 10s., and for the third offence the offender or offenders to be disfranchised, until he paid the sum and acknowledged his fault before the Mayor and Council. The fourth order recites that theretofore "great and excessive charges and expenses had grown and happened to the ffree Burgesses by the unnecessary multitude of fforeigners and strangers repairing to this Town, being tradesmen or of quality, there to inhabit, dwell, and abide, to the great prejudice loss and hindrance of the ffree Burgesses;" and therefore directs that six persons (called House-lookers) shall be annually nominated at the Leet Court to inquire and find what manner of Foreigners or Strangers should sojourn, inhabit or dwell within the Town, and that after such finding they should give warning to the Receiver of any such foreigner or stranger to remove and put them and their families out of their houses; and if after such warning the receiver of such foreigners or strangers should not remove them accordingly, he is to forfeit 6s. 8d., and in case of refusal the officers of the Town to make distress, and for want thereof, the person or persons so offending to be disfranchised. By the next order the fourth and fifth orders of the Guild of 1582 are repealed. Another order recites that great inconveniences, charges and damages had happened to the free Burgesses through the great resort of strangers inhabiting and begetting children in the town, and enacts that any foreigners not freemen coming to dwell in the town, and not having freehold estate of the yearly value of £5, or personal estate to the extent of 100 marks, before they used any trade, or set up an alehouse, should give bond with two sureties for a sum to be fixed by the Mayor that they, their wives and families, should not be chargeable to the town or troublesome by begging, nor should set up any trade to which they had not served a seven years' apprenticeship. Another order regulates the selling of raw hides, which were to be taken only to the Hide-hill to sell. The next order recites that it was found "by daily experience that the Commons belonging to this Town and being the antient inheritance of this Incorporation are much decayed, wasted, and impaired, by the profuse making of Bricks and the getting of Sodds for the particular benefit of some private persons, and not only to the hindrance of the antient ways and passages, but also to the great hindrance of the Common Burgesses the Inhabitants of this Town"; for remedy whereof, It is ordered, that no person or persons which shall be permitted and allowed to make Bricks upon the Commons aforesaid, do or shall at some time or times after the publication of this Order convert, sell, utter or dispose of Bricks now made or hereafter to be made upon the said Wastes belonging to this Incorporation, such person or persons not being a Burgess (or not inhabiting within this Town); the said person or persons so offending and presented for the said offence shall forfeit and lose to the Mayor and Incorporation for every thousand [bricks] sold and disposed of contrary to the true intent and meaning of this order Ten Shillings. An order of the preceding

Guild was continued which forbade the inhabitants to allow any foreigner or stranger to sell any merchandise or to put away in their houses any flax, hemp, woollen or linen cloth, mercery, haberdashery, grocery, or saltery wares, or other merchandise, except at fair times, or to let any part of their houses to foreigners, on pain of a fine of 20s. for a first offence, and of disfranchisement or a fine of £5 for a second offence, the wardens of the several trading companies having given to them the right of entry and search in every house, room, shop, and backside of the inhabitants. The eleventh order recites that inconveniences and discontentments tending to the breach of the King's peace and to the prejudice of the free Burgesses and Inhabitants had been stirred up by some idle, young and green-headed, ill nurtured and worse educated persons, as well against the Mayor and Bailiffs as against Jurors, Serjeants, and other inferior Officers, &c.; for reformation whereof it was ordered, that after the sealing up of this Guild any person or persons whatsoever within this Town or the Liberties thereof doing any uncivil word, act or deed against the Mayor, or any of the Aldermen or brethren of the Common Council, or any bailiff, steward, or other officer, should for the first offence forfeit the sum of 6s. 8d.; for the second offence 13s. 4d., and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor and Council; and for the third offence should be disfranchised.—The oath administered to a Freeman Inhabitant at the Guild stipulates that he should take no apprentice but that was free-born, that is to say, no bondman's son, nor the child of any alien; and that when the person sworn as a freeman did inhabit within the Town, he should be contributing to all manner of charges within the Town, as summonses, watches, taskes, tollages, lot and scot, and all other charges, bearing his part as a freeman ought to do; also that he should know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies made within the town against the King's peace, but he should warn the Mayor thereof or let (hinder) it to the measure of his power.

Creation of the Trading Company of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, &c., in Preston in 1628.

We have little information respecting the earlier history of the numerous trading companies which were established in Preston, as in other ancient chartered cities and towns of England, to maintain in their several crafts the privileges granted by the Royal Charters to the Burgesses at large. In the City of London these Companies existed from time immemorial, and retain their corporate franchises to this day. The provincial trading companies came into being at later periods, following upon the introduction of the different arts, mysteries, and kinds of merchandise which pertained to them into the country towns which enjoyed chartered rights of trading; and these companies in provincial towns usually sought to affiliate themselves to the original Company of the same craft in London. In *The Preston Guardian* for April and May, 1875, we printed under the head of "Local Sketches" a series of documents which had formed a portion of the records of one of the most important of the Preston Companies, embracing, as it did, the several societies of the Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers, and Haberdashers trading within the borough. These papers were then in the possession of the late Mr. Samuel Cartwright, of Llandudno, but they had been found in 1849 secreted in a building then demolished standing in Taylor's Nursery Grounds, and the property of Mr. John Taylor, who had then recently died. We cannot here reproduce the bulk of these curious manuscripts, but refer the reader to a file of *The Guardian* of the dates named above. It may, however, be as well to insert in these Sketches of the Guilds Merchant the substance of the order of the Council by which the Company was constituted. The order is dated the 14th of October, 4th Charles I. (1628). Its preamble sets forth that although an Act of the 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary (1554) had enacted that "it should not be lawful for anie person inhabitinge in the countrye to come into anie citye, burroughe, markett towne, towne corporate, or within the suburbs or liberties of the same," to "sett on saile or sell by retaile any manner of woollen cloth, linen cloth, mercery wares, haberdasherye wares, grocery wares, or saltery wares except it bee in open ffaires, linen and woollen cloths made by themselves or ther meniall servants onlie excepted," upon pain to forfeit all such wares sold or offered to be sold and to pay 6s. 8d. for every time so offending; and albeit in the 5th Elizabeth another Act was passed touching artificers, labourers, servants at husbandry and apprentices, enacting that it should not be lawful for any person other than such as did then lawfully exercise any art, mystery, or manual occupation, to set up any craft, mystery, &c., except he had been brought up an apprentice therein by the space of seven years. Yet, notwithstanding, divers handicraftsmen and servants at husbandry leaving their own occupations, seeking not only to live easily but rather idly, had taken upon them within this town of Preston to set up and live by trade of buying and selling of divers wares and merchandise contrary to the law, &c.; for remedy whereof the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Preston, on petition of the most part of the tradesmen of the said borough, do ordain, &c., that from henceforth for ever there shall be within the said town "a Companie or ffraternitie called Wardens and Companie of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers, and Haberdashers," and shall have power, with consent of the Mayor and Common Council of the Town, to make laws for the better ordering of the said trades and for the government of the said Company; and do further order that sometime in the month of October yearly the

Company shall elect two or more honest and discreet persons to be Wardens of the Company; and do constitute Edmund Werden and William Cottam, Burgesses of the said Town of Preston, to be Wardens of the said Company for one whole year from the 1st of November next. The Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses further order that no member of the said Fraternity shall take any person as apprentice for a less term than seveu years; that no persou being the child of any free Burgess shall use any trade not having served as an apprentice for seven years without first obtaining the consent of the Mayor and Council for the time being; and that any persou before he be admitted a master of any such trade shall have his uame eurolled among the masters of the said Trade before the Wardens and some other masters, and shall pay at the time of such enrolment the sum of 3s. 4d.; aud that no person or persons not inhabiting the said town shall exercise any of the said trades, upon pain of forfeiture of 10s. for every week so offending to the use of the said town aud Company; further, that no stranger coming within the town shall set on sale or sell, by wholesale or retail, any wares or merchandise belonging to any of the trades aforesaid, excepting at fair times, upon pain to forfeit the wares so sold or proffered, the half to the use of the town and the other half to the benefit of the said Company, except the wares be of their own making. And it is ordered that the Wardens of the Company, "with the aide and assistance of an offieer in this Towne-hall," shall at all times collect all the fines, forfeitures, &c., that may become due to them, either by distress or action in the Town's Court of Preston.

A Certificate given in the year 1635 by the Compauy of Salters in London to the Wardeus of this Preston Company, that the traffic in flax and hemp properly pertains to the trade of a Salter, is subjoined:—

To all to whom theis presents shall come. Wee the Master Wardens and Cominalty of the Arte or Mistery of Salters, London, send greeting. Know yee that wee the said M'r Wardens and Cominalty of the arte or mistery aforesaid, doe hereby averr and certify for a truth to all whome it may concerne, that the trade or mistery of a Salter hath b'n of ancient standing and continuance, and was in use as one of the Trades of this Kingdome long before the raigne of the late Queene Elizabeth of happy memory. And wee doe also hereby Affirme that fflax and hempe are two principall Comodities that doe belong to the said trade of a Salter, and which many of the said Company doe altogether or mostly trade and deale in. And this Certificate is thus by us made att the request of Edmund Worden, now or laite Warden of the Company of Grocers and Salters of the Towne of Preston in Amounderness, in the County of Lancaster, who said he desired the same for the generall good of the said Town and Company. In testimony whereof wee have caused the Common Seale of our said Arte or Mistery of Salters, London, to bee affixed hereunto. Yeaven [given] the Sixth day of November, Anno d'ni 1635, and in the eleaventh yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles of England, &c.

The Plague at Preston in 1630-31.

In the years 1630-31, about midway of the iuterval of twenty years betweeu the Guilds of 1622 and 1642, the town of Preston suffered from an awful visitation of the Plague, which destroyed in one short twelvemouth at least one-third of the eutire population of the town. The Guild Order Book contains a brief but speaking record of this dire event, in the following words:—"*Sexto et Septimo Caroli RR's* [6th and 7th Charles I.]. The great Sickness of the Plague of Pestilence, whereiu the number of Eleven Hundred p'sons and upwardes dyed w'thin the Towne and p'ish [parish] of Preston, begann about the tenth day of November, in anno 1630, and contiuued the space of oue whole yeare next after. Will'm Preston, Maior." As may be believed, this dreadful contagion which swept off so many of the townsfolk was disastrous in its effect upon the trade of the town, which had not recovered its former prosperity before the Civil War began eleven years afterwards. A petition to the Privy Council by the Company of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, &c., above referred to, preseuted about the year 1633 or 1634, contains this dolorous statement:—"Your petitiouers at the present doe cousist of very neere 80 poore persons which doe bear Scott and Lott with their neighbours in all layes and taxac ons imposed upon them according to their rauk and abilityes, whieh heretofore they have beene the better enabled to doe iu regard that in former tymes few or none did intermeddle in the exercise of your Petitioners trades and occupacons but such as were enabled by law to use the same. But nowe soe it is, that the said Burrough having beene within these three yeares last past grieviously visited with the Plague and Pestilence, which infec'con continued amongst them a whole yeare or thereabouts; and thereby your Petitioners and others of the surviveing Inhabitauts for that tyme were altogether barred from the exercise of their Trades, aud soe are become very much impoverished and weakened in their estates, and divers persous boarding to the said Towne, taking advantage of that woefull tyme, have sett up and doe take upon them to exercise and imploy themselves in your Peticoners severall trades and occupacons, having never served any apprenticeshipps to the said trades and misteries, &c., to the great discouragement of your Peticoners and the generall impoverishment and discountenancing of the Inhabitants of the borough, which have since the said late Visitacon amongst them (through the wrongful usages aforesaid) lost a great part of their former trading, and their Marketts are become smaller."

Subscription to Pay the Cost of Renewing the Charter, A.D. 1635.

On some account which is not apparent, it was considered desirable by the Council to obtain the renewal of the Town's Charter, when Charles the First had been about ten years on the throne. A Fund was raised in the year 1635 to defray the charges to be incurred by the application. A journey was made to London about the business, but it did not result in anything effectual; for Charles the First granted no Charter of confirmation of the Charter of Elizabeth to the town. The names of the contributors to the loan raised on this occasion are entered in the Council Book, with the amount engaged to be paid and actually paid by each person, as follows:—

A Note of all such Persons which have lente anie and what some of monie for the renewinge of the Charter of this Towne, ix May, 1635.

Paid xls. William Sudell, gent, Maior .....iij li.
Paid xls. William Preston, gent, Alderman ...iij li.
Paid xxxs. Roger Langton, gent, Alderman ...ls.
Paid xs. Henry Breres, gent, Alderman .....xxxs.
Paid xxs. Will'm Lemon, gent, Alderman .....xls.
Paid xxxs. Henry Blundell, gent, Alderman...ls.
Paid xxs. Henry Sudell, gent, Alderman .....xls.
George Addison .....xxs.
Paid xxs. Edmund Werden .....xls.
Paid xxxs. James Wall .....ls.
Paid all. John Singleton .....xxs.
Paid xxxs. Adam Morte .....ls.
Paid xxs. John Chorley.....xxs.
Paid xxxs. Richard Hodgkinson.....xls.

All these somes abovewritten are fully paid by Mr. Will'm Sudell.

All the parties hereafter named are repaid the moneys menconed to be lente by them xvj September, 1635.

Captaine Raphe Standish .....xls.
Henry ffleetwood, gent.....xls.
Richard ffleetwood, gent .....xls.
Henry Asheton, gent.....xxs.
John Jameson, gent. .....xls.
Thomas Turner, gent. .....xls.
Edward Halsall, gent. ..... xxs.
John Wall, gent.....xxs.
Ewan Wall, gent. .....xs.
Thomas Mawdisley, gent. .....xxs.
Thomas Asheton, gent. .....xxs.
William Hodgkinson, gent. .....xxxs.
Edmund Greenewood, gent. .....xs.
Richard Charneley, bowmaker.....xs.
James Gregson, goldsmith .....xs.
James Cottam.....xs.
George Birchall .....xs.
Richard Tyson .....xs.
Richard Blackburne .....xs.
Raphe Woodhouse .....xs.
Thomas Ewans .....xxs.
Thomas Martin .....xxs.
William Martin .....xs.
William Audland .....xxs.
John Chorley, junior.....xs.
Robert Rangill .....xs.
William Graddill, butcher .....xs.
Lawrence Cowper .....xs.
John Cowper, his sonne .....xs.
James Taylor, barber.....xs.
John Dickson .....xs.
John Kilshawe .....xs.
William Shawe .....xxs.
Richard Sumpner .....xs.
Richard Shawe .....xxs.
Thomas Hesketh .....xs.
William Bannester.....xs.
Henry Blackhurst .....xxs.
Lawrence Haworth .....xxs.
Raphe Banckes .....xs.
Mathew ffrench .....xxs.
Mrs. Walton, widdowe .....xs.
Richard Bostocke .....xs.
Henry Clarkeson .....xs.
George Turner .....xs.
Nathanill Woodward.....xs.
Seath Blackhurst .....xxs.
John Sudell.....xs.
Thomas Becconsall.....xs.
Bartholomew Worthington .....xxs.
John Copeland .....xs.
Thomas Sheppard .....xs.
Elizabeth Ingham, widdowe.....xs.
William Wilson .....xs.
Robert Shakeshafte .....xs.
Richard Birches .....xs.
Edward Cuerden .....xs.
Anne Beesley, widdowe.....xs.
Richard Woodburne .....vs.
John Kellett .....vs.
Jeoffrey Lomax .....xs.
John Hilton .....xs.
John Helme.....xs.
Richard Burton .....xs.
Elizabeth Taylor, widdowe .....xs.
Elizabeth Eyanson, widdowe .....xs.

Received the xth May, 1635, by us, Roger Langton, gent., and William Shawe, of the persons abovenamed, the full and just some of ffourescore and nyne poundes, wee saie received the said some of lxxxix li by us.—WILL: SHAWE.

Disbursed in our journey to London and att London about renewinge the Townes Charter, May, 1635, £15 15s. 5½d.

xvth June, 1635. Rec'd by mee, Will: Sudell, gent., Maior, of Will: Shawe, the some of Threescore and thirteene poundes foure shillinges and sixepence halfpenie, the remainder of the abovenamed some 89 li by and with the consente of the Counsell of this Towne.—WILLIAM SUDELL, Maior.

[In the margin] "2 xxs. peeces & j xxijs. light gold."

The Guild Merchant of 1642.

The Roll of this Guild is in book form, small folio, and is bound together with the Roll of the Guild of 1622. The ornamental heading of the Roll bears the record (in Latin form, as before) that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Burgh or Town of Preston in Amounderness was held there the 29th of August, in the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, in the year of the reign of Charles the First of England, &c., the eighteenth, and Anno Domini 1642, by Edmund Werden, gent., Mayor; and by Roger Langton, William Sudell, and Henry Blundell, gents., Stewards of the said Guild; Henry Sudell, James Wall, George Addison, James Archer, Adam Morte, William Cottam, Thomas Sumpner, Thomas Bicarstath, Matthew Addison, and William Shawe, gents., Aldermen of the said Guild; and Christopher Banastre, Esq., Clerk of the said Guild, who had been sworn and paid the customary fee of 7d. each, and the Stewards had received the fines from all the persons whose names were enrolled.

Of the In-Burgesses, the first names on the Roll are "Henry Worden, son of Edmund Worden, now Mayor" ("sworn 23rd December, 1644," is written after the name); "John Worden his [Henry's] brother, sworne ye 23rd of October, 1657;" and "Thomas Worden, his brother, sworne ye 23rd of October, 1657." These were the three sons of Mr. Edmund Werden, the Guild Mayor. Next are four sons of Roger Langton, the Steward; two sons of William Sudell, Steward; and one son of Henry Blundell, the third Guild Steward; then the sons, &c., of the Aldermen, Henry Sudell (two sons and three grandsons); James Wall (one son), George Addison (two sons, one grandson); one son of James Archer, Bailiff; six sons of Adam Morte, Alderman; one son of Wm. Cottam, Alderman; four sons, one grandson, of Thomas Bicarstath, Alderman; William, son of William Shawe, Alderman, "sworne ye 20th ffeb., 1655." From this point the names follow in alphabetical arrangement, beginning with those of Abbott, Abraham, Audland, Ambrose (Isaac Ambrose, Clerk, Vicar of the Parish of Preston, and two sons of the Minister), Anderton, Atherton, Bannester, &c. Most of the surnames are the same we have noted upon previous Guild Rolls. On this Roll the trades or offices are in numerous instances mentioned after the names, as William Audland, parish clerk; John Anderton, glover; Thomas Balshawe, blacksmith; James Bilsborrowe, brewster; William Blacoe, playsterer; Henry Bramwell, taylor; Edward Browne, hattmaker; Edward Breres, grocer; William Brugger, locksmith; Thomas Brewer, miller; Lawrence Burton, Town Sergeant; James Burton, thatcher; Richard Charneley, gunsmith; Thomas Calvert, apothecary; John Copeland, skinner; John Cowper, barber; James Cottam, woollen-webster; William Curtis, farmer; Edward Dawson, currier; James Dewhurst, badger; Thomas Dickson, spinner; Thomas Dolphin, linen-webster; Richard Duddell, cowper; "John Eastham, cooke, admitted gratis for his paynes this Guild and to bee ready to serve Mr. Maior hereafter for the tyme being on demand;" Roger ffarrand, clerk; James Gregson, watchmaker; James Gregson, sadler; William Grundy, blacksmith; John Helme, chapman; John Hilton, Governor of the House of Correction ("*Gubernator dom's correcc'o'is*"); George Hodgkinson, draper; John Hodgson, musician, &c.

Upon the first page of the Roll of Foreign Burgesses are inscribed the names of several of the chief personages then possessing the privilege:—William, Earl of Derby (who died exactly a month after the holding of this Guild); James, Lord Strange (who became Earl in the following month and was the leader of the Lancashire Royalists during the Civil War then on the point of commencing); his sons, Charles, Edward, and William Stanley; Robert, Earl of Ancrum, and his two sons; Henry Parker, Lord Morley and Monteagle, and his son. After these the names are placed alphabetically, beginning with the Asshetons of Whalley, of Cuerdale, of Middleton, of Mawdsley, of Glasbrook, and of Chadderton. The family names represented upon this Roll of Out-Burgesses include, beside the above, the familiar county surnames of Astley, Atherton, Anderton, Bridgman, Blackburne, Breres, Bannester, Barton, Burscough, Bradshagh, Butler, Blundell, Barkley, Cosney, Crofton, Clifton, Catterall, Cowpe, Chisenall, Cunliffe, Clayton, Cowper, Dawson, Duddell, Dicconson, Elston, Eyves, ffarington, ffleetwood, ffishwick, Gerard, Grymshawe, Gelibrand, Hoghton, Hothersall, Haydocke, Hesketh, Hankinson, Harrison, Haggerstone, Hodgson, Holden, Johnson, Ireland, Kendall, Kenion, Kirkby, Leigh, Lacconby, Lathom, Lowe, Mollineux, Midghall, Mason, Mattison, Nowell, Newsham, Osbaldeston, Pennington, Parkinson, Parker, Rigby, Richardson, Ridley, Rawstorne, Riley,

Rogerson, Ridinge, Shuttleworth, Stephenson, Shorrocke, Sherburne, Scarisbrick, Sompner, Swarbricke, Threlfall, Tomplinson, Tarbocke, Taylor, Thorneley, Turner, Walmesley, Walton, Wildbore, Winckley, Whittingham, Westby, Woodcock, Waddington, Whithalgh, Wingfield, Walkden, Wall, Woolfall, Woodroffe, Walker, Ward, Worden, Waite, Wilkinson, and Whalley.

The Mayor of this Guild, Edmund Werden, gent., was the scion of a family the male members of which were freemen of Preston at any rate in six or seven generations, and during two hundred years from the beginning of the sixteenth century; and it may serve to illustrate the usefulness of the Preston Guild Rolls in elucidating the genealogy of old local and county families, if we here print some notes we have made of the progenitors and descendants of the Guild Mayor of 1642, Mr. Edmund Werden. A patriarch of these Preston Werdens was William Werden, a Burgess-Inhabitant of the town in the reign of Henry the Eighth. His son was named John Werden. On the Guild Roll of 1542 he appears as "John Werden son of William Werden." At both the succeeding Guilds of 1562 and 1582 John Werden appears amongst the Aldermen of the Guild. Alderman John Werden had five sons, William, Thurstan, James, Henry, and Richard; all born before 1562, and enrolled at the Guilds of that year and of 1582. William Werden, eldest son of John, died before 1602, leaving a son John, a Burgess of Preston in the Guilds of 1602 and 1622. The next brother was Thurstan Werden, who seems to have died without male issue. The third brother was James, of whom more below; the fourth was Henry, living in 1582; the fifth, Richard Werden, was living in 1607, and is named in his brother James's Will of that date. James Werden, third son of John, was an Alderman of the Guild of 1602, when his one son was entered on the Roll as "Edmund Werden, son of the said James." By his wife Elizabeth, who survived him, James Werden had issue, besides this son, five daughters, Ellen (she became the wife of Matthew French, clerk, Rector of North Meols), Jennet, Ann, Margaret, and Mary. The father, James Werden, died in 1607. The Record Society's volume of Lancashire Inquisitions furnishes us with an abstract in English of the *post-mortem* Inquisition, taken at Preston, 26th July, 1608. In it he is described as "James Werden of Preston, Mercer." He was seised in fee at the time of his death of a burgage, garden, and croft adjacent, situate in Fishergate, in Preston; also of a parcel of land near the "heppgreave," a parcel of meadow called the "Cawsey Meadow," a close of land and meadow late in the tenure of John Lancaster; a parcel called "Johnson's Crooked Acre;" and of the reversion of a messuage in the tenure of James Pemberton and John Johnson; also of two acres of land near the water of Rible; 3 roods in a field called "Great Annam" (Avenham), and half an acre near the "heppegreave," in Preston; all held of the King in free burgage by fealty and 2d. yearly rent. James Werden had made his Will the 18th of December, 1607; describing himself as "James Wearden of Preston in the Countye of Lanc., Marcer, being sicke in body," &c. He devises to his brother, Richard Wearden of Preston, Marcer, John Walton of Houghwicke, yeoman, Henry Breeres of Preston, draper, Henry Sudell of Preston, butcher, and William Lemond of Preston, salter, all his messuages, lands, deeds, evidences, &c., on trust to take the profits, &c., to discharge all debts, and to raise money out of the same to pay to every of testator's five daughters, Ellen, Jennet, Anne, Margaret, and Mary, £20 a piece in order of birth; and to dispose of such portion when levied for the benefit of every daughter until she reach the age of 21 or be married; then to hold the same premises for the use of testator's wife, Elizabeth Wearden, during her life, paying to his son Edmund Wearden 40s. yearly for his maintenance and education; after her death to the use of testator's right heirs. James Wearden died on the day of the execution of his Will, the 18th Dec., 1607, his son and heir, Edmund Wearden, being then aged 12 years, 9 months, 18 days. Edmund Werden thus was born about March, 1595, and was a minor when his father died. Before 1622 he had married and had issue two sons, James and Henry, entered on the Guild Roll of that year. His first son, James, had died young, before 1642; but his second son, Henry, and two younger sons, John and Thomas, born after 1622, were enrolled at their father's Guild in 1642. Mr. Edmund Werden was appointed one of the two Wardens of the newly-founded Company of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, &c., of Preston in 1628. He was four times elected Mayor of Preston; first in 1641, for the Guild Year, 1641-2; secondly, as is explained below, in default of Adam Mort, the Mayor-elect, in October, 1642, for the year 1642-3; again in 1649; and, last, in 1657. He was in his 47th year when first made Mayor, and in his 63rd year on the fourth election in 1657. He was still living and a burgess in 1662, but died not long after that Guild, the fourth he had witnessed. His second son, Henry Werden, a Burgess in 1622 and in 1642, died before 1662, leaving sons, Edmund, James, and John, of whom James, described as "James Werden, clerk," and John were living in 1682. Edmund Werden's third son, John Werden, a Burgess in 1642 and 1662, had sons, Henry and William, both Burgesses in 1682; and his fourth son, Thomas Werden, a Burgess in 1642 and 1662, had a son Richard, a Burgess in 1682. These grandsons of Mr. Edmund Werden, Mayor of the Guild of 1642, were the sixth generation in descent from William Werden, living between 1500 and 1542. This family doubtless derived its surname from Werden, in Leyland township, the seat of the ffaringtons.

It had been intended by the Aldermen and Council of the town that the successor of Mr. Edmund Werden as Mayor should be Mr. Adam Morte, who at that date was a townsman of consequence. The Morts were not a Preston family before this member became a resident Burgess. They belonged to the neighbourhood of Bolton, and branches of the family held respectively the estates of Dam House in Tidesley, Highfield Hall in Farnworth, Smith Fold in Hulton, &c. Adam Mort, of Bolton, second son of — Mort, of Highfield Hall, had married Jennet, daughter and heir of Thomas Mort, of Dam House, and had issue three sons, Thomas, Richard, and Adam. The first, Thomas Mort, was of Hulton, and died in 1638; the second, Richard Mort, was of Blackrod. The third was Adam Mort, junior, who doubtless became a townsman of Preston through his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Bushell, of Preston, gent. By her, who died young, Mr. Adam Mort had one son, Seth Mort of Preston, born in 1624, and a daughter, Jennet. After her death, Adam Mort married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knt., by whom he had five sons, Richard, Henry, Edward, William, and Adam, and a daughter Anne, all young children in 1642. Mr. Adam Mort's connection by marriage with Sir Thomas Tildesley explains his adhesion to the cause of King Charles when civil war was imminent, for Sir Thomas was the most ardent of Royalists. The Guild Mayor, Mr. Edmund Werden, on the other hand, was for the Parliament in the constitutional struggle with the King, and so, probably, were a majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen of Preston in 1642. It is somewhat singular, therefore, that they should have nominated Mr. Adam Mort, a hot "Kingsman," for the office of Mayor; but the motive might be to prevent his independent action in hostility to the Corporation in the political storm which was brewing. If that was the object, Mr. Adam Mort's refusal of the Mayoralty was the token of his resolution not to compromise with the Parliamentarians of the Corporation, but to hold himself free to act in the King's interest as occasion might serve. He was evidently a passionate partisan, and his contemptuous rejection of the offer of the Mayoral position stirred the resentment of the Town Council. By observing the dates of certain events at this period we shall be better able to comprehend the situation. The Guild Merchant had been held on the last days of August and first days of September, 1642. On the 8th of July preceding the Royalist levies had been mustered at Preston by Lord Strange and Sir Gilbert Hoghton; when, at Walton Hall, Mr. Tyldesley "said unto Luke Hodgkinson in Sir Gilbert's buttery that he was told Mr. Mayor of Preston [Mr. Werden] had thought to have him cast in prison, which if he had he would this day have pulled down the prison, and Mr. Mayor's house should have been set on fire, if he would not have released him." On Sept. 24th, Lord Strange invested Manchester, and so began the war in Lancashire. In the third week of October, the election of the Mayor of Preston came on, and Mr. Adam Mort was elected as successor to Mr. Edmund Werden. But Mr. Adam Mort, as a Royalist Commissioner of Array, was too busy mustering men to fight for King Charles to attend to civic affairs; and he refused to come to Preston to qualify as Mayor. The Town Council met accordingly on the 18th of October, 1642, and taking into consideration Mr. Adam Mort's contumacious behaviour, passed the following Orders; fining Mr. Mort the sum of 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.), to be levied in his default of payment upon his goods and chattels; and appointing Mr. Edmund Werden to continue in the office of Mayor for another year, at the same time undertaking to indemnify him against any unpleasant consequences of his acceptance of the post at such a perilous juncture. It seems, however, that Mr. Adam Mort after all actually assumed the Mayoralty, in spite of the Council, for a few days during the temporary ascendancy of the King's party in the town. The minutes quoted below are extracted from the "White Book of Orders:"—

Whereas Adam Morte, gent, was, in the week before St. Wilfrid the Archbishop last past, elected Maior of this Towne by a Jury of 4 and 20 Burgesses sworne according to the Charter, of which Electcon hee the said Adam Morte having p'sonal notice by an Officer of this Towne, yett hee dothe not only absent himself, but dothe utterly refuse to repaire to this Towne to take his Oath for the execucon of the said office of Maior, &c. Wee therefore the Maior, Baylives, and principal Burgesses of the said Towne, having maturely considered of the indignitie and disgrace put upon us and the whole Corporacon by the said Adam Morte, and to the end that such an unparallel'd and unpresidented example may not pass unpunished, lest others in the like kynd may become refractory and disobedient to execute the offices whereunto they shall bee hereafter elected, doe hereby order and appoynte that the said Adam Morte shall bee fined the some of one hundred markes; and doe further order that the said some of one hundred marks shall be forthwith levied of the goodes and chattells of the said Adam Morte within the Borough aforesaid, or by anie other lawfull waies or measures by the Bailives of the same or any other the Officers of the said Borough as a ffyne or amerciamente by us hereby imposed and sett upon him for such his great contempt, disobedience, and refusall as aforesaid; the same to be applied to and for the use, &c., of the Maior, Baylives and Burgesses of the said Incorporac'on, &c. In testimony whereof wee the Maior, Aldermen and Brethren the Common Counsell of the same Towne whose names are subscribed have hereunto subscribed our handes the nyneteenth daie of October Anno R's Caroli Anglie, &c., decimo octavo Annoq' D'ui 1642. [Signed] EDMUND WERDEN, Maior; Roger Langton, William Sudell, Henry Blundell, Henry Sudell, James Walle, John Sumpner, Geo: Addison, William Cottam, Matthew Addison, John Chorley, Nicholas Walmesley, Thomas Walmesley, Richard Bostoke, Thomas Sumpner, Seath Blackhurst, Law: Haworth, Barth: Worthington, Will: Shawe, Thos. Bickerstaff.

Whereas Adam Morte, gent, was in the week before St. Wilfrid last elected Maior, and whereas the said Adam Morte doth not onely refuse to take his Oath but also doeth absent himself from this Towne, that wee cannot proceed against him, &c. And for that wee are fully advised by Counsel lerned that Edmund Werden, gent., now Maior, ought by the said Charter to execute the said office until the said Adam Morte doe take his Oath or until a new eleccon in the week before St. Wildrid next, &c., in consideration whereof, and forasmuch as the said Edmund Werden is to undergoe the said Burthen and execute the same office accordingly, and in regard many dangers may arise unto him in execuc'on thereof in theis troblesome tymes, Wee whose names are subscribed, being the Common Counsell, doe agree that the said Maior shall be kept harmless from all charges, suits, and troubles, &c., which may lawfully be brought against him for the execuc'on of the said office. Roger Langton, Matthew Addison, Thomas Hatch, Johu Chorley, Nicolles Walmsley, Thomas Walmsley, Richard Bostocke, Thomas Bickerstaff, Bartholomew Worthington, Seath Blackhurst, Willm. Shawe, Willm. Sudell, Henry Blundell, Henry Sudell, George Addison, James Archer, William Cottam.

A few lines may be added respecting the subsequent fate of Mr. Adam Mort. The author of the *Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire* writes:—"Sir John Seaton and Major Sparrow being come downe from Manchester," the Parliamentarian forces about Blackburn "marched somewhat late towards the evening the seaventh of ffebruary [1642-3] to Preston. Having quited Ribble Bridge they drew up theire whole bodie into the ffieldes the foot-way from the Bridge to the towne, making a stand for a litle space in a close of ground. Some companies were drawne by the guidans of those that well knew the towne towardes the House of Correction to enter there at the Fryars Gate Barrs; whereas the maine body of the Army came up at a lane at the East Barres where the watter voides the towne. The souldiers that were within resisted all they could. The [so-called] Maior of the Towne, Mr. Adam Mort, came up to the souldiers very fearsly but was sleyne in a short space. Ratcliffe Hoghton, brother to Sir Gilbert, being in the street with Doctor Westby, a Phisitian, and twoo butchers of the towne, one of them called Mitton making resistance, were all sleyne. As the souldiers passed along the streets, though they found no resistance, yet such was theire fear and fury that with their muskettes and pykes, and clubmen with their staves, they brake the glass windows on both syde the streetes within their reach, which was to no purpose and pittifull to behould." On the recapture, a few weeks after, of Preston by the Royalists led by the Earl of Derby, the same writer states that the day following the fight, the soldiers of the Earl occupying the town "fell to their ould course of plundering of such as they heard had showed themselves favourers of the Parliament partie when they had the towne. Especiallie some Commanders were forward therein; yea, Master Tildsley was much busied about Mr. Edmund Wearden's [the Mayor's] house, that way. And Mr. Hugh Anderton of Euxton about the shop of Henry Tailor, and others were not so obvious." This was in March; but before the end of April, 1643, Preston had again been occupied by a detachment of Col. Ashton's Parliamentarian force under the command of Captain Edward Robinson, of Westby Hall and of Buckshawe in Euxton, the author (it is believed) of the *Discourse of the Warr* above cited. In the Council Book of Preston I find this entry:—"Edward Robinson, gent., admitted [a Burgess by copy of Court Roll], 23 daie December, 1644, pro seipso tantum [for himself alone] gratis."

The Orders of the Guild of 1642, appended to the Roll of Burgesses, are not of particular significance. Orders of several preceding Guilds were continued in force; and also the orders of the Council made in 1598, relating to the election of Mayor and other matters, which had been made Guild Orders in 1602, were renewed. As to the manner in which vacancies in the body of eight Aldermen and other members of the Common Council of twenty-four were to be filled, it was further provided that if any Alderman or Councilman should die, or be amoved from his office for infirmity of body, deficiency of temporal estate, misdemeanour, or other lawful cause, in place of an Alderman an honest, able, wise, and discreet man of the Common Council should be chosen Alderman, and in the stead of the Councilman advanced to the bench of Aldermen an honest and sufficient free Burgess should be appointed of the Council. A special order was made, in consideration of the disturbed state of the kingdom at the time of this Guild, to the effect that all inhabitants of the town should, within the space of three months, provide themselves with such sufficient arms or weapons for the defence of the town, and the preservation of the public peace, as might be deemed fit by the Mayor and Council, and with the same arms should be ready to assist the Mayor and officers of the town, upon the ringing of a bell or other summons. The arms named in the order as to be furnished were the black bill or halbert, the corslet, and the musket, and fines of 5s. were to be imposed upon a burgess who refused when ordered to provide himself with a bill, and of 40s. upon a burgess who was charged to provide a corslet or a musket, and refused so to do. The other orders or statutes on this occasion were generally the same in purport as those of earlier Guilds which have been noted in these Memorials.

Levy upon Tenants of the Town in 1650.

The following statement, copied from the old Council Book, furnishes the names of persons holding lands and tenements belonging to the Corporation of Preston in the year 1650, and the amount of their several contributions, equal in each case to five years' rent (such rents being small sums paid as

ancient chief rents), towards a fund for the purchase of the fee-farm rent of £15 per annum payable by the Town:—

A particular Expresse and ye Names of such persons Tenantes belonginge to the Towne whoe have Paid in their Rentes for fyve yeares (yett to come), to bee employed for and towardes ye purchase of ye fee farme Rent of xv li payable by the Towne, and receyved by Mr. Wm. Sudell appoynted by an Order of the Sixte day of May, 1650.

	£	s.	d.
Of Mr. Wm. ffarrington of Worden, Esqr.; his Rent, being 6 li for the fishinge and Holme ...	30	0	0
Of Mary Archer vid' of Thomas Archer for her severall rents, for the shopp, 5s.; for the house, 4s.; for encrochm'ts, 5s. 1d.	3	10	5
Of Mr. Werden for a Burgage, 10s.; the Intacke, 2s. 6d.; another Intacke, 2s. 6d.; a shop, 8s. ...	5	15	0
Of Mr. Werden for a standinge att the Moote-hall, 20d.	0	8	4
Of Mr. Wm. Sudell for a Barne, 14d.; Intacke, 2s. 6d.; for a Cottage and Intackes, 4s. 8d.; for porches, 1s.	2		4
Of Mr. Willm. Shawe for Intacks. 5s.; Cargreaves, 3s. 4d.; Longe Syke, 3s.	2	16	8
Of Rich. Bostocke for a butchers shop, 8s.	2	0	0
Of John Mitton for a butcher shop, 8s.	2	0	0
Of Hugh Blackleach 2 but'h: shops, 15s.....	3	15	0
„ 2 standings, 4s.....	1	0	0
Of George Tasker, for a parcell of land att the end of Aram Sykes, 4d.	0	1	8
Of Thomas Bickerstaffe new meadowes, 6s. 8d. ...	1	13	4
Of John Wall for a Midingstead, 6d.	0	2	6
Of Mr. Preston for Aram Sykes, 7s. 6d., and Aram Banck; more for the Intacks, 8s. 9d.	4	1	3
Of Mr. Blundell for a Smithy, 2s.....	0	10	0
Of Mr. Geo. Addison for a shopp 3s.	0	15	0
Of John Singletons 2 daughters for a barne 1s....	0	5	0
Of Roger Sudell for 2 butchers shopps 13s. 6d....	3	6	8
„ for a free Rent for ye pitt 4d., a p'cell of lussell land 1s. 2d...	0	7	6
Of Thos. Werden for a shop and warehouse 3s....	0	15	0
Of Henry Blackhurst for an Intacke and Holme...	0	17	6
Of James Hodgkinson for old Schoolehouse and 2 bayes of buildinge adjoininge to it Rent p' annum 6s. 8d.	1	13	4
Of Mrs. Wilkinson for one butcher shop 5s. 4d., for a house att east moregate 6s. 8d.; for a butcher shopp 6d.; for a Rent of her house in Churchgate 3s. 4d.; for horridge lands 6d.; for p'te of a Brome field 12d. Rent in toto 17s. 8d.	4	6	8
Of Mrs. Jennette Morte for one shop 3s.; for Intacke 4s.; for free rent out of ye Guildhouse 2s.; for rent of a barne 1s.	2	10	0
Of William Whaley for Intacks 5s.	1	5	0
Of To: Walmisley de Holehouse for a Croft, 3d..	0	1	3
Of Robte Bayley for one house and 3 acres of land 4s. 10d.	1	4	2
Of Tho: Sumpner	6	16	8
Of Mr. William Hodgkinson for St. Mary heys 8s.; for Balshawe house 15d; for free rent of his hall 3d.; for free rent of his p'te in Bromefeild 1s.....	2	12	6
Of Mr. Edward Hodgkinson for Barkhowse hill 4d.	0	1	8
Of Mr. Edward ffrench for Intackes 5s.; and other things, vizt., herbage of ye lane, 2d.; ffree rent on ye more 4d.; more free rent there 6d.	1	10	0
Of Mr. Luke Hodgkinson for the heires of Mr. Henry Assheton for Sackvyle Sykes 5s.; new Meadowes 16s. 8d.; 4 butcher shopps and loftes over 2s.	5	18	4
Of Ellen Whalley widdowe for a shopp and warehouse nere Buttercrosse late belonging to James Whalley, dec', rent 3s.	0	15	0

Between 1650 and the holding of the next Guild in 1662 there are a few small items in the Council Book that might be noted, relating to changes in the *personnel* of the body of Aldermen and of the Council. The 8th July, 1653, Henry Werden, of Preston, gent., was sworn one of the Common Council in the room and place of John Cowper, deceased. The 31st July, 1653, it was ordered that William Shawe, gent., should "supply the office of Bayliffe, commonly called the Towns Bayliffe of the Burrowe aforesaid, in the place and room of Henry Breres, late Bayliffe, deceased, for the residue of the yeare and untill another bee elected and sworne in that place. EDWARD FFRENCH, Maior." The 19th May, 1662, it was ordered that Edward Rigby, Esqr., "should have, serve, &c., the severall offices of Steward and Clarke for taking acknowledgments of debts in the nature of Statute Merchant within this Towne." The latter gentleman, Mr. Edward Rigby, was Clerk to the Guild then approaching.

The Guild Merchant of 1662.

The appointed dates for the Preston Guild Merchant in the middle part of the Seventeenth Century, as luck would have it, just avoided the troublous period of the great Civil War and the interregnum; for, as we have seen, the Guild of 1642 was held barely three weeks before hostilities between the mustered partisans of King and Parliament broke out in this county, and the next Guild fell in the autumn of 1662, two years after the restoration of the monarchy in the person of Charles the Second. The Latin form of the record of the Guild of 1662 we reduce to English as follows:—"1st September, 1662. Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough or Town of Preston in Amounderness, in the County of Lancaster, held there the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, that is to say, the First day of September, in the year of the reign of King Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., the 14th, and Anno Domini 1662. By James Hodgkinson, gentleman, Mayor of the foresaid Guild; William Sudell, senior, Thomas Sumpner, and Seth Blackhurst, gentlemen, Stewards of the same Guild; William Banester, William Turner, Luke Hodgkinson, Thomas Werden, Thomas Rishton, Silvester Ingham, gentlemen, Aldermen of the same Guild; and Edward Rygby, Esquire, learned in the law ("*in lege peritum*"), Clerk of the foresaid Guild; which persons above written were sworn, and paid, for their fees, each of them Sevenpence; and the foresaid Stewards received the several fines of all and singular, the names of whom are underwritten." The Guild Roll is in book form, large folio, written upon parchment, and the title page is profusely ornamented and illuminated.

On the back of the title these names are inscribed:—"These are the names of those Free and In-Burgesses ("*eorum Burgentium Librorum et Intrinsecorum*") who are of the Council in the foresaid Guild or Borough:—Thomas Bickerstaffe, Richard Bostock, William Martin, William Lemon, senior, William Werden, senior, John Chorley, George Woodhouse, James Asheton, Roger Rivington, Thomas Dewhurst, Thomas Birches. These are the names of those Free and In-Burgesses who now are Bailiffs of the Borough foresaid:—Richard Hodgkinson, James Abbott."

The Roll of In-Burgesses succeeds, the names being ranged alphabetically. The heading describes them as those Burgesses, "*intrinsecorum et librorum*," who are in the foresaid Guild, and the fathers of whom were in the foresaid, or precedent Guild. The first name is William Abbott, son of James Abbott, now Bailiff. Glancing through the Roll, we observe the names of the following Burgesses related to the chief men of the Corporation at this Guild:—

Thomas Banester, son of William Banester, Alderman; William, his brother; Roger, his brother; Henry Banester, of the City of London; William, son of Henry; Joseph, his brother.

Luke Birches, son of Thomas Birches, Councilman.

Henry Blackhurst, son of Seth Blackhurst, Steward.

Thomas Hodgkinson, gent., brother of the foresaid William Hodgkinson, now of the Council; Thomas, son of the said William; Henry, son of the foresaid Luke Hodgkinson; Richard Hodgkinson, son of George deceased; George Hodgkinson, John his son, Thomas his brother.

Silvester Ingham, junior; George Ingham, son of William deceased; Robert and Peter, his brothers.

Edward Rigby, Esq., clerk; Edward, Thomas, and Charles Rigby, his sons.

Geoffrey Rishton, Esq., Nicholas, Edward, and Ralph Rishton, his sons; Nicholas Rishton, son of the aforesaid Thomas Rishton, Alderman; William and Geoffrey, his brothers; Geoffrey Rishton, gent.

Nicholas Sudell, son of the foresaid William Sudell, Alderman; Roger, his brother; Roger Sudell, son of the said Nicholas; William, his brother; Henry Sudell, son of Evan deceased; Roger Sudell, senior; Henry and Roger, his sons; Edward Sudell, brother of the said Roger, senior; Richard and Henry, his sons, &c.

Richard Sumpner, brother of the foresaid Thomas Sumpner, Alderman; John, James, and Alexander, his sons.

Thomas Turner, son of the foresaid William Turner, Alderman.

Edward Werden, gent.; John and Thomas, his sons; Henry, son of the said John Werden; Edward, James, and John Werden, sons of Henry Werden deceased; George Werden, and Evan his son; Thomas Werden, son of the foresaid William Werden, Councilman; Richard Werden, son of the said Thomas Werden, Alderman.

James Hodgkinson, gent., the Guild Mayor of 1662, was at this time a principal representative of a family of very old standing in Preston. The Hodgkinsons were a very numerous clan in the town

and neighbourhood in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Burgesses of this surname on some of the Guild Rolls are to be reckoned by the score. Mr. James Hodgkinson, two years after he was Mayor of the Guild, furnished to Sir William Dugdale the herald (who was at Preston on his visitation of Lancashire in Sept., 1664), a genealogical table of his ancestry commencing with "John Hodgkinson, admitted a Burgess of Preston anno 1458." This was the year before the Guild of 1459. John was father of William Hodgkinson, a Burgess of the Guild of 1500; and William Hodgkinson had three sons enrolled at that Guild, named William, Alexander, and Henry. The eldest son, William, was father of Henry Hodgkinson, an Alderman of the Guild of 1542. The son of Henry was William Hodgkinson, a Burgess of note at the three Guilds of 1542, 1562, and 1582, who was Mayor of Preston in 1566-7, and in 1569-70. At the Guild of 1582, William Hodgkinson, senior, was first Steward of the Guild, and on the Roll are the names of Henry Hodgkinson, son of the said William Hodgkinson, and James and Richard, Henry's brothers. The first of these sons of William, Henry Hodgkinson, served the office of Mayor in 1599 and again in 1607; and at the Guild of 1602 he was one of the Stewards, whilst his brothers, James and Richard, were both Aldermen of that Guild. Henry Hodgkinson had then four sons enrolled, William, Roger, Richard, and Thomas; and his younger brother Richard had sons Henry and James. The eldest son of Henry is described on the Roll of 1622 as "William Hodgkinson, of Hesketh Banke," and his brothers Roger, Richard, and Thomas are enrolled along with him. This William was living in 1642, but died without issue. His brother Richard, too, died unmarried. Roger, another brother, married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Edward Walmesley, gent., of Banister Hall in Walton-le-Dale (living in 1637), and had two daughters, Anne and Mary. The youngest brother, Thomas Hodgkinson, living in 1642, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Topping of Hyton, and had sons William, and Thomas (living, aged 26, in 1664). William Hodgkinson, son of Thomas, had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Sudall, of Preston, and died the 7th of January, 1662; leaving a son, Henry, born in 1656, and a daughter, Mary. For the immediate progenitors of the Guild Mayor of 1662, Mr. James Hodgkinson, we go back to James Hodgkinson, an Alderman of the Borough in 1602, son of William and brother of Henry, the Alderman. This Mr. James Hodgkinson married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Rishton, gent, of Sparth in Clayton-le-Moors, and by her had two sons, William, and Rushton, or Rishton (his mother's maiden surname). On the Guild Roll of 1602 are entered:—"William Hodgkinson, son of the said James (Alderman); Ryshton Hodgkinson, his brother." William (living in 1622) died without issue. Rishton Hodgkinson died about the year 1637, when under middle age, having married Frances, daughter of Mr. Robert Warburton, of Grange, descended from a younger son of Warburton of Arley, in Cheshire, and eventual heir to her brother John. She was mother of the Guild Mayor of 1662, James Hodgkinson, only son of Rishton Hodgkinson; and he had three sisters, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Alice, all married in 1664. James Hodgkinson was born in 1630. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Blundell, gent., of Preston, and widow of Henry Lemon, gent., of Preston. By her he had no son, but two daughters, Frances, born in 1655, and Sarah. We find the admission of Mr. James Hodgkinson into the Council thus recorded in the Council Book:—"16 Sept., 1659. Ordered by the Counsell that Mr. James Hodgkinson, William Curtis, and William Shawe, bee added to make the number of the Counsell ffoure and twentie." "25 Sept., 1660. James Hodgkinson, gent., elected Alderman and Bencher in place of William Patten, gent., deceased; and to succeed in the office of Mayor the yeare next coming." In accordance with the latter minute, Mr. James Hodgkinson was elected Mayor in October of 1661, for the Guild year. He died, aged about 39 years, within seven years of the Guild. On the last day of May, 1669, the Council elected Mr. John Shawe to the Council in place of Mr. James Hodgkinson, deceased; and on the same day elected Mr. Henry Blundell an Alderman also in the stead of James Hodgkinson, gent., deceased.

To the above sketch of the Hodgkinsons it is interesting to add that Miss Elizabeth Hodgkinson, second daughter of Rishton Hodgkinson, gent., and sister of the Guild Mayor of 1662, James Hodgkinson, gent., by her marriage with Mr. Samuel Hardware, of Mouldsworth, co. Chester (which took place at Preston, February 21st, 1660-1), had a daughter, Katherine Hardware, who became the wife (July 19th, 1687) of the eminent Nonconformist divine and commentator, Rev. Matthew Henry. She died of the smallpox, in childbed, Feb. 14th, 1689, but her mother, Mr. James Hodgkinson's sister, had formed such a good opinion of Mr. Matthew Henry, that it was through her suggestion and kindly interest that Mr. Henry afterwards married, secondly, Mary Warburton, daughter of Robert Warburton, Esq., of Grange, co. Chester, who was of the same family as Mrs. Hardware's mother, Frances Warburton, wife of Mr. Rishton Hodgkinson, of Preston. For particulars of the amicable relations between this Preston lady, Mr. Rishton Hodgkinson's daughter Elizabeth, and the great Nonconformist preacher, we refer the reader to Tong's *Life of Mr. Matthew Henry*, pp. 101-110.

The residence of the Hodgkinsons of this principal line was the handsome old timbered house which stood in the rear of the old Town Hall, and fronting

the Market-place. Canon Raines describes it as "a well-remembered burgage in the Market-place, Preston, and an admirable specimen of timber domestic architecture, distinguished by its elaborate carvings in wood," which had belonged, "prior to the dissolution, to the Chantry of the Crucifix in the Parish Church. It seems to have been purchased by a local family, and in October, 1615, Henry Hodgkinson, a wealthy draper, bequeathed it to his son Thomas [cousin of Mr. Rishton Hodgkinson] and his heirs, charged with an annual chief rent of 8d. to the King for the house, and of 21s. 4d. for the shops to the same belonging. It was taken down in 1855."

The Roll of Foreign Burgesses of this Guild is likewise arranged alphabetically, so that the precedence of position given to certain eminent families on the earlier Rolls is not observed. Of the Stanleys, appear the names of William Stanley, Esq., and Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. The other families enrolled are for the most part the same which have been enumerated in our account of previous Guilds from 1562 to 1642.

The list of names of Burgesses admitted in 1662 by Copy of Court Roll records several peculiar and grotesque conditions of admission, such as these:—

John Crooke, upon condition that the Towne Butchers have previlledge to empty their bellys paunches puddings and other offall, on his back-side, they paying him six pence a piece per annum, £2.

Daniell Cheesnall de Coppall admitted this present Guild to buy sheepeskins in this Towne, and to sell the same again by wholesale and in gross, but not by retaile or otherwise, £5.

James Pateson, if he come to live in Towne to pay 12 pounds more, £3.

Robert Ryley, Servant to John Banks, if he serve out his time, £2.

The Statutes or Guild Orders of 1662 are exceedingly comprehensive and voluminous. The Orders of all preceding Guilds were on this occasion subjected to a thorough revision. Those which had grown obsolete were discarded, and the rest were amended and incorporated with new Orders in an elaborate Code of By-laws for the regulation of the Corporation, which is headed:—

These are the Statutes, Articles, or Ordinances made and ordained for the use of the whole Borough of Preston, &c., at the Guild Merchant there held &c., the 1st Sept., 14th Charles II., A.D. 1662, by the consent of James Hodgkinson, gent., now Mayor of this Guild, and of all the Stewards and Aldermen of the said Guild, as below is written.

The preamble recites the Guilds held in Edward the Second's time; in the 2nd Edward III. (1328), 20th Richard II. (1397), 3rd Henry V. (1415), 37th Henry VI. (1459), 16th Henry VII. (1500), 34th Henry VIII. (1542), 4th Eliz. (1562), 24th Eliz. (1582), 44th Eliz. (1602), 20th James I. (1622), and 18th Charles I. (1642); and proceeds:—

All which aforesaid Orders and Constitutions upon every occasion to peruse and search into, as they are separately and severally conteyned and comprised within their distinct Gyld Roles and Bookes would bring exceeding trouble and greate paines to all such persons, as are or might be desirous to learne and know the uttermost Limmitts and bounds of the ffraneheses Privillidges or Imunities of any Burges or other Inhabitant within this Borrough of Preston, Yet upon every emergent occasion these foresaid Orders will be exceeding necessarie to be inquired into and knowne, as well for the deciding of many controversies that daily may happen and fall out, as for the more due and equall distribution of Justice amongst the free Burgesses, Stallengers and others within this Burrough.

It is therefore at the present Gyld Merchant ordered, concluded and fully agreed upon by the assent and consent of the Maior Stewards and Aldermen of the said Gyld, That for prevention of all such Tediousness and trouble in future time, and for the more clearg and better manifestac'on of the rights, proprieties and the due and genuine Libertie and ffranchesess of all and every ffree Burgess whether Inhabittinge or forreigner and of Stallengers and others residing or commereeing within this Borrough aforesaid, That all the aforesaid dispensed Orders not abrogated and useless at this present for the welfare of this Towne, bee and are piked and culled out of all the precedent Gyld Books and Roles, as now are extant and found amongst us, and drawne upp into certaine heads, with such Alterations and Additions as by this present Gyld Merchant is thought fitt, or the welfare of this Borrough, in manner and forme as hereafter followeth.

The various subjects dealt with in these Guild Orders are indicated by the following titles to each section:—Orders concerning the Saboth; the Oaths; Orders concerning the Towne Lands, Rents, and other Revenues; Orders concerning the Marsh, Mere, and Towne feild; Orders concerning Geese on the Marsh; Orders concerning Swine within this Borough; Orders concerning Brick and diging of Sodds; Orders concerning the Preservation of the Common, etc.; Orders concerning Buying and Selling in this Towne, Betweene Forreiners and others, and the Toles, Stallages, Pickages, Lastages, and other Customes belonging to this Towne due for ye same; Orders concerning Householders and their Duties; Orders concerning Officers; The Manner of holding a Counsell for makeing of any Law, or Order, for the welfare of this Towne; Orders concerning Weights and Measures; Orders concerning Forreigne Burgess; Orders concerning Restraineing of Forreine Burgesses; Orders concerning the Duties of fforeine Burgesses; Orders concerning Alehouse keeping, Tipleing, and Victualling; Orders concerning Bailiffs and other Inferiour Officers; Orders concerning the Office of a Sarjeant in this Towne; Orders concerning ye Streets and Scavingers.

The first class of Orders, those concerning the Sabbath, have been printed in Messrs. Dobson and Harland's book, and it is needless to repeat them. To give even a bare abstract of all the Orders of the Guild of 1662 would require too much space in these Memorials; but some of the most important of them are either copied at length or briefly summarised below.

An Order concerning Swine within the town recites that "great inconveniences do daily happen within this Borough to the great prejudice, loss and damage of the Free Burgesses and Inhabitants within this Town by Boars, Hogs, Sows, Piggs, and Swine of all sorts trespassing not only into the corn and grass, but also breaking into the Gardens in and about this Town, the Churchyard, and pulling corn sacks in pieces upon the Market Days; for prevention whereof several presentments have been found at divers Court Leets within this Borough, and likewise fines imposed upon such Inhabitants as shall suffer their swine either to be unringed or to wander abrode in the streets," &c., which presentments had not taken effect, and it was ordered that the inhabitants should keep their swine well and sufficiently ringed, and keep them up in the swinestyes from the 25th of March to the 11th of November, until the swineherd came to drive them to the Moor in the morning, &c.

Under the head of "Orders concerning Officers," it is recited that whereas King Charles the Second by his Royal Charter has lately granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Preston that they shall meet in the week next before the Feast of St. Wilfrid, in the Town Hall or Moot Hall, about the choosing of a new Mayor, two new Bailiffs, and two new Sergeants; yet since there had many debates and controversies lately arisen within the town, not oniy about the particular day, but also concerning the manner of such election;—It is therefore now ordered at this present Gyld Merchant, by the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen, that the aforesaid day of election shall in future be held upon the Friday next before the week in which the Feast of St. Wilfrid aforesaid shall be; and for the more peaceable regulating of such elections, it had been ordered by the 25th order of Mr. Catterall's Guild, and confirmed by several orders of the two last Guilds, that the Mayor of this Town shall always be chosen out of the Eight Aldermen, and so to continue and descend in seniority, accordingly as they were elected Aldermen; and that when any Alderman should die or be amoved for any cause, another of the Common Council shall be chosen to make up the number of Aldermen, by the Mayor for the time being with the consent of the greater part of his Brethren the Council. "And that then according to the laudable Custome and practise of this Towne, the same person so chosen to be Alderman in the place or roome of any other Alderman deceased or otherwise amoved as aforesaid, should at the next Election of Maior within this Towne, be assigned, nominated, and chosen to succeed in the office of Maiorallity for the year succeeding within this Borrough. And if it be so, that at one and the same time two or more of the Comon Councell within this Towne be chosen and elected into the roomes and place of such deceased and amoved Aldermen as aforesaid, then shall the senior or first chosen into such place or places of any such as aforesaid deceased or amoved bee at the next election chosen and nominated to succeed in the office of Maiorallitie within the Towne, and the rest of the new elected Aldermen to succeed according to their senioritie. And that notwithstanding the great peace and tranquillitie that the said Orders have brought and continued in this Borrough, by the due and accustomed observation of such election of officers, as is therein limitted and appointed, yet nevertheless severall evill disposed persons (after the too long continued civill distractions of this Kingdome, and the most happy Restoration of our soveraigne L'd the King to the exercise of his due right of Government in these his dominions) have sought to subvert and overthrowe the same, more out of designe to gratifie their perticular Lusts and carrying on secrett contrivances, then any ayme either at the publique good of this Towne or the peace of this Kingdome. It is therefore ordered by the Authoritie aforesaid, the said 25th order of Mr. Catterall's Guild, the 18th of Mr. Preston Gyld, and the Third of the last Gyld, concerning Officers, and all the clauses and articles thereof, and all other Orders and Ordinances of any Gyld Merchant since held within this Borrough and confirmed the same, with all and every the additionall clauses in any of them incerted concerning the peaceable Election and regulation of Officers, and not heretofore or by this Gyld Merchant in any wise repealed, shall stand and bee in full force, and remain good, firme, and effectuall to all intents and purposes, and shall bee observed, kept, and executed at all and every tyme and tymes hereafter according to the intent and meaneing of the said Orders."

Another of these orders, under the same head, is to the effect that when the Jury for the election of officers "have agreed of their verdict, it shall be lawfull if need require to allowe them Candle light, that thereby they may the better be able to drawe their Verdict into writeing, and set downe the names of the elected Officers; and when the said Jury shall be agreed upon their verdict," by the consent of the whole or major part, and drawn the same into writing, that the said Jury shall forthwith deliver the same fairly written on paper to the Mayor, who shall cause it to be recorded and the new elected officers to be sworn; and "that no person, after that the elections be passed and declared as aforesaid, doe

attempt any disturbance or make any rude acclamation to the lett or interruption of the election then past; but that they and every of them, in peaceable manner, bee and rest at the command of the Maior for the time being, and in like manner depart the Court upon demaund or adjournment upon paine to forfeit fiive pounds, or to be otherwise punished at the discretion of the Maior."

The Orders prescribing the "manner of holding a Council" are curious, and are equivalent to the Standing Orders of Procedure in a modern Municipal Council, with which they may be instructively contrasted. They are extracted at large as follows. The rules of debate in the Preston Town Council 220 years ago were precise, and if all the stipulations were loyally observed by every member of the Council of that period, wranglings and factious proceedings must have been at that period unknown.

The Manner of holding a Councell for makeing of any Law or Order, for the welfare of this Towne.

Wheras the debates in all Comon Councells ought still to bee had and observed with great Moderation, Gravetie and Modestie, and likewise without the least reflection, or revileing of any person or persons, being members and partners at such consultations, ye contrarie whereof doth ever occasion greate annimosities and much destraction amongst the Councellors at such publique meetings, and likewise tendeth much to the great prejudice and disquiet of the Weale publique, and too often causeth the totall ruine and overthrow of the intended proceedings, and of the cause and matter depending, for the prevention of all such Mischiefs and evills in the future that might happen to this Borrough. It is now ordered, concluded and agreed upon by the Maior, Stewards and Aldermen of this present Gyld Marchant, That in all publique meetings and consultations concerneing new Laws and Orders to be established within this Borrough, or which in time to come shall be made, ordered or established, this Methode hereafter be duely observed. *Inprimis*, When any thing or Matter is propounded to be debated in Councell, whither it bee in few and generall termes proposed or else brought in writeing, and reduced into some Tollerable Methode, and the same subject of Busness, be concerneing the abrogation or alteration of any order already established, or for the makeing of any new law, It is ordered at this present Gyld that no more be don in it, at the same meeting it is or shall be so proposed; But first to consider whether such a thing or matter proposed may in generall consist with the welfare of this Towne, which once approved of, the Matter to be debated another time; against which time then appointed, each one to prepare such reasons and arguments, for that purpose, as to him may seeme good, and that before any debate upon that subject be had, that all the Orders established upon that subject (if any such there be) by any Gyld Merchant heretofore, or any Order of Councell since the last Gyld Merchant, be openly read before the Councell. Which once performed, the matter formerly propounded shall be openly read or againe propounded, and then any person or persons who shall desire or intend to speake unto the Matter or question propounded, shall stand up uncovered, and direct his speech only to the Maior, and in his said speech or discourse, shall not use any opprobrious, reproachfull, uncivill or reflecting words or language off, unto or concerneing either the Maior, or any other of the Councell, upon paine to receive the check and reproofe from the Maior, and likewise to forfeite the sum off Three shillings foure pence to be forthwith paid for the use of this Incorporation. And in case any two or more persons at any time shall stand up at once, with a desire or intention to speak, hee whome the Maior shall observe first to stand upp shall alone at that tyme proceede, and the rest sit downe again: And whilst any one is speakeing, the rest of the Councell shall all keep silence, and not to use any whisperings privately, or other open discourse one amongst another, either aboute the thing in debate, or upon any other subject, untill such time as he that was speakeing have ended his discourse, and then may the next in order that hath or had desire as aforesaid, without the least disturbance from any person freely speake to the matter; and produce what Reason he conceived to be materiall to the Question in hand; And no person to speake oftner to one and the same matter in one day then foure times at the most. Then after a sufficient debate had, and each that had a minde to speake hath delivered his oppinion, with the same freedome as aforesaid and most of the Councell are satisfied with the arguements already past, and openly desire that an end may be made, and to be put to the Question, Then shall the Maior, or any other that hee shall thinke fitt to assigne for that purpose, shall imediately and in breife sum up the head, and repeate all and the most weighty Reasons already alledged on each side, And put it to the question whither it may pass in this or that manner. And if upon passing the question the Votes on each partie be so equall, as that the Maior cannot decide it without goeing to the Pole, Then the Maior shall begin with the Junior Comon-Councell man, and so in order to the senior Alderman, markeing each mans vote as hee passeth, whither it bee for the affirmative or the negative. And after the Question is clearely decided by the Majoritie or prevaileing votes and voices, then shall the order be writt out, with such provisoes and cercumstances as it was determined by the Question, and to be caused fairely to be writt over, and put into forme, the substance not at all altered from the question. If time and opportunitie will not give leave to have it done before they depart, then against the next meetiug. And to be truely and faithfully read over to the Councell, and subscribed unto by the hands of those present, or the Majoritie at least of a Councell, and in the meanetime, all sides and Parties, after the question is once over, shall in silence acquiess and submit to such Order, and not offer to shew or produce any further reason, or use any reflections, or reproachfull terms, towards any of the Councell, for ought they have spoken, Provided alwaies, that from the time the matter was once propounded in Councell, no person or persons of the Councell aforesaid shall contrive or combine together with any other secretly, refractorily and resolutely to make a party against the next meeting, nor shall carry on any private designe for any interest whatsoever, but shall leave the issue of all such debates to be legally carried on and managed oy the validity of such arguments and reason as shall in the time of debates be produced and alledged. And finally to suffer the question to be determined by the Majoritie and validity of votes as aforesaid, and then in peace to acquiess and submitt to

that Order. Upon paine of anyone so combineing, confederating or makeing parties in the Councell, or not acquiessing in the determination of the question as aforesaid, for the first offence shall forfeit six shillings eight pence, being duly proved either by confession of the partie, or other sufficient witnesses, And for the second offence thirteen shillings and four pence, And for the third offence, being likewise duly proved, to be put out of the Councell, and another sober fitt person chosen in his roome.

Amongst the remaining Orders were provisions to prevent "foreigners of mean quality" obtaining admission as burgesses, it was "ordered that no fforeigner of a meane qualitie, having not already served an apprenticeship within this Town, shall hereafter be made a Burgess (by copy of Court Roll) of this Incorporation, not having an inherited or freehold estate to the clear and yearly value of £10 above all charges and repairs, or which hath not some other personal estate to the value of 200 marks at the least, but before he or they be admitted he or they shall enter into bonds with two or more sufficient securities and bondsmen with him or them whom the Mayor, &c., of this Borough of Preston for the time being shall nominate, with condition thereunto annexed that neither they or any of them, at any time betwixt this and the next Guild to be holden within this town, shall by himself, his wife, childreu, or other of his family bring charge and damage to this town or to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses thereof, if it should so fall out that he, his wife or family come to reside and live within this town." It was also further ordered that "if any Foreign Burgess do aught against his Oath, &c., in any point that appertaineth to the right of a Burgess, &c., which can be proved by credible witnesses or by his own confession, he shall lose his Franchises for ever"; and "a Foreign Burgess after he shall live within this town shall pay tax, tollage, impositions, leys, owe suit and service to the Courts within this Borough, and such other duties as shall be due from him to do or perform, and likewise shall well and truly keep and observe such orders as belongeth to Householders within this Town to keep and observe." An Order recites that "at the last Guild Merchant divers persons have been admitted Burgesses at the instance and request of their Masters, being persons of quality procuring and obtaining special favour from the officers of that Guild; when as at the Guild before very few persons were admitted upon such account, and before that time never above two were ever known to have found such favour; and likewise now observing that at this preseut Guild, most Gentlemen and persons of quality upon their appearance here as fforeign Burgesses do not only endeavour to obtain like favour for Servants atteuding on their persons, but many of them entitleing and claim it to be a privilege unto him or them as a fforeign Burgess, which at the last Guild was a special favour granted to some few persons of Honor, or to some of the greatest Gentry in our County; but also have moved and recommended Tradesmen aforesaid, which if permitted would shortly tend to the great Impoverishment of the ancient and free Burgesses aud Tradesmen of this Corporatiou. And that to permit such claim or custom in short time would also prove the total ruin and subversiou of trade within this Town, and the beggering of the Inhabitants;" it was therefore directed that in future such admissions should be closely restricted, and it was ordered that no burgesses should be made during the seven years next ensuing, except persons of honour and nobility upon whom the Mayor and Council might see fit to bestow the town's freedom. It was ordered, too, that no Foreign Burgess should have any vote in auy court of electiou within the town, concerning the electing of any Officers, as of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Serjeants, Aldermen, Common Council, Stewards, or of any Burgess to serve in Parliament for this Corporation. The last of the many Orders of this Guild are those concerning the Streets and Scavengers, which reciting that certain refractory and ill-minded persons had neglected to sweep their causeways and to carry away their refuse every week, requires that thenceforth the inhabitants must on every Saturday night sweep and clean their street causeways before their houses and shops, into the channels in every street in the town, except the Market-place, and must carry away their dirt and dung out of the streets; and in the Market-place each shopkeeper was to sweep eight yards of ground fronting his shop, and to carry away the refuse. During fair times, the streets to be swept nightly. The Mayor was to appoint scavengers to sweep and cleanse the Market-place beyond the eight-yards line in front of the shops, as well as the Horse-market in the Fishergate between the two channels, round about the Butter-Cross, and the portion of the Churchgate near the Churchyard-wall, on Saturday afternoons, after the height of the market was over. No person inhabiting the town should hereafter carry any dunghills into the streets, and suffer them there to lie, above the space of three days; and it should not be lawful for any inhabitant to lay or cause to be laid any timber or great stones or water, or dress any straw by the church-wall, or in any other place within any of the streets of the town.

The Manuscript of Dr. Kuerden, which we shall quote when we come to the Guild of 1682, wherein that antiquary describes the whole procedure of the Guild Merchant in his day, contains a reference to the prolonged consideration bestowed upon the revision and consolidation of the Guild Statutes or Orders at this Guild of 1662, and thus shortly summarises the useful work accomplished by the Mayor and Council on this occasion. Writing in 1682, Kuerden relates:—

In the last Gyld save one, held bv Mr. James Hodgkinson, Mayor, and his Brethren, after the happy restoration of our

most gracious Sovereign King Charles Second, considering that the Orders and Establishments of most precedent Gylds were dispersed Orders, and severally enrolled in the Gyld Books wherein they received their first authority; and in succeeding Gylds, if any of those Orders were abrogated, only mention made that such an order of such a Gyld was to be useless, not mentioning the matter therein contained, which caus'd great difficulties in the government of the Borough, upon occasion to serch throughout the severall Gyld Books; for prevention of future trouble in finding out all such Orders, and others that did not relate to any precedent Order, as explaining it more fully, it was by the aforesaid Mayor and his Brethren ordered, that all the precedent Books should be perused, and as well such Orders reduced to some common place or subject as they were consentaneous or agreeing; and that all orders should be breviated and compared together, and what might be thought good and useful for the present government should be ratifyed. Upon mature consideration of 3 dayes consultation, several debats and engrossments, then put to the question the 3rd day whether it might pass enacted with such and such limitations as was thought fit either to be added or to be deducted.

The Order made to regulate Debats upon this subject, the tenor is as followeth:—"*Guild Orders.*—Be it ordered, enacted, and established, by the full assent and consent of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of this present Gyld Merchant, That all the several Books of Gyld Orders be survey'd, breviated, and consorted together, according to each subject contained in each severall Order by Kings reigns, and presented unto us at this present Gyld; the several subjects as followeth. 1st. Such things as concern the observation of the Saboth. 2d. Concerning the Marshe, Mores and Commons, belonging to this Burrough. 3d. The Revenues, Rents, Tolls, &c, as do concern this Burrough. 4th. What may concern the regulating of Trade or Traffick within this Town. 5th. What may concern Householding, Inkeepers, Taverns, and the like. 6th. Concerning Officers, and the manner of Electing several Officers, and their severall dutyes. 7th. Concerning Forren Burgesses, and how they differ in Freedome from the Inhabitant Burgesses. And each of the perticulars taken into debate, there being notice given the night before. Then the next day in Court, all the breviats of any Orders upon that subject being read and compared with the originalls, and then being fairly moulded into one Order, which is read up in open Court, and resolved the day after to be debated upon, in presence of a full Councill, where there is full freedome to debate it *pro* and *con.* by any of the Councill at their discretions; which debate being ended and concluded upon by the majority of votes, it is accordingly to be ingrossed against the next day, to be read again, and if then approved of, with or without any limitations to the same, then it passeth into Act or Order of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Gyld, and so layde aside till the shutting up of the Gyld; and another subject, with all its attending breviat, the next day to be discoursed of, as in the former, and so dayly 'till all the Orders of any precedent Gyld be inspected into a new Model, and approved of and ratifyed, or else abrogated, by this present Gyld; and all ingross'd into a large booke of velum for posterity, by vertue and authority of this Gyld; being hereby more facil and easy to be made use of, as occasion shall require; and that no Order of any Councill in the interim betwixt and the succeeding Gyld shall have power to disolve or lay aside any of these Orders, thus regulated, or any part thereof."

Much time being spent in these Debates did occasion Mr. Hodgkinson's Gyld to be protracted for 6 weeks time. Each Sunday after Service and Sermon being ended, a solemn Dinner being provided at ye Gyld Hall; 1st, for feasting of the Aldermen, Councelors, and their Wives; 2d, for other sort of the Inhabitants in like manner; 3d, for the meaner sort as before; 4th, for the poor people of the Burrough, who equally participated of the Mayor's benevolence.

The subjoined extracts from the Council Book have reference to the expenses of holding the Guild Merchant of 1662, and to the disposition of the balance of money left from the receipts and profits of the Guild, after discharging those expenses. The bulk of the receipts were from the considerable and varying sums paid as fines by those who were admitted Burgesses at the Guild for the first time. The sum of the payments for the freedom of the borough, granted or renewed on this occasion, was £632 11s. 11d.; the charges of the Guild were £230 13s. 11d., and the profits were £401 18s.

Preston in Amound'nes in Com. Lanc.—xxxth of September, 1662.—Ordered and agreed that the charges of the Guild may bee satisfied out of the p'fittes [profits] of the Guild. That after the aforesaid charges of the Guild bee satisfied, then Mr. Maiors and Baliffes accomptes concerneinge Renewinge the Charter and Elec'on of the Maior shall bee satisfied of the rest of the p'fitts of the Guild. And if they will not amount to pay the same then to be satisfied out of the Townes Revenues. [Signed] JAS. HODGKINSON, Maior. Will: Banester, Lu: Hodgkinson, T. Ashton, Thos. Rishton, Lawrence Wall, Roger Rivington, Thomas Werden, Sil: Ingham, Willm: Wearden, George Woodhouse, John Chorley, Thos. Birches.

Preston Ss., xij December, 1662—Whereas Willm. Sudell, Thomas Sumpner, and Seth Blackhurst, gentlemen, Stewards of the last Guild Merchant of this Incorporacon, have disbursed and laid oute the sume of 230li. 13s. 11d. for the dischargeinge the Expenses of the said Guild and other occasions of this Borough. And whereas by Order of the Maior and Councell of this Incorporacon dated the eight of this instant December, it was ordered that the said Mr. Thomas Sumpner should pay in unto the (now) Maior of this Borough the sume of 401li. 18s., beinge the remand'r of the p'fittes of the s'd Guild and as yet remaineinge in the said Mr. Sumpners handes. And whereas the said Mr. Sumpner hath this day paid in the same accordingly. It is therefore ordered this day by the Maior and Councell aforesaid, that from henceforth the Maior, Baliffes, and Burgesses of this Incorporac'on shall well and sufficiently save and keepe harmless them the said Mr. Sudell, Mr. Blackhurst, and Mr. Sumpner, Stewards of the said Guild Merchant, from all suites and troubles w'ch hereafter shall bee comenced or brought against them or anie of them for or concerneinge the said monies or anie p'te thereof. As alsoe for or concerneinge anie monies rec'd by them or anie of them as Stewardes of the said Guild. WILLI BANNESTER, Maior; Jas. Hodgkinson, Willm. Turner, Luke Hodgkinson, Thos. Rishton, Willm. Lemon, Sil: Ingham, George Woodhouse, Roger Rivington, Willm. Wearden, John Chorley, Lawrence Wall, Tho: Dewhurst, Tho: Birches.

Preston, Ss. At a meeting of the Councell xxij of December, 1662. Inasmuch as it appeareth by ye accomptes of Mr. James Hodgkinson this day exhibited unto this Counsell yt he hath disbursed for and concerning ye Towne's occasions ye sume of one hundred and threescore pounds. And it doth likewise appeare by ye said Mr. Richard Hodgkinson accompts that he hath disbursed unto ye said Mr. James Hodgkinson and otherwise on behalfe and for the necessary and urgent occacons of this Towne the sume of one hundred fifty fyve pounds five shillings and fower pence as by their severall accompts remaineing among other ye records of this Towne upon their oathes doth appeare, It is therefore now ordered, That Mr. Maior doe out of ye Money remaineing in his hands pay unto ye said Mr. James Hodgkinson and Mr. Richard Hodgkinson ye sev'all sums of money due unto them as aforesaid. And for soe doeing this shall be his discharge.

About 2,200 Burgesses were enrolled at the Guild of 1662, of whom something less than nine hundred were Foreign Burgesses.

The First Charter of Charles the Second (A.D. 1662-3).

After the political convulsions which had happened in the years between the Guilds of 1642 and 1662, the heads of the Corporation of Preston considered it expedient to apply for a new Royal Charter in the year following the restoration of Charles the Second. The petition of the Mayor and Council in that regard was entertained favourably by the reinstated monarch and his Privy Council, and shortly afterwards a fresh Charter was granted to the Town, which is in the main a confirmation and perpetuation of the liberties and privileges previously possessed under Elizabeth's Charter. This first Charter to Preston by Charles the Second bears date the 14th year of his reign; and is a lengthy instrument, written upon very large skins of parchment, and with its elegantly engrossed heading, embellished with a finely-executed portrait of Charles the Second in its upper left-hand corner, and the Great Seal pendant to the scroll, forms a noble-looking muniment. This Charter is kept enclosed in an oblong box made for its reception. With the aid of Dr. Lingard's useful translation we have made an abstract of the Charter, showing in brief its several material grants and stipulations. The Charter recites that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough had petitioned that the King should, by letters patent, constitute, confirm, or create anew them the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses into one body corporate, with such additions or alterations of the liberties, privileges, &c., as should seem expedient; and the King therefore has granted that the aforesaid Borough of Preston shall be and remain for ever hereafter a free Borough, and shall be incorporated in one Mayor, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Capital Burgesses, by the name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Preston, who shall be hereafter one Commonalty, &c., with a perpetual succession. They shall have power to plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, &c., in all the King's Courts and places throughout England; shall have one Common Seal for transacting all their affairs; shall be capable in law to acquire lands, &c., in fee or for a term of years; the borough to be ruled by a Mayor; two Bailiffs, the "Town's Bayley," and the "Mayor's Bayley;" and twenty-four of the more worthy and discreet men of the Borough for a Common Council, for statutes, acts, and ordinances concerning the public advantage of the borough; having power to enact by-laws for the good government of the Corporation; and to punish delinquents against such laws; and the Charter nominates James Hodgkinson, a Burgess of the Borough, for the first and present Mayor under its provisions; and Richard Hodgkinson and James Abbott to be first Bailiffs; to remain in office till the Feast of St. Wilfrid next following; also William Banister, William Turner, Luke Hodgkinson, Seth Blackhurst, William Lemon, Wm. Hodgkinson, Thomas Martin, Lawrence Wall, Thomas Werden the elder, Thomas Rishton, Silvester Ingham the elder, and William Werden the elder, inhabitants of the borough, to be twelve Capital Burgesses, who, with the Mayor and Bailiffs, should name and elect twelve other of the more worthy and discreet men of the borough to be Capital Burgesses, together with the aforesaid twelve. All such capital Burgesses were to take before the Mayor "every one their corporal oaths upon the holy Gospel of God" to execute the office well and faithfully; they to be the Common Council of the Borough. The Charter further directs that the Mayor for the time being shall be Clerk of the Market, Coroner for the Borough, and Justice of the Peace, with full power and authority to keep therein the King's peace. It is granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses that a certain house within the borough, vulgarly called the Tollbothe, otherwise the Moot-hall, shall be their common hall and house, as well to make their meetings and assemblies as to hold all their courts, &c., in the same. There the Mayor and Council are directed to meet, in every year, in the week preceding the Feast of St. Wilfrid the Archbishop; and there two persons of the more worthy and discreet inhabitants are to be chosen, one by the Mayor, the other by the capital Burgesses present, and shall make oath before the Mayor that they will with convenient speed choose twenty-four other discreet Burgesses to elect and name a new Mayor, a new Bailiff, called the Town's Bailiff, and a new Sergeant, called the Town's Serjeant; provision is made for the election of a successor to the Mayor if he die or be removed for misconduct during his year of office. The Mayor elect shall make oath before his predecessor that he will faithfully execute the offices of Mayor, Clerk of the Markets, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace within the Borough. The Town Bailiff and Town Serjeant to take similar oaths. The

Mayor shall elect a decent and fit person, being a resident Burgess, to bear the office of Mayor's Bailiff, and another fit Burgess to bear the office of sub-bailiff, called the Serjeant-at-mace, or Mayor's Serjeant. The Charter then prescribes the penalties to be imposed upon persons elected to any of these offices yet refusing to serve. The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Capital Burgesses, and all officers of the town, are required to subscribe the oaths commonly called the "oath of obedience" and the "oath of supremacy." The Charter grants to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors, that they "have a Gild-Merchant in the aforesaid Borough, with all the liberties and free customs appertaining to such a Gild, as they have enjoyed it heretofore." To the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are granted "the assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, and other provisions, also ulnage and the sealing of all cloths, weights and measures whatsoever, and the amendment and correction thereof, and of all other things appertaining to the office of clerk of the market;" also all fines, ransoms, and amerciaments; and they may and can hold a Court in the Moot-hall, to be holden before the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Seneschal (Recorder) of the borough, every third week, on the Friday, for ever; and have in the same Court full power of hearing and determining, by plaints raised in the Court, every kind of debt, &c., trespasses by force of arms, &c., forbidden distresses, and actions personal whatsoever arising within the borough; and have power to receive all recognizances between merchant and merchant, and to make execution thereof, according to the statutes of merchants, and the statute of Acton Burnell, lately enacted; the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are granted likewise the view of frank-pledge of all inhabitants and residents, with all things appertaining thereto, to be holden in the Toll Booth twice in the year (as has been the custom from ancient times). They shall have and hold for ever a Market, to be holden every Saturday in each week, in the said borough of Preston; and two Fairs, to be kept there annually, as heretofore, one fair to begin on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to last for eight days; the other fair on the vigil and feast of the Apostles James and Jude, and for five days next following; together with a Court of pie-poudre, to be held at the time of the same fairs and market; with the stallage, piccage, fines, profits, &c., arising in such market, fairs, and court. The bounds of the borough to be those which have been from time immemorial, and a perambulation of the boundaries to be made by the Mayor, &c., as often as necessary. The power of acquiring lands by the Corporation is limited by the Charter to lands not exceeding the annual value of £200 beyond reprises. The Charter concludes with a general grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough and town of Preston, with all its members and appurtenances, and the aforesaid liberties, customs, and privileges, franchises, immunities, exemptions, and acquittances, and jurisdictions above specified; the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, to have, use, and enjoy the borough and town of Preston with its members and appurtenances for ever, of the King, his hêirs and successors, under the ancient rent due to the Crown; with a proviso that every person nominated to the office or offices of Seneschal, Recorder, or Common Clerk of the borough shall solicit and obtain confirmation in the office from the King, his heirs and successors. Witness the King at Westminster, the 22nd day of March, 14th Charles II. (A.D. 1662-3).

Items from the Council Book, 1662-82.

There are some items in the White Book, or record of the proceedings of the Council of Preston, in the twenty years from the Guild of 1662 to the next Guild in 1682, which are perhaps worth the space they will occupy in print. They refer chiefly to the appointments from time to time of new Aldermen and Councilmen to take the places of deceased members. These elections were made by the Mayor and Council of Twenty-four for the time being; the governing body of the Corporation being, under the old regime, self-chosen. The general body of the Burgesses had accordingly no voice in, nor control over, the local administration. An Alderman or Councilman, once elected, held the office for life or during his good conduct. Cases of removal for neglect of attendance upon the duties, or for acts inimical to the interests of the Corporation, occasionally happened.

1662-3. Jan. 12. Mr. Richard Hodgkinson elected to be one of the Common Council in the place of William Hodgkinson, gent., deceased. [From Parish Register—Buried, 7th Jan., 1662-3, William Hodgkinson, of Preston, gent., a qu'r M'r (quarter-master) of Horse *pro Rege* (for the King).]

1666. May 14. Upon the complaint of divers the Inhabitants of ffishergate alledging they are at very great want of water in the said streete for the supply of their Howses, and that they fetch the water which they use at a very great distance, unless they procure leave from neighbours, a Draw Well was ordered by the Council to be made in that street.

1666. "At a meeting of the Maior and Councell primo Octob'r, 1666. Whereas William Cadman of the Citty of London, station'r, hath this day made his applicacon to this Councell to bee admitted to inhabitt and trade in his p'fession of Stationer within this Incorporac'on (hee having served his apprentishipp in London), And in regard of the late sadd accident of fire, which hath at pr'sent pr'vented trading there, It is therefore upon considerac'on of ye pr'misses, and upon further consideracon of his Ma'ties gracious proclamacon on behalfe of the Tradesmen of London, Ordered that ye said William Cadman bee and is hereby admitted to inhabitt and trade in his p'fession of a

Stationer in ye said Borough for the terme of two yeeres next coming, Hee the said Willm. Cadman first groeing family in no wise to bee burdensome to this Incorporac'on. LAWRENCE WALL, Maior," &c.

1667-8. March 23. Mr. James Archer elected to be one of the Council in the room of Thomas Werden, deceased.

1668. June 6. Mr. Thomas Rishton elected to be Alderman in the place of Thomas Martin, gent., deceased.

1668. Aug. 24. Mr. Roger Sudell elected to be one of the Council in the place of Thomas Birches, gent., deceased. (Mr. Roger Sudell refused the office at this time, and the Council ordered that he be fined £50.)

1669. July 21. Mr. Richard Hynd elected to be one of the Council in the room of Roger Sudell, removed.

1669. Oct. 19. Mr. Thomas Winckley elected to be one of the Council in the room of Seath Blackhurst, gent., deceased.

1669. Oct. 20. Mr. Richard Hynd elected an Alderman in the room of Seath Blackhurst, gent., deceased.

1669-70. Jan. 18. Mr. Lawrence Bostocke elected to be one of the Council in the room of Thomas Sumpner, gent., deceased; and Mr. Richard Hodgkinson elected to be an Alderman in the place of Thomas Sumpner, deceased.

1670-71. Jan. 10. Mr. Robert Grensworth elected to be one of the Council in the room of Henry Blundell, gent., deceased; and Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson elected an Alderman in the place of Henry Blundell, deceased.

1671. Oct. 2. Mr. Thomas Walmesley, Mayor for this year, being dead, Mr. William Sudell was elected Mayor for the remainder of the year, and was sworn as Mayor the same day.

1671. Oct. 4. Mr. George Addison elected an Alderman in the room of Thomas Walmesley, gent., deceased.

1672. August 2. Mr. Christopher Nowell elected to be one of the Council in the room of Thomas Rishton, gent., deceased; and Mr. James Ashton elected an Alderman in the place of Thomas Rishton, deceased.

1673. April 23. Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson elected to be Mayor in the room of Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, deceased, for the remainder of this year; and Mr. John Kellett elected an Alderman in the room of Richard Hodgkinson, gent., deceased.

1675. July 27. Mr. John Hynde elected to be one of the Council in the place of Richard Hynde, gent., deceased; and Mr. William Lemon the younger elected an Alderman in the room of Richard Hynde, deceased.

1675. July 29. Mr. Josias Gregson elected to be one of the Council in the place of Henry Blackhurst, deceased. (Mr. Henry Blackhurst was buried July 23rd, 1675).

1676. Oct. 23. "Whereas John Kellett the younger, one of the Councell, hath not for two yeares given his attendance in Councell, and is now gone into Virginia or some foreign parts, the said John Kellett is discharged from the said office, and Joseph Bolton is elected in his stead.—William Lemon, Mayor," &c.

1678. Nov. 13. Nicholas Wall, gent., elected to be one of the Council in the room of William Sudell, Alderman, deceased; and, Nov. 14, Mr. Thomas Winckley elected an Alderman in the room of the said William Sudell, deceased.

1678-9. March 4. Mr. Ralph Rishton elected to be one of the Council in the room of William Werden the elder, deceased.

1680. Nov. 3. Mr. Roger Sudell elected to be one of the Aldermen and Benchers of the borough in the room of Luke Hodgkinson, gent., deceased.

1680-1. At a meeting of ye Maior and Counsell ye 17th day of January, 1680. Upon debate in this Counsell concerning ye Towne's way through Hesketh Croft stopped by Mr. Chr'ofer Greenfeild, It is ordered that ye said way shall not bee stopped, But that this Councell will assert the townes right thereunto and have ye same opened as formerly through ye said Croft, And that if ye said Mr. Greenfeild do not lay open ye same as formerly within tenn dayes after notice of this order, yt then this Counsell will take course to right themselves and this towne therein. THO: HODGKINSON, Maior; Lawrence Wall, Wm. Lemon; Roger Sudell, junr., Thomas Whalley, John Hynde, Lawrence Bostocke, Chr. Nowell, John Chorley, Willm. Wearden, Jos. Gregson, Roger Haidock, Nich: Wall, Ra: Rishton, Nicholas Walmsley.

The Guild Merchant of 1682.

The title-page of the Guild Roll of 1682 is highly ornamented, and the Latin inscription recording the date and officers of the Guild is enclosed within a wreath, the angles of the page being filled with the arms of Preston, the figures 1682, and other devices. The English of the record is this:—"Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston in Amounderness, in the County of Lancaster, held there the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, namely, the 4th day of September, in the year of the reign of King Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., the 34th, and A.D. 1682, by ROGER SUDELL, gentleman, Mayor of the aforesaid Guild; Lawrence Wall, Thomas Hodgkinson, and George Addison, gentlemen, Stewards of the same Guild; James Ashton, John Kellet, William Lemon, junr., Thomas Winckley, Christopher Nowell, Richard Taylor, John Chorley, senr., William Werden, Joseph Bolton, and Ralph Rishton, gentlemen, Aldermen of the same Guild; and Edward Rigbye, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, Clerk of the foresaid Guild, which persons abovewritten were sworn and paid for their fees each of them sevenpence; and the foresaid Stewards received the several fines of all and singular whose names are underwritten." On the back of the title-page appears:—"These are the names of those Free and In-Burgesses who are of the Council in the foresaid Guild or Borough:—William Lemon, senr., Lawrence Bostock, Josias Gregson, John Hynd, Roger Haydocke, Nicholas Walmsley, Ralph Woodhouse, Edmund Lemon, Thurston Darwen, John Chorley, jun., Jonathan Seed."

Then follows the names of the Bailiffs:—"These are the names of those Free and In-Burgesses who now are Bailiffs of the foresaid Borough:—Thomas Werden, Evan Hughson." The Roll of the In-Burgesses who were in the said Guild, and whose fathers were in that or the precedent Guild, are alphabetically ranged. Several of the first in this order are—Thomas Addison, son of George, one Steward of the Guild; Richard Ashton of Cuerdale, Esq.; Thomas Ashton, son of James, now Alderman; Thomas Ashton of Littlewood, gent.; William Audland, of Preston, shoemaker, &c. Further on in the Roll occurs Richard Kuerden, Doctor in Medicine (the Antiquary, whose curious description of this Guild we are about to quote); Thomas Nowell, son of Christopher, an Alderman of the Guild; several Sudells, kinsmen of the Mayor (noticed below); and members of the Hodgkinson, Kellet, Lemon, Chorley, Bolton, Gregson, Hynd, Rigby, Rishton, Taylor, and Werden families, whose chief representatives were in the Council of the period.

The List of Foreign Burgesses is headed—These are the names of illustrious and noble men and other Foreign Burgesses who are in the foresaid Guild, and whose Fathers were in the foresaid or precedent Guild. The first names (the distinguished personages) are these:—

James Duke of Ormond.

James Earl of Ossory, his son. Charles, his brother.

Christopher Duke of Albemarle.

William George Richard Earl of Derby.

James Lord Strange his son.

Charles Earl of Macclesfield.

Charles Lord Brandon his son. Fitton Gerard, Esq., his brother.

Digby Lord Gerard Baron of Gerrards Bromily.

John Lord Bishop of Chester.

Caryl Lord Mollineux.

William Mollineux, Esq., his son.

Richard Mollineux his son; William Mollineux his brother.

Amongst other Foreign Burgesses of social rank, who personally or by proxy took up or renewed their freedom at this Guild, were:—Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton, Bart.; Sir Roger Brayburgh, Knight and Bart.; Sir Robert Carr, Knight and Bart., Chancellor of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Gervâtius Elwes, Bart., Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster; Richard Fleetwood of Rossall, Esq.; Sir William Gerard of Brynn, Bart.; Sir Charles Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, Baronet; John Hoghton, Esq., his son; Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, Justice of the Common Pleas, &c., and now (1682) Chief Justice of Assize at Lancaster; Richard Lee of Lyme, Esq.; Sir John Mollineux of Feversall in co. Notts, Bart.; Roger Nowell

of Read, Esq.; Sir John Otway, Knt., Vice-Chancellor and Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster; Sir William Pennington of Muncaster, Bart.; Sir Richard Standish of Duxbury, Bart.; Edward Trafford of Trafford, Esq.; Richard Towneley of Towneley, Esq.; Bartholomew Walmesley of Dunkenhalgh, Esq.; Sir Thomas Yarborowe of Snaith Hall, Knt. In addition to the above, the scions of most of the families of landed gentry in North, West, and North-East Lancashire two centuries since were enrolled amongst the Foreign or Out-Burgesses of Preston at the Guild under notice.

The Mayor of the Guild of 1682 was Roger Sudell, gent. He was the eldest son of Nicholas Sudell, of Preston, gent. His grandfather was William Sudell, gent., who was one of the chiefs of the Corporation of Preston during many years. Mr. William Sudell has previously been uamed as Steward of the Guilds both of 1642 and of 1662. He had previously served as Mayor in 1634-5; and he was also Mayor for the years 1651-2, and 1659-60. He had been an Alderman of the borough about forty years at the time of his death. Above, in the extracts from the Council Book, we have printed a minute of October 2nd, 1671, by which, on the death of the Mayor for that year, Mr. William Sudell was elected Mayor for the remainder of the year. Alderman Wm. Sudell died towards the eud of 1678, for on November 13th, Mr. Nicholas Wall was made an Aldermau to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Wm. Sudell's death. He had two sons, Nicholas, and Roger. The second son was Roger Sudell, of Preston, woollen draper, who appears as a Burgess on the Guild Rolls of 1642, 1662, and 1682; on the last he is entered as "Roger Sudell, senior, woollen draper, son of William Sudell, gent., deceased." On the 24th Aug., 1668, this Mr. Roger Sudell had been elected a member of the Town Council, and on his refusal to serve, the fine of £50 was ordered to be imposed. He died unmarried, at an advanced age, in 1704, having endowed, in 1701, the old school known as the Blue School, in Midspritwieud. Mr. Nicholas Sudell, elder brother of Roger, does uot figure as an actor in civic affairs; but his name is on the Roll of the Guilds of 1642 and 1662 as a Burgess. He had six sons, whose names were Roger; William (described in 1682 as "Clerk, brother of the said Roger Sudell, Mayor"); Nicholas; John; James; and Christopher. The youngest son, Christopher, born in 1672, was afterwards the Rev. Christopher Sudell, M.A., appointed by the Town Council Curate of Preston, in August, 1696, and resigned the curacy on his removal to London in 1698; later, he had the following preferments in Lancashire and Cheshire:—Vicarage of Huyton, before 1705, resigned 1706; vicarage of Leyland, 1719 to 1733; rectory of North Meols, 1733 to 1735; before 1726, rectory of Holy Trinity Church in the City of Chester; later, a Prebendary in the Cathedral of Chester; also chaplain to James, Earl of Derby. He died, in his 63rd year, August 3rd, 1735, and was buried in the Stanley Chapel of Ormskirk Church; leaving a daughter Jane, wife of Charles Stanley, Esq., of Cross Hall. Mr. Roger Sudell, eldest son of Nicholas Sudell, aud brother of the above clergyman, was elected an Aldermau of Preston, as the preliminary step to his election as Guild Mayor, by the following order of the Council:—1680. 3rd November. "Ordered that Mr. Roger Sudell be and is hereby nominated and elected to be oue of ye Aldermen aud Benchers within this Borough, in ye room and place of Luke Hodgkinson, gent., deceased. Thomas Hodgkinson, Mayor." Whilst his uncle Roger lived, he was distinguished as "Roger Sudell, junior, gent." He filled the onerous office of Mayor of the Guild ably and handsomely. He subsequently served as Mayor in three separate years, 1690-1, 1699-1700, and in 1707-8. Mr. Roger Sudell died about Sept. 1713. He was the last of this family of Sudells who took any conspicuous part in the government of the borough. I think he had no son.

The Guild Orders of 1682, after the laborious revisiou of the Orders in 1662, beyond the confirmation and continuance of those former statutes, present little that is significant. The following is the fourth of the new orders of the Guild:—

4. Whereas, the Wardens of some of the Companies or Fraternities of Trade within this Corporation have since the last Guild Merchant received and admitted into their said Companies and Fraternities severall persons upon ffine or composition not being ffree of this Incorporation before such persons bave compounded and paid for their ffreedome within this Burrough, against tbe tenor of the Eleventh Order in Mr. Werdens Guild in that behalf provided, It is therefore now ordered at this present Guild Merchant, by and with the assent, consent, and agreement of the Maior, Stewards and Aldermen of the same Guild, that the severall Wardens of the respective Companies within this Burrough shall not at any time or times hereafter admitt or take into theire said Companyes or Fraternities upon composicion or otherwise any person or persons whatsoever not being ffree of this Corporation (whether such person or persons have served an Apprenticeshipp in this Towne or not) untill such said person or persons have compounded and paid to the Bayliffs of this Town for the time being for the use of this Incorporation sueh summe and summes of money as by the Maior and Conncill of this Towne or the greater part of them shall be rated and sett upon them upon paine of every Warden offending, and being thereof duely convicted by the testimony of any one Witness, to forfeite and loose to the use of this Incorporation the summe of ffive pounds, any thing in the said fformer Order made in Mr. Werden's Guild to the contrary notwithstanding.

The fifth Order is oue which deals with the question (at that period in dispute) as to which persons amougst the Burgesses and inhabitants of Preston ought to exercise the right of voting at elections of Members of Parliament for the borough:—

5. Whereas some disputes haye of late time arisen touching the right of election of Parliament Men for this Borough, and who ought to have votes in such Election, It is now declared that no fforeign Burgess (altho' he lives within this Corporation) hath or ought to have any vote in such said Election, nor that any Burgess (inhabiting forth of the said Borough at the time of such said Election) ought to have any vote therein. But that the sole right of such said Elections have constantly appertained and do belong to the In-Burgesses of this Incorporation, either of the Guild Merchant or by Copy of Court Roll, that do or shall Inhabit within the said Borough at the time of such said election; and that the usage of this Incorporation hath time out of mind been accordingly. It is therefore accordingly now Ordered at this present Guild Merchant, by and with the assent, consent, and agreement of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the same Guild, that for the future all Elections of Parliament within and for this said Borough shall be observed, maintained and kept accordingly, any endeavours, attempts or pretences in any wise to be made or used to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

There is an Order touching the appropriation of pews in the Parish Church for the use of the Mayor and members of the Town Council, and which prescribes that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen should not only be regular in attendance at Church upon the Sunday, but that they should sit in their proper seats, and should furnish decent black gowns for themselves to wear when at church; and a penalty of £5 is fixed for the neglect of these proprieties. There is also a special Order of considerable length upon the subject of a contest which had been going on some two years, betwixt Mr. Christopher Greenfield and the Corporation, respecting a right of way from Friargate towards the Marsh. Mr. Christopher Greenfield had purchased not long before, a messuage in Friargate called Hesketh House, with a piece of ground adjoining called Hesketh Croft. Through this Croft there had been an ancient footway out of Friargate towards the lower part of the town westward. This way Mr. Greenfield had stopped; and the Council had resisted the stoppage, claiming the bye-path as an old town's-way. In the extracts from the Council Book above is one dated Jan., 1680-1, which shows the position of the dispute concerning this right of way at the time. It remained unsettled up to the holding of the Guild in Sept., 1682, and the Guild Order, which we cannot print at length, is the final resolution of the Mayor and Council upon that business. Other Orders forbid the slaughtering of cattle near the Moot-hall, which had become a nuisance; and direct, as a measure to prevent the carrying away of the banks of the Ribble about the Marsh, by the occasional great floods in the river overflowing upon those lands, that the Bailiffs of the town should plant every year at least twenty young trees, oak, ash, elm, poplar or red withing, upon the waste lands of the town, to use for the cauls for preservation of the Marsh; and all the town's tenants about the Marsh were to plant other young trees with the same object.

Thus far we have had to depend almost entirely upon the Corporation Records of Preston for the information we have printed—most part of it for the first time—respecting the proceedings on the holding of the successive Guilds, from the earliest down to that of 1662; and, of course, such official records take no account of all the pageantry, festivity, and popular carnival by which these occasions were marked, and which, though of most attraction to the multitude, were no essential part of the proper and legal business of the Guild Merchant. But of the ceremonial forms observed, and the provision for lavish civic hospitality made by the Mayor and Stewards of the Guild, at the celebration of 1682, we fortunately possess a most minute, picturesque, and complimentary contemporary description, written by a local antiquary of note, a Burgess of Preston, and an eye-witness of and participant in the various incidents of the Guild, both in 1682 and at the previous Guild in 1662. Dr. Richard Kuerden, a native of Cuerden, in Leyland Parish, born in 1623, was entered as an In-Burgess of Preston at the Guild of 1662, and again in 1682, as "Richard Kuerden, Doctor in Medicine." He was living in Preston at the date of both these Guilds; and, having a taste for antiquities, he had searched diligently amongst the documentary records of the Preston Guilds Merchant, and noted with great particularity every customary usage connected with the holding of the same. He was an elderly man, of nearly sixty, in 1682. He made, as is well known, extensive collections of copies of deeds and other materials for county history, which were intended for publication in a projected volume that never saw the light. Towards the end of his life, about the years 1699-1700, he was in London for some time, trying to dispose of his papers, being in reduced circumstances. In January, 1699, the Rev. Wm. Tong, biographer of Rev. Matthew Henry, wrote to Mr. Ralph Thoresby of Leeds:—"I am laying out for Dr. Kuerden's manuscripts of the Antiquities of Lancashire, and have ordered a considerable sum of money to be bid for them, but they must be contracted and corrected too before they be fit to be published; and I know not yet whether he will be prevailed with to part with them, though he be miserably poor." He died, it is supposed in Lancashire, about the year 1701. Kuerden had obtained the loan of some of the records of the Corporation of Preston, which were not restored at the time of his decease; and in 1701, the Council ordered "that Mr. Roberts, the Town Clerk, take what methods he can to get back the records, writings, and papers belonging to the Town, which were formerly lent to Dr. Kuerden, and that the Bayliffs reimburse him for his charges and paines, and place the same to their accounts." His description of the Town of Preston, of its government and institutions, and of the manner of holding the Guild Merchant, written about the year 1682, by some means became separated from his other MSS., which are in the Heralds' College, the Chetham Library at Manchester, and the British

Museum Library, and were discovered in Preston by Mr. John Taylor, sometime before the beginning of 1818, when Mr. Taylor had the manuscript printed in an octavo tract, with a few notes by himself, entitled, "A Brief Description of the Burrough and Town of Preston, and its Government and Guild, originally composed between the years 1682 and 1686." In his topographical sketch of the town, which forms the first portion of the manuscript, Kuerden notices the Guild Hall or Town Hall as it stood two hundred years ago:—"This Burrough is much adorned with its large square, or market-place, as likewise with the streets thereof, which are so spacious from one end thereof unto the other, that few of the Corporations of England exceed the same, either for streets or market-place. In the midle of the Burrough is placed an ample, antient, and yet well beautified Gylde or Town Hall or Toll Bothe, to which is annexed, at the end thereof, a Counsell Chamber for the Capital Burgesses, or Jurors at their court days, to retire for consultation, or secretly to retire themselves from the comon Burgesses or the publiq rout of people, as occasion shall require. The Publiq Hall hath a decent cheq, and above it an elevated bench, whereat the three portmotes or the two leet days and the Grand Leet or court of election for new magistrates, sitts the Mayor, Aldermen, and such gentry as attend those meetings, and likewise at their Court of Common Pleas, held each 3 weeks, for deciding suits and controversies. In this place is held the honorable Court of Chancery for the County Palatine of Lancaster." . . . "To this place is likewise adjorned quarterly the publiq Sessions for the Hundreds of Blackbourne and this of Amounderness." . . . "This likewise is the place where the Gyld Mayor, Stewards, Aldermen, and Clerk of the Gyld, with much state and grandure, each 20 years, hold their Gyld Merchant, receive the claims of antient Burgesses, concerning their francheses and their seven pences *pro feodis suis*, for penning of their priviledges, as well as the admission and establishing of new Burgesses, who, in great numbers, at each Gyld, are admitted into this Gyld Merchant or Fraternity. Many persons of honor and great quality are entertained nobly, and, *honorandi causâ*, admitted gratis into the Society, as well as many others for traffick sake, by composition, are made and incorporated free merchants of the Gyld and members of the aforesaid Burrough of Preston." Dr. Kuerden's description of the celebration of the Gyld Merchant we think so interesting, as a picture of Preston civic life two centuries ago, that we have copied all the material passages of it below.

The Manner of holding or Solemnization of a Gyld Merchant.

After the Great Court of Election, next preceding the Gyld that is to be held, a speciall care is to be taken that Burgesses of good presence and complacency bee elected for Bailiffs for the ensuing yeare, who with greater credit and reputation may attend the Gyld Mayor in all his publicke Assemblys, and especially in the time of the Gyld, when many Persons of Honour and Gentry are to bee treated in an extraordinary manner, for the greater Applause and glory to the Burrough of Preston.

Immediately after the Easter Court before such Gyld, att a Mayors Counsell, the Town Clerke shall read over the Catalogue of Forreign Burgesses, and transcribe the principall Burgesse in each distinct family that liveth out of the County, that notice by ticket may be sent to them, or to some of their near relations, that by proxy may represent them, and in their behalfe appeare at the succeeding Gyld, on such a day and such a month, to be solemnly held in the Burrough.

And at that time likewise the three high Stewards appointed for the Gyld to be chosen out of the Aldermen, who shall receive the Fynes of all such as claime priviledge in the Franchises of this Burrough, and also the grand Senescal to the Gyld, who administreth the Oath of the Gyld to all burgesses, and recordeth the names accordingly; and then also to elect 12 of the principall Burgesses out of the Councill to bee Aldermen of the Gyld, and to sit as Benchers with the Gyld Mayor.

The Mayor, with these and the residue of his Councill, shall appoint out of the Burgesses fitting persons to be Providers, for preparing and procuring all things to be in readiness against the Gyld, as fatt Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pullen, Venison, if otherwise enough be not sent in before.

And likewise, a reasonable time before the Gyld, a sumptuous, spacious Mansion to bee had in readiness, with all fitting Offices necessary for such a grand Solemnity, with cellariges for Beer, Ale and Wine, in due time to be lodged in. Wine and Sack the best that may be procured from home merchants or from London, at the discretion of the Mayor and his Councill, and this in reasonable time. As likewise the best Malt that can be had, and the most expert Brewer to be appointed to brew the same, and see it lodged in the cellars at the Gyld Hall, being first approved in its kind to be excellent good.

And that all Burgesses concern'd (remote) may have due Notice of the solemn time this grand Gyld is to be held, a month before the solemnizing thereof, the Gyld Mayor, together with his Brethren, the Gentry resident, and the Inhabitant Burgesses, attending in their Formalities, shall cause Proclamation upon the Market Day, at the High Crosse, to be made by his Sarjeant in the manner following:—

The Proclamation for the Gyld.

A.B., gentleman, now Mayor of this Burrough of Preston in Amoundernes, in the County of Lancaster, giveth open knowledge, monition, and warning, to all and every the Free Burgesses, as wel Inhabitants as Forreiners, that they and every of them do make their repaire, by themselves or their friends or proxies, to this Town, upon Monday, the 3rd day of September next coming, being the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, at which Feast heretofore a Gyld Merchant within this Town hath useally, for divers ages last past, been solemnly kept, every twenty years. And now likewise, upon the day aforementioned, in this present year, a new Gyld Merchant within this Burrough of Preston aforesaid, is appointed to be holden and kept, according to the tenor of divers Charters and Grants heretofore given, granted and confirmed by the King's most

excellent Majesty, and his Royal Progenitors, Kings and Queens of this Realme of England, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of this Burrough. For the solemnising of which Gyld Merchant, here to be holden as aforesaid, the said A.B., now Mayor of this Burrough, doth give further notice and warning, that all Free Burgesses, inhabiting within this Burrough of Preston aforesaid, be ready upon the said 3d day of September next, being the first day of the ensuing Gyld Merchant, by eight of clock in ye aforenoone, at the Town's Hall, from thence to attend upon the Mayor, Stewards and Aldermen of the said Gyld Merchant, in their distinct Companyes of Trade, with their Master and Wardens, well ordered and disposed for that purpose ; and all those that cannot well be reduced into such Companyes or Fraternities, there to attend, in such order as at that time shall be assigned them ; and from the Town's Hall to attend Mr. Mayor in solemn procession to the Parish Church of Preston, from whence, after Divine Service and Sermon preached upon that occasion, by the Gyld Mayor's chaplain, they do likewise attend upon the aforesaid Mayor in publiq Procession as aforesaid, from street to street into the Gyld Hall.

And, moreover, the aforesaid A.B., Mayor of this Burrough, giveth notice and warning, that all and every Burgess and Burgesses, as well Forreiners as Inhabitants within this Burrough, claiming any fraucheses, either by ancestry or by purchase, within this Burrough of Preston, after their repair to the Burrough, at the day and time aforesaid, that then and there they not only clayme and entitle themselves to all such Libertyes, Preveleges, and Freedomes, as to them or any of them not only shall be due or in any wayes belong, but also there and then they likewise do and performe whatsoever to them and every of them by right doth appertain to do, according to the auncient laudable and rightful customes of this Burrough, as to this Gyld Merchant of right may any wayes belong. And also then and ther to bee acquainted with what Orders, Acts or Statuts by the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of this present Gyld shall and may be thought fitt, either to be added, altered, or abrogated, or confirmed, not being repugnant to the known Lawes of this Realm, for the good and welfare of this Burrough of Preston, according to the tenor of the Letters Patent of our Soveraign Lord Charles 2d and other his Royall Progenitors, Kings or Queens of this Kingdom, and according to the laudable practice and custome of many precedent Gylds Merchant heretofore held within this Burrough. *God Save the King.*"

And this Proclamatiou, in maner and forme as aforesaid, to be sólemnly itterated for three next market dayes with the like solemnity.

And a fortnight before the Gyld, the Mayor, Stewards, nd Aldermen of the Gyld, in their publick Councill, shall elect all other Officers as by former presidents have been thought necessary, to attend and wayt upon Mr. Mayor, the Nobility and Gentry that may repair to this great Solemnity, and declare to them their severall Dutyes. First, the three Stewards of the Gyld, and generally the 3 eldest or senior Aldermen are appointed for the same, whose duty, in Gyld time, to sit in open Court, with the High Senescal or Clarke of the Gyld, and receive from each Burgess of that Fraternity 7d. *pro feodis suis*, and the like sume for each male Child of any of the aforesaid Burgesses, and some small reward to the Sarjeant of the Gyld, *ad testificandum seipsos esse Burgenses*, according to the antient method the Roman Pretors, their Deputies or Sarjeants, used to receive for the admission of any person to be free in their Municipia.

The particular Article hinting at the same thing found amongst the antient Records of this Burrough as followeth :—"If any be mindfull to be made a Burgess, let him come into the Court, and render to the Prefect 12d., and take his Burgage from the Pretors ; afterwards he shall give to the Pretor's servant 7d., and he shall bear witness that he was made in the Court a Burgesse." After such Fees as aforesaid, pay'd unto the Steward in open Court, then shall the Senescal enter and enrol his name and children's names, what fees payed for their Freedom, and enroll the same for perpetuating of the same.

Then, proceeds Kuerden, such Burgesses as had paid their fees, and were of age, being present in the Court, took the oath. He gives the forms of the prescribed oaths, as administered in 1682 ; first, the "Oath of a Free Burgesse, being a Nobleman, Knight, or Gentleman, not inhabiting within the town of Preston, and to be administered by the Steward of the Guild." To the enrolled name of the person the Steward added, after he was sworn, the word "*jurat*;" but if the party enrolled was under age, or not present, then he was to be sworn at his age and appearance. Next is the "Oath of a Free Burgesse not inhabiting within the Burrough ;" then the "Oath of a Free Burgesse inhabiting within the Burrough." These oaths, we are told, "were generally administered in the first day of the Gild, after the Mayor's publiq procession through the Town and the Solemnity of the Gild entertainment at Diner was over." The Manuscript proceeds :—

"The Solemnization of the Gild.

Upon Monday next after the Decolation of St. John Baptist, about 8 in the morning, all the Companys of Trades, with the Wardens of each Company in their gowns and long white Rods, each Company ranged into two fyles, the flags of each Company displayed, and variety of musick attending each Company, march regularly up and down the streets, wayteing for the Gild Mayor's attendance.

And the Young Men within the Town, not being as yet free to Trade of themselves, have a Captain and Leftenant of their own, their ensign being the Town's Arms, a Flagg with the Holy Lamb ; and they march and attend in the like order, as aforesaid, with their drums and music.

After which marches a proper Man bearing the great Baner, with the King's Arms ; and after that, following in ranks, the Mayor's Pensioners or Guard before the Baner, with Partezans, and those after with halberds, after which followeth singly the Black Sarjeant with his halberd, and then the two Sarjeants with their Maces, then the two Balives with their white Rods, and the Aldermen in their Robes, and after them the GUILD MAYOR with his great Staff of Authority, and attended on each side with the Nobility and Gentry of the country, as well as with the Gentry of the Town.

The Procession.—The Mayor first proceeding from his own House, with his more private attendance, to the Town Hall, where the 12 Aldermen attend his coming in their brown furr'd robes, with the rest of his Councill in their gownes appropriat; from whence, with sound of trumpet, they march to the High Crosse in Market-place, where, after Proclamation there made that the Gild is now to be opened and solemnized, in the interim the Bells ringing, all the Companys of Trade, souldiery, and guards, are ranged in order for their more solemn attendance, viz., the Company of Smiths; then the Cutlers' and Sadlers' Company, having in the midst of their trayn a Man on horseback armed cap-a-pie, brandishing a naked sword; they marching in order from the Market Crosse towards the Church, their drums beating, musick of all sorts playing, they from the Church style divided to the right hand, and left Mr. Mayor, the Nobility, and Gentry, passing through them, and so into the Church, where, after prayers performed by the Vicar of the Parish, and a learn'd Sermon preacht by the Gild Mayor's Chaplin, commonly a man of noted knowledge and eloquence, chosen upon that occasion; where, after Sermon ended, the Mayor with his great attendance is received in the streets by his guards of Souldiers and Companys of Trade, he maks his procession to the Churchgate Barrs, where he and his attendants are entertained with a Speech made by one of the chief Schollers of the School; a Barrel or Hogshead of nappy ale standing close by the Barrs is broached, and a glass offered to Mr. Mayor, who begins a good prosperous Health to the King, afterwards to the Queen; the Nobility and Gentry having pledged the same; at each health begun by Mr. Mayor, it is attended with a volley of shott from the musketiers attending; the country people there present drinking of the remainder, after which the Companys of Trade and others, facing about, march in the same order towards the Fishergate Barrs, where they are entertained with another Speech in Latin by a Scholler appointed for the same, where another Hogshead is set a-broch with the ceremony of healths and volleys of shott, the people shouting and seizing of the residue left. Then, in the same order, they march in great equipage to the Friergate Barrs, where entertained in the same manner by a 3d Speech and another Hogshead of Ale as aforesaid. Then the Gild Mayor and all his noble retinue, returning back towards the Market-place, to the High Crosse, where the Schollmaster himself entertains them with a learned speech, and verses concerning the prosperous Government of his Majestie, and his gracious confirmation of their unparal[lel]ed Franchises of a Gild Merchant, in such grandure to be solemnised each 20 years; after which a Hogshead of Wine, standing at the Crosse, is broached, the Kings and Queens health drunk, with joyfull acclamations of the people and volleys of shott as aforesaid; all the Companys of Trades, Souldiers, Mayor's Guards in good order surrounding the High Crosse, Mr. Mayor and his honourable retinue, whilst these things were in performing, afterwards reducing themselves in their methods, march before Mr. Mayor towards the Gild Hall appointed for entertainment, where coming they lodge, and hang out at some of the higher windowes the Kings Flag and the Burrough Flag with the Holy Lamb, at which Mr. Mayor being present, with great acclamations of the people and a volley of shott, each Company of Tradesmen draw off in order to their respective Halls, appointed for their societys, their Flag of Trade hung out in like manner before their Halls, and there entertain nobly each their own Society; the Forrein Burgesses at that solemnity in order marching with their respective fraternityes participating in their splendid entertainment, feastings, and what additional treats are sent unto them by the Gild Mayor at the time.

Here Dr. Kuerden breaks the thread of his descriptive account of the Guild ceremonies to enumerate the several "Officers of the Guild," whom he calls "the Checke Roll Officers and Servants appointed as necessary for this grand solemnity." These included, in 1682, the three High Stewards of the Guild; one to compare the old Guild Book, what persons were surviving in each family of Burgesses, and whether they were inhabitant, removed, restored, or yet foreign Burgesses; one to consider what additional Burgesses since last Guild had been procreated or admitted by Court Roll; the third Steward to be Bonser, and receive the fines at the Guild to be paid; next, a Chief Clerk or Senescal to enroll the names of all Burgesses, either admitted *de novo*, or claiming ancient privileges; also, a Controller of the Household, chosen out of the twelve Aldermen, to survey the inferior officers of the civic household; a Clerk of the Kitchen, a Chief Cook, a Chief Butler; Yeomen of the Wine Cellar, "to entertain the Gentry with wine or sack nobly;" a Bread Baker and Butler; Guardian of the Spicery and Sweetmeats; Table Wayters; two Gentlemen Servers; Gentlemen of the Napery; a Dapifer or Gentleman Carver, "to attend at the Mayor's table, and to carve as he shall be called upon;" a Marshall of the Procession and Master of the Ceremonies; an "Usher of the Hall," "a proper Man in his Gown and black Staf, still attending below stayrs, and conducting Gentlemen and Strangers up the stayrs;" Groom Porters, in black gowns, "one at the Fore-gate, another at the Back-gate, to keep off the crowd and lett in Gentry and Strangers into the Hall or Butteryes." The description then continues:—

As soon as the King's Baner and the Flag, with the Holy Lamb, are hung out at the Gild Hall, the Mayor, with his noble attendants, enter the Hall, passing by the Groom Porter, in his black gown and black staff, who keeps off pressure of the crowding people. They are conducted up into the Dining Roome by the Controller of the Household and the Usher of the Hall, both in their gowns and white Staves, where, when arrived, they are kindly and nobly welcomed, and treated with good Sack and Bisket, untill Dinner be brought up, which is attended by 6 or 8 able musitians, with their wind instruments; and the caryeing of the first course, upon the first day of the Guild, is by the Aldermen or 12 Benchers, the senior Aldermen bearing and presenting the first dish unto the attending Gentlemen Servers, who receiveth that and the other dishes, decently and reverently placing them upon the Table, after which the Mayor, with his Master of the Ceremonys, moveth the Nobility and Gentry to take their places at the Table; which, when so placed, the Reverend Divine (the Gild Mayor's Chaplin for that solemnity) with great reverence, craves a blessing upon the Meat; after which the Carver attending, being cal'd upon, attends in his office as occasion requires the attendants at the Table, with reverence being

very dutifull in supplying what may be required. Att Diner time, after the 1st Course be served up, the Musick playing upon their stringed Instruments, at a due distance in or near unto the Dyning Roome, as may be most pleasant and audible, to the contentment of the Nobility and Gentry attending at this great Solemnity. Against the 2nd Course, they goe down towards the Kitchen, attending that service with their wind Instruments to the Dyning Roome. After Meat plac'd upon the Table, betake them again to their stringed Instruments as before, their playing melodiously all Diner time, where is all verietye of mirth and good victualls, nothing is wanted that may either give a plenary contentment to the guests or credit and honour to Mr. Mayor; where the Kings, Queens, and many a noble health, in good liquor, passeth round and round all the Tables; and lastly, after great variety of Fruites and Sweet Meats be suffieiently over, in comes the concluding dish, of all store of Pipes and Spanish Tobaeco, drenched well with healths in Spanish Wine; and this last dish served up, after the Chaplin hath given thanks for the plentiful refreshment already made use of. After the Table is disfurnished of Victualls, the memory of Absent Friends is then revived in the best Wine or Sack as the Cellar will afford.

Towards 2 or 3 o'clock notice is given to the Guards and Companys of Trades to attend again in their Equipage, as before is said, they having sufficiently feasted themselves at their severall Halls, with Flags hung out; each Company having, besides their own splendid provisions, a present at Diner sent them from the Gild Hall, each Company a Venison pasty, piping hott, and a great store of Wine and Sack presented from Mr. Mayor.

First Entrance of the Mayor into the Moot Hall.—Mr. Mayor, with his Trayn of Attendants, marches in order to the Borough or Town Hall, where all being placed in order, the Sarjant makes 3 O Yes or Proclamations that the Grand and Unparal[lel]ed Solemnity of the Gild Merchant is now to be manifested.

Here the Manuscript of Kuerden gives the form of the Proclamation at the opening of the Guild Merchant, as used in 1682, which recited the Charter of Henry the Second, and asserted the freedom, antiquity, and various liberties, privileges, free customs, &c., of the Borough. The proceedings are then recounted as under:—

Renewal of Freedom.—Then is the Chiefe Nobleman present desired to take the Oath of a Burgesse, and renewe his preveledge, the forme of w'ch Oath is before rehearsed; which haveing repeated after the Senescall or Clerk of the Gild, and upon his honor accepting of the same, paying his fee of 7d. for himselfe and each of his male children, the rest of the noble persons doing the like.

Then are the residue of Baronets, K'ts, Esq'rs, and Gentl'n cal'd upon to take their Oath of a Forreign Burgesse, the form of which Oath is before rehearsed; and having kissed the book, and payd his fine, as aforesaid, and some smal gratuityes to the Sarjeants, their names are enrolled.

And this is most part what is performed the first day of the Gyld, in open Court; then doth Mr. Mayor wait upon the Grandees, to whom he wishes much joy, and so adjourns his Court until the next day, being attended with his noble Trayn as aforesaid to the Gyld Hall; where he treats the Nobles and Gentry very splendidly, with choice of wines; and so in a more privat maner wayts upon his principall Guests to their lodgings, and then takes leave of them with an aspect of great kindnes and reverence to those worthy persons.

Entertainment of the Ladies.—Meanwhile new preparations are making ready, about midd afternoone, to entertain the Ladyes who are pleased to honor Mr. Mayor with ther presence, in the great Dining Roome; where they are treated most nobly with a splendid supper, rich banquet, pleasant musick, Balls and revellings, where their excellent skill in dancing is expressed to the full; Mrs. Mayores (if any) or otherwise a representative appointed to make them welcome; no gates are shutt this night, no persons of gentry or credit debarred from being spectators (if not active themselves) in this Jubilee. I have known 200 or more Ladyes and Gentlewomen entertain'd at supper, at 3 or 4 sittings down, the great dining room prepared with divers ascents for the ladys better prospect; divers Wislers in antiq apparell, with lincks and torches to keep off the more intruding spectators, for greater liberty and freedome to the dancers, each of them showing their learned skill and mysteryes in the art of dancing—Corautes, Galliards, Serabrands, with their Castinetts, French and Country Dances, with great delight to the spectators, and glorious reputation to the deserving actors, coming hither from all parts of the County and neighbouring parts upon this occasion and grand Solemnity. Morning and weariness having concluded these revelings, after a new treatment all depart to their severall apartments with their attendants.

Second Day of the Guild.—The 2d day of the Gyld Mr. Mayor is attended with his train to the Church, to prayers, his chaplain there wayting for him about 10 of the cloek; after the ceremony of Prayers ended, other Nobility and Gentry not being present the 1st day of the Gyld, attend Mr. Mayor the 2d, 3d or 4th days to the Gyld Hall, where they dine splendidly and are nobly treated, somewhat resembling the 1st Dayes Entertainment. After diuner in the Burrough or Town Hall, they take their Oaths, pay their Fynes, and are enrolled Burgesses in manner as af's'd; publiq attendance to the Companys, upon extraordinary occasion, being cal'd to each day in the 1st Week of the Gyld, is attended with feasting of Forrein Burgesses that appear then at Court, with great solemuity, as hath been said already.

Upon Sunday following after divine serviee and Sermon, the Inhabitant Burgesses, the better and greater sort of which that are Wardens of Companys or Housekeepers, Mr. Mayor publiqly entertains at dinner; the young men of an inferior rank are treated oceasioually in the Mayors Cellars and Butteryes, when vacant from Forrein Burgesses.

Eaeh Company of Trads keepe the Flags dayly hanging at their Wardens Hall or Lodging, all the time of the Gyld; and when the Wardens are treated abroad in the Burrough, they attend in order, with the Flags displayed; and upon return, lodge them at their Wardens lodging, each Mr of any trade treating his Wardens and Brethren, severally, att his own apartment; thus continuing for most part of the Gyld, which generally continues about six weeks.

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The Mayor this last Gyld, after the first week ended, treats every other day, vizt., Mundayes, Wednesdayes and Frydayes; but if any Nobleman, Baronet, or Knight approach, att any other day, as often they doe appeare in Companys, the Mayor, having notice thereof, entertains splendidly upon their appearances, as if it had been upon more publiq and solemn feasting dayes; or in like manner upon the Judges and Sheriffs return from the Assizes, with their retinues of the long Robe and other gentry. This treatment is not much unlike that of the first day of the Gyld, setting publiq Procession from barrs to barrs aside. Most of these strangers, as well as the Judges themselves, if not already Burgesses, have at this time their freedom granted them, and are enrolled forrein Burgesses with great solemnity.

In the Gyld the Warden of each Company, with his Brethren, peruseth the Orders of their respective Trade; if they find any cause for regulating any therein contain'd, ask leave of Mr. Mayor and his Brethren that they may consider the same, propose to him, and to have approbation what may be for the advantage [and] the credit of the Burrough, and not dissonant from the Laws of England. And these additional Regulations to be shewed, and advised on by Mr. Mayor and his Brethren, and to be approved or altered before Ingrossment, and after ingrossment to be perused again by the same authority.

And for the greater encouragement of Trade, and present Apprentices within the Burrough, that they paying the Fees as others have done, and engaged to serve out their time by Indenture, should stand as Candidates of this present Gyld, and after their full time of service shall be expired, they shall bee accepted and taken as Free Burgesses of this present Gyld, and enjoy the Libertyes and Francheses of this Burrough accordingly.

And after the shutting up of this present Gyld no Apprentice for the seven yeares next coming shall be manmitted to trade within this Burrough, nor any other Tradesman to bee admitted as Free *de novo* exeept he bring a new Trade into the Town, or great necessity to introduce the same.

The time of shutting up the Gyld being appointed, all the Companyes of Tradesmen attend (as on the first day of the Gyld) and all the Burgesses upon Mr. Mayor, to the Town Hall, the adjourned Court being call'd, and the attendance of the Burgesses being required, the Orders of each Company then sealed *de novo*, and included within the Gyld Book, after 3 Proclamations; and the Burgesses Inhabitant, being called by their names, the Gyld Book of New Orders is held up before them, and the general heads or contents thereof declared unto them; it is demanded by the Mayor whether they approve of what is done, which, by their precedent Oath of Burgesses, they were engaged to assent to all such Orders, to be made according to Regal Authority, and the laudable Customes of precedent Gylds, which they with lond acclamations do cry assent. GOD BLESS THE KING!

Then doth the Clerk of the Gyld draw back the Book, and affixes the Holy Lamb, &c., the Burrough Seal, unto the same, in presence of them all; and then the Mayor and Steward, holding up the Book, say:

"Here is your Lawe. GOD BLESS THE KING!"

And the Clerk of the Gyld, by Proclamation made by the Sarjeants, says the Court is adjourned for 20 years, until a new Gyld be proclaimed and held. Then great acclamations by all, "*God Save ye King!*" and ecchoed with Drums, Trumpets, and a Volley of Shott. Mr. Mayor, with attendance, returns from the Gyld Hall, and each Warden, with his Company of Trade, to their severall apartments. The Mayor solacing the Gentlemen and his own attendants with Bisket, Ale, Beer, and Wine, and after is attended to his own lodging, or to some public Tavern, where they give him many thanks and great applause for his great care, labour, toyle, and charge, exhibited with such grandure, unparalleled by other Burroughs, though injoying the liberty of a Gyld Merchant by their Charters Royal, and so each goes to his own apartment.

Two Printed Guild Sermons, 1682.

Dr. Kuerden mentions, in the above particular account of the proceedings at the Guild of 1682, that it was the usage at that period, on the Civic Procession to the Parish Church the first day of the Guild ceremonies, to have "a learn'd Sermon preacht by the Gild Mayor's Chaplin, commonly a Man of noted knowledge and eloquence, chosen upon that occasion." It so chances that two of the special Sermons preached at this same Guild of 1682 were printed, and that copies of these Sermons (though now very scarce) have been preserved. The first was preached by the Revd. Richard Wroe, famed amongst pulpit orators of two centuries back by the designation of "Silver-tongued Wroe," on the opening of the Guild; and the second, by the Rev. Thomas Gipps, Rector of Bury, on one of the Sundays during the continuance of the celebration of this Guild. Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., editor of the *Palatine Note Book*, and Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., author of *East Cheshire*, both possess copies of the curious tract containing Mr. Wroe's Sermon, and from their notes upon it we obtain the extracts which succeed. The Sermon as printed bears the title:—

The BEAUTY OF UNITY, in a SERMON preached at PRESTON in Lancashire, at the Opening of the GUILD MERCHANT held there September 4, 1682. By RICHARD WROE, B.D., and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chester. London, printed for Benj. Tooke, at the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1682. sm. 4to, pp. 34.

Mr. Wroe had received a formal invitation from the Mayor and Council of Preston, some months previously, to preach the Guild Sermon. In the old Council Book is a minute, dated Feb. 21, 1681-2, thus worded:—"Ordered that Mr. Maior be desired to write to Mr. Roe and observe him to be pleased to preach ye Guild Sermon." The printed Sermon has the following dedication to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council:—

To the Worshipful ROGER SUDELL, *Mayor of Preston, and to the Aldermen and Common Council of that Ancient Borough.*

GENTLEMEN,—When I received the intimation of your desires that I would preach your Guild-Sermon, I was very

ready to comply with your request, that I might manifest my willingness to serve you, and own that respect which you were pleased to show me by making it the unanimous vote of your Common Council. But when I was importun'd by you, and those worthy Persons that were present to honour your Solemnity, to publish what I had preached to you, I was much more unwilling to yield to it, being averse to appear in print, and loth to be exposed to the Censures of a Critical Age. But I have denied myself that I may not seem to deny you anything; and in this am only ambitious that I may be able to gratifie so honest and loyal a Corporation. The Solemnity of a Guild Merchant is peculiar to your Town and (I think) nowhere else observed in England, at least not with that Formality and Grandeur, and with that respect and free entertainment given to those Persons of quality and gentry that from all parts flock to see it, and are welcomed with the honorary freedom of your Corporation. It seems strange that so ancient and laudable a custom should be singular; and if an account of your decent and regular management of it were made public, I doubt not but it would invite other places to follow your example. But as this is your peculiar privilege, so I reckon it your great happiness that you live like a Fraternity and are not more careful of your own Franchise, than conformable to the laws, such especially as are made to preserve society by preventing dissension and division; and you may justly glory in this, that for sundry years last past, no separate Meeting or seditious Conventicle has disturbed the peace of your Corporation or divided you into parties and factions, but you have lived as brethren in peace and unity, and worshipped God with order and uniformity. I heartily wish it may always be the honor of your Corporation to be famous for agreement and unity; and have endeavoured all I could to endear it in the ensuing discourse, which if it may any way contribute to so good an effect, I have my design and let God have the glory. I am sure the meaning was honest to persuade to love and peace, and promote union and agreement, and will hope it may be serviceable to that end, since you were pleased to think it so. I know not what entertainment it may find amongst those that read it, but I cannot wish for a more kind reception than it had from those that heard it; whatever others judge of it, it challenges a favourable construction from you, whose importunity made it publick, and thereby have given me an opportunity to tell the world, how much I am, your most humble and obedient servant, RICHARD WROE.

The preacher's text was Psalm 133, verse 1—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity;" and in the course of the sermon Mr. Wroe observed:—"When our divisions are so many, and our distractions so great; when the peace of the Church is rent by Schism, and that of the State endangered by Faction and Discontent; what remedy can be effectual to heal our Distempers, and close up our Wounds, but Agreement and Unity? And where shall we hope to behold that pleasant prospect sooner than among them who are already embodyed into an united Society, by mutual Interests, and particular Obligations? And when can we more properly discourse of it than before a *Fraternity* whose very essence consists in Unity?—their Privileges being the result of mutual Society, and the very Title of *Corporation* implying that correspondence and relation which the members of the *Body* have both to the whole and to one another." A reference to the Guild occurs in the closing passage of the discourse:—"It has been a scandal thrown upon several Corporations that they have been nurseries of schism and faction. May it never be the complaint of yours; but rather may your Amity and Friendship be as peculiar and remarkable as your *Guild*; and your Unity be published wherever that is proclaimed; and may it not only like your *Franchises* be renewed once in *twenty years*, but continued all that time and maintain'd inviolable, that successive generations may still behold amongst you the same grateful prospects of Brotherly Love and Kindness, and twenty years hence rejoice to behold in your Example how good and pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity!"

The other Guild Preacher of 1682 was the Revd. Thomas Gipps, who held the rectory of Bury in this county from February, 1674, until his death in 1712. Mr. Gipps also served the office of Chaplain to his patron, the Earl of Derby. He was the author of several sermons and treatises published between 1683 and 1697. Mr. Gipps had been admitted an Out-Burgess of Preston before the Guild of 1682, when his name appears amongst the Foreign Burgesses on the Guild Roll:—"Gipps, Thomas, of Bury, Clerk." The Sermon he preached on one of the Lord's days during the Guild was printed together with two Assize Sermons preached at Lancaster by Mr. Gipps in the same year. Mr. J. E. Bailey, of Stretford, has a copy of this rare tract, which is entitled:—

"Three SERMONS, preached in LENT and SUMMER ASSIZES last, at Lancaster; and on one of the Lord's Days, in the late GUILD of PRESTON. Wherein the Nature of Subjection to the Civil Magistrate is Explained, and the Duty Proved, and the Clergy Justified in pressing the same upon their Fellow-Subjects. By THOMAS GIPPS, Rector of Bury in Lancashire, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Darby, and sometimes Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge. [Two Latin mottoes.] London, Printed by H. H. for Walter Ketilby, at the Bishop's Head and St. Paul's Churchyard. 1683."

There is a "Preface to the Reader" of six pages, and the Sermons occupy some 78 pages, small quarto. We find no very distinct references in the Sermons to the special occasions on which they were preached; but the following extract from the second Sermon appears sufficient to indicate that this was the one preached at Preston during the Guild. The text is Titus, ch. iii., verse 1—"Put them in mind to be subject to Principalities and Powers, to obey Magistrates." In the exordium, Mr. Gipps justifies the "universal custom of mankind to carry on their Publick Triumphs with Feasting," evidently in allusion to the Guild Festivities, and a little further on says:—

"So I may say that the Publick Societies of Men, and Bodies Corporate, are not Meat and Drink, but Righteousness and Peace, that Feastings are but the accidental, the circumstantial parts of Unity, the outward expressions of it, not the effectual means of produeing and continuing it. If there be not an inward foundation of Peace laid in the soul, our good fellowship will end in Variance, and Strife, and Riot; and our love dissolve as soon as our Feasting is over; and all the substantial good designed by these Festival endearments will be utterly disappointed. In these unhappy days of ours, there is one mischievous disorder crept in amoug us, whilst most of us are ready enough to joyn in the outward Pageantry of Peace and good-will; in the ceremoneous praetice of love and good-fellowship;—I mean Eating and Drinking, and plentifully entertaining one another, yet our hearts are divided, neither are we agreed in that one necessary and fundamental principle of Peace, viz., Obedience and Subjeetion to the Civil Magistrate; without which it is utterly impossible to maintain a good and lasting correspondence among ourselves, in the mutual assistance and defence of one another. Whilst therefore you are Managing the external Pomp of your Love-Feasts, 'tis the Preachers business and duty too (I conceive) to lay the lasting Foundation thereof upon your hearts; whilst you are Drinking the King's Health, and continuance of the Publick Happiness under him; it will not be thought impertinent that we, who are invited to carry on the Religious part of these Solemnities, should endeavour to commend to your conscienee that evangelical doctrine of being subject to Principalities, &c., without whieh all the shews of Friendship among yourselves, of loyalty to your Prince, and of faithfulness to the Established Government, is but mere pretence, and the vilest hypocrisie, and will at last discover itself in Treason to the Prince, and Faction to the State, and in Treachery one towards another."

Accounts of the Guild of 1682.—The subjoined statement of the accounts of this Guild is extracted from the Council Book.

In accompt of ye moneys received and disbursed relating to ye Guild at Preston held the 4th of September, 1682:—

	£	s.	d.
Rec'd by Mr. Lawr. Wall, one of ye Stewards of ye same Guild, as by a note of p'ticulars	267	03	04
Rec'd by Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, another of ye Stewards (as by a note of p'ticulars) ye sume of	225	14	02
Rec'd by ye Deputy Steward for Entryes of names in ye Guild, being vijd. apiece for eaeh admittance	075	11	09
Toto.....	568	09	03
Disburst by Mr. Hodgkinson as appears by a note of p'ticulars	165	05	08
Disbursed by Mr. Sudell as appears by a note of p'ticulars.....	151	15	08
Disb't by Mr. Lawr. Wall as by a note of p'ticulars	014	18	00
To ye Steward for his ffee	002	00	00
Toto.....	333	19	04
Remains	234	09	11

At a meeting of ye Maior and Counsell ye vjth day of August, 1683. Upon p'usall of ye accompts above written ye p'ticulars whereof were this day exhibited to this Counsell, It is ordered yt the same be and are hereby allowed, and that Mr. Lawrence Wall and Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson (twoe of ye Stewards of ye said Guild Merchant holden within this Borough) bee and are hereby fully and absolutely discharged of ye moneys in ye said accompts menconed and of all other moneys by them or either of them rec'd for and as ye p'fitts of ye said Guild Merchant. Geo. Addison, Maior; Jo. Kellett, Wm. Lemon, Tho. Winckley, Roger Sudell, junior, Lawrence Bostock, Chr. Nowell, John Chorley, Jona'n Seed, John Atherton.

The Second Charter of Charles II., Dated 1684-5.

Certain of the provisions of the Charter of Charles the Second to the Borough of Preston having, apparently, not operated altogether to the satisfaction of the heads of the Corporation, within about twenty-one years after the reception of that comprehensive Charter, and A.D. 1684, a petition was addressed to the Crown, by the Mayor and Council, praying for a new Charter in which the clauses of the last Charter deemed faulty should be amended. The reasons stated in the petition were regarded by the King's Council as being sufficient to justify the application, and it was directed that a new Charter should be granted. In the drafting of the Charter, the text of the previous Charter was for the most part repeated; and the Charter was sent to London for the use of the authorities. At a meeting of the Mayor and Council, held on the 19th of August, 1684, it was "ordered and agreed *(nem. con.)* yt ye Charter of this Corporac'on bee surrendered into ye hands of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles ye Second that now is, and yt an instrument in writing bee drawne upp and prepared in order thereunto, and yt ye Common Seale of the Borrough be thereunto affixed, and Mr. Maior is desired to deliver upp ye said Charter into ye hands of ye Rt. Honorable Sir George Geoffreys Knt. and Barr' (Lord Chiefe Justice of England) in order to its being surrendered as aforesaid, James Ashton, Mayor." Judge Jeffreys was in Preston in 1684, about the date of the above order of the Council that the Charter should be surrendered into his hands. The new Charter received the Royal Seal at Westminster on the 14th of January, 36 Charles II. (1684-5). In appearance this Charter nearly resembles its predecessor, having a similar portrait of Charles the Second as an embellishment to its ornamental heading; and in the wording of most of its clauses it is so close a copy of the other that we do not need to give a full abstract of the Charter after having printed a summary of the former one. In the parts relating to the constitution of the ruling body of the Corporation, there is, however, some difference. The Charter of 1684-5 grants to the town that it shall have a Mayor, two Bailiffs—a Town Bailiff and a Mayor's Bailiff—and that Seven of the more worthy and discreet men of the Borough, to be chosen from

time to time, shall be called Aldermen; and that Seventeen other worthy and discreet men, who shall be assisting and aiding the Mayor and Bailiffs, shall be chosen, and shall be the Common Council of the Borough. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses have conferred upon them the same powers as before, to frame by-laws, to punish delinquents, to plead and sue and be impleaded and sued; to have a Common Seal, to acquire lands, &c., and the mode of the election of the officers of the borough before practiced is perpetuated. The Charter nominates, as first and present Mayor under its operation, John Kellett; and constitutes Robert Pigot and Daniel Dunster first Bailiffs; Lawrence Wall, Thomas Hodgkinson, George Addison, James Ashton, William Lemon the Younger, Thomas Winckley, and Roger Sudell the younger the seven first and present aldermen; and William Lemon the elder, Christopher Nowell, Lawrence Bostock, Richard Taylor, John Corless the elder, William Werden, Josiah Gregson, Roger Haydock, Ralph Rushton, Nicholas Walmesley, Ralph Woodhouse, Thurston Darwen, John Corless the younger, Jonathan Seed, John Atherton, Thomas Wearden, and Evan Ianson, inhabitants of the Borough, to be the Seventeen Capital Burgesses. John Warren, Esq., a Justice of the County of Chester and North Wales, is appointed first and present Recorder of the Borough. The Mayor, as before, to be Clerk of the Market, Coroner within the Borough, and Justice of the Peace, who with his last predecessor, the senior Alderman and the Recorder, shall be the King's Justiciary, to keep the peace within the Borough. The Charter provides for the election of a new Mayor yearly in the week before the Feast of St. Wilfrid; also of a Town Bailiff and Town Sergeant. As to the Guild Merchant, the old formula is preserved, granting to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses that they "shall have a Gild-Merchant in the aforesaid Borough, with all the liberties and free customs appertaining to such a Gild, as they have enjoyed it heretofore." Respecting Fairs and Markets, some change in the grant appears. The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are empowered to have and hold for ever *two* Markets, to be holden every Wednesday and Saturday of each week, in the Borough, and two Fairs to be holden and kept every year, one Fair to begin on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to last eight days; the other Fair to begin on the Vigil and Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, and to last five days. They may also have and keep one other Fair upon the 16th of March yearly for ever, "for the buying and selling of all and every manner of goods, cattle, wares, and merchandizes:" and every such Fair shall last three days. If the 16th March fall on the Sunday, the Fair to be kept on the Monday following. The Corporation are granted increased power to acquire lands, which shall not in the whole exceed the clear annual rent or value of £500, These are the only noticeable variations betwèen the grants by the Charter of 1662-3, and by that of 1684-5 in the same reign.

Items from the Council Book, 1682 to 1702.

Extracted from the Council Book or Book of Orders are the items which follow, relating to the replacement of deceased or discharged Aldermen and Councilmen, and to other matters of Corporate business, in the twenty years from the date of the Guild of 1682 to that of 1702.

11 Oct., 1632. Jonathan Seed elected one of the Council in the room of Nicholas Wall, removed by order of the Council.

6 Nov., 1632. "Ordered yt Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, one of ye Stewards of ye last Guilde, doe pay unto Mr. Richard Loxam £60 for his great loss in selling wooll to John Ryley, who was lately a servant or workman in ye wooll trade for ys [this] Corporac'on. Geo: Addison, Maior."

15 Nov., 1632. John Atherton admitted one of the Council of Twenty-four, in the room of Edmund Lemon, gent., deceased.

5 Mareh, 1682-3. It was ordered that no person should for five years be received as a Burgess by Copy of Court Roll, except for the great credit of the town upon persons of honour and nobility or other gentry, but upon no other persons except on special occasions.

20 Aug., 1633. Thomas Wearden elected one of the Council, in the room of Joseph Bolton, deceased.

20 Aug., 1633. "The Cleare Toll of ye last sumer faire amounts to £12 10s. The cleare Toll of ye Winter faire, 1683, amounts to £7 10s."

24 Oct., 1633. Evan Hughson elected one of the Council, in the room of John Hynd, deceased.

2 June, 1634. "Whereas it was agreed by this Counsell the 21st day of March last, &c., that liberty should bee given to Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson to come so farr into ye Townes Street with his building which he is about to build at his house in ye Church-gate as Mr. Alderman Kellett and such other of the Counsell as hee shall take with him to view the same shall thinke fitt. And whereas Mr. Mayor of this towne and ye said Mr. Kellett, together with seaverall other of ye Aldermen and Common Counsell of ye towne have since viewed ye said intended building and have drawne a line in order to ye laying ye foundaeon thereof; It is ordered that ye said Mr. Hodgkinson shall and may hereby have liberty to lay his said foundation and superstructure thereupon accordingly, and for so doing this shall be his sufcient warrant. JAMES ASHTON, Mayor."

"At a meeting of ye Major and Councell ye 22nd day of Sept., 1634. Upon reading of a l're [letter] from ye right hon'able ye Lord Chiefe Justice Jeoffreyes this day in Councell of ye sixteenth instant, It is ord'red that Mr. Major bee and is hereby desired to retorne his Lord'pp ye humble and harty thanks of this Corporac'on for his goodnes and ffavour very largely manifested to this Borough in his repr'sentac'on of its loyalty to our most gracious Soveraigne Lord ye King. And for his Lordshipps great civilitys very gen'rously expressed in ye same L're. JAMES ASHTON, Mayor."

20 Nov., 1634. Mr. Justice Warren nominated Recorder or Steward for this Borough, and his name to be inserted in the new Charter.

2 Feb., 1634-5. Richard Bostocke elected Town Serjeant, to serve untill the Feast of St. Wilfrid next.

23 Feb., 1684-5. "Ordered that Mr. Josias Gregson be elected and appointed Towns Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances in this Borough."

30 March, 1685. William Cottam elected to be one of the Council in the room of Jonathan Seed, deceased.

13 May, 1685. "Ordered that Christofer Nowell bee desired to procure a box for putting iu of ye new Charter, and that he also take care to send ye same to Mr. Mallory at London, with direc'cons to deliver ye same to Mr. Will'm Patten, wben he shall call for ye same in order to passe it under ye Dutchy Seale."

25 June, 1685. It was agreed that for the encouragement of such Apprentices, Journeymen, Servants, &c., residiug in the town as should 'list themselves at this time in his Majesty's service, under the command of Peter Shackerley, Esq., Governor of Chester Castle, and present High Sheriff of the County Palatine, should, upon their returu with a discharge from their proper officer, be received again into this Borough, and as a reward for their loyalty and readiness to engage in the said service, be admitted gratis by Copy of Court Roll.

19 Feb., 1685-6. Mr. William Hebson elected one of the Council in the room of Richard Taylor, deceased.

7 Feb., 1686-7. Mr. Richard Langton elected one of the Council in the room of Ralph Woodhouse, removed by order of the Council.

25 August, 1687, "Ordered yt Mr. Major bee desired to take with him Mr. Alderman Addison, Mr. Alderman Kellett, Mr. Alderman Lemon, Mr. Alderman Winckley, Mr. Alderman Sudell, Mr. Nicholas Walmsley, and Mr. Bailiffe Cockshutt to waite upon his Majestie at Chester to present ye Addresse from this Corporacon, and yt the charge of their journey be defrayed by ye Baliffe of this Burrough forth of ye revenues thereof."

13 Sept., 1687. Richard Woods elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. James Ashton, discharged; and 19th Sept., Mr. Nicholas Walmsley elected an Alderman and Bencher in the room of James Ashton, gent., discharged, because of his absence from the town and necessary frequent residence in Irelaud.

30 June, 1688. Mr. Lawrence Wall, Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, and Mr. George Addison elected Aldermen; and William Lemou the Elder, Lawrence Bostocke, John Chorley, William Werden, William Hebson, and John Chorley, Junr., elected to be six of the Common Council of the Burrough; Mr. John Roberts elected Town's Bailiff, and John Lamplugh elected Mayor's Bailiff by Nicholas Walmsley, gent., Mayor.

1st Oct., 1688. Anthony Wall, gent., elected sub-Bailiff or Town's Serjeant in the room of Roger Walshman, deceased.

24 May, 1689. John Cottam appointed Mayor's Serjeant in the room of Anthony Wall, deceased.

19 Sept., 1689. Daniel Dunster elected one of the Council in the room of Thomas Werden, discharged for neglect to serve.

23 Sept., 1689. Mr. Joseph King elected one of the Council in the room of Thomas Hodgkinson; and Mr. William Werden elected one of the Aldermen and Benchers in the room of Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson.

24 April, 1690. John Radcliffe elected one of the Council in the room of Thurstan Darwen deceased.

20 Feb., 1690-1. The Mayor, Mr. Roger Sudell, chose William Cort to be his Serjeant, in the room of John Cottam, deceased.

21 Oct., 1691. John Cockshutt, gent., appointed to be one of the Council, in the room of John Chorley the elder, deceased.

2 Nov., 1691. Lawrence Picopp elected one of the Council, in the room of Roger Haydock, deceased.

9 March, 1692. John Roberts, gent., elected one of the Council, in the room of William Hebson, deceased.

6 May, 1692. John Lamplugh elected one of the Council, in the room of Mr. Lawrence Wall, gent., deceased; and Mr. Richard Langton elected to be one of the Aldermen and Benchers, in the room of Lawrence Wall, gent., deceased.

2 Oct., 1693. Mr. Jeffrey Rishton elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. John Kellett, deceased; and Mr. Josias Gregson elected to be one of the Aldermen, in the room of John Kellet, gent., deceased.

5 Feb., 1693-4. Mr. John Cockshutt elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognisances in the Borough.

4 May, 1694. Mr. John Rishton elected one of the Council, in the room of Mr. John Cockshutt, deceased; and Mr. Thomas Bostock, Barber, elected one of the Council, in the place of Mr. Lemon, discharged.

4 May, 1694. Mr. John Roberts elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognisances, in the place of Mr. John Cockshutt, deceased. (Mr. John Cockshutt was buried 1 May, 1694.)

7 March, 1694-5. Nicholas Walmsley the younger elected Town's Bailiff, in the room of Samuel Cottam, deceased.

30 Oct., 1695. Mr. John Harrison, Apothecary, elected one of the Council, in the room of Richard Woods, deceased.

3 June, 1696. Mr. Thomas Graddell elected one of the Council, in the room of Mr. William Cottam, deceased.

6 Aug., 1696. Mr. James Sudell elected one of the Council, in the room of Mr. Richard Langton, disabled by law; and Mr. John Atherton elected an Alderman, in the room of Mr. Richard Langton.

26 Oct., 1696. Mr. Thomas Werden elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. Daniel Dunster, deceased.

3 May, 1698 Mr. John Loxam elected oue of the Council in the room of Mr. Joseph King, deceased.

11 July, 1698. Mr. Thomas Higham elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. Wm. Werden, discharged by reason of his great age and infirmities, at his own earnest request, having given £10 for the use of the Mayor, which sum was ordered to go towards the buying of a large Mace.

11 July, 1698. Mr. John Chorley elected an Alderman in the room of Mr. William Werden, discharged.

24 July, 1698. Mr. Nicholas Walmsley the younger elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. James Sudell, deceased.

22 Dec., 1699. Mr. Henry Taylor elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. Thomas Bostocke, deceased.

20 March, 1700-1. Mr. Samuel Bolton elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. John Burton, deceased.

11 July, 1701. Mr. Christopher Nowell, having now some considerable time been an inhabitant of Leyland, was at his own request discharged from the Council, and George Lamplugh was elected one of the Council in his stead.

8 Jan., 1701-2. Mr. William Gradwell elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. Lawrence Bostock, deceased.

2 March, 1701-2. Thomas Martin, gent., elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. John Roberts, deceased. [Mr. Roberts was buried 25 Feb., 1701-2].

14 March, 1702. Robert Revald elected one of the Council in the room of Nicholas Walmsley, gent., discharged; and Mr. Jeffrey Rishton elected an Alderman in the room of Mr. Nicholas Walmsley, discharged.

14 April, 1702. Mr. Winckley, one of the Aldermen, elected Clerk of the Recognizances; and Mr. Mayor to employ such person as he thinks fit for Town Clerk, till some person be chosen to succeed Mr. Roberts in that station.

The two minutes subjoined are not found in the Council Book, but in another old Manuscript Book, containing minutes or records of various municipal matters in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This book has suffered greatly by exposure to damp, and many pages are so much decayed that the writing upon them cannot be made out.

"19 Sept. 1698. Ordered, That the Orders now produced p'used altered and agreed on bee ffair Ingrossed in Parehm't, and that a Copy of them be fixed in a Frame and kept openly in the Schoole of this Burrough and duly observed for the better governing thereof.

Eadem die. That when the Room for keeping the Towns Records is finished the Drawers in the large Presse bee marked with the letters of the Alphabet, And that all the Bookes, Charters, Recordes, Writings and other papers belonging to this Town bee Inquired for, brought and deposited in the said Roome; That the Keyes of the Chests there be soughtout, And then all the said Bookes, Charters, Recordes, writings and papers bee earefully lookt into and placed and put in the said Chestes or Drawers, And an account thereof bee entered and taken in a large book (to bee prepared for that purpose), that the same (as occasion requires) may be readily found by Figures, Letters, or Refferenees in the said Book. And to these purposes Mr. Major for the time being and the Aldermen are desired to assist the Towns Clerk as their leasure p'mitts. *Eadem die.* That there bee two Keyes made for the said large Presse with different wardes, and that Mr. Major for the time being keep one of them and the Town Clerk the other.

The above entries indicate that in the year 1698 the civic authorities had become alive to the interest and value of the ancient records of the Town in their custody, and to the necessity for greater care in their preservation from damage or loss than had, at times, previously been exercised. A special room in the old Town Hall was constructed, it appears, in 1698, for the reception of these Muniments, containing Presses or Chests furnished with duplicate locks and keys.

The Guild Merchant of 1702.

The front page of the Roll of the Guild of 1702 presents the record of the Guild enclosed within a fanciful emblematic illuminated device; stating that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston was held there on the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, that was, on the 31st day of August, in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, and A.D. 1702; by JOSIAS GREGSON, gent., Mayor, and George Addison, William Lemon, and Thomas Winckley, gentlemen, Stewards of the Guild; Roger Sudell, John Atherton, John Chorley, Jeffrey Rishton, Ralph Rishton, John Harrison, Thomas Gradwell, and John Loxam, gentlemen, Aldermen in the same Guild; and Richard Casson, gent., Clerk of the Guild. The names of the Free and In-Burgesses who were of the Council in the said Guild or Borough were these:—Evan Huson, John Ratcliffe, Lawrence Piccop, John Lamplough, Thomas Werden, Thomas Higham, Nicholas Walmsley, junr., Henry Taylor, Samuel Bolton, George Lamplough, William Gradwell, Thomas Martine, and Robert Ravald. The names of the Free and In-Burgesses who were Bailiffs of the Borough were:—Joseph Curtis and George Drinkwater.

JOSIAS GREGSON, gent., who was Mayor of the Guild of 1702, was the only son of John Gregson, of Preston. His family may have branched from that of Gregson of Elston, near Preston, which appears in representatives on the Roll of Out-Burgesses at several Guilds. The grandsire of this Guild Mayor, James Gregson, was the first to become an In-Burgess of the town. He had very likely settled in Preston as a craftsman early in the seventeenth century, and at the Guild of 1622 "James Gregson, watchmaker," was admitted a Burgess and sworn on the payment of an admission-fine of £3 6s. 8d. James Gregson had four sons, John, Edward, George, and James, all of them living and enrolled with the

father, an In-Burgess, at the Guild of 1642. In 1662, were entered John Gregson, Josias Gregson, his son, and Edward Gregson and George Gregson, brothers of the said John. None of these Gregsons had taken part in the town's business before Josias. He had been about twenty-seven years connected with the Council, as Councilman, Town Clerk, and Alderman, before he was dignified with the office of Guild Mayor. The 9th of July, 1675, the Council ordered that Mr. Josias Gregson be added to the number of the Twenty-four in the room of Henry Blackhurst, deceased. He was designated as a Member of the Council in the Charter of 1684-5, and on the 23rd February, 1685-6, the Council elected Mr. Josias Gregson Town Clerk of the Borough. He gave up the Town Clerkship, and was elected an Alderman before his first election as Mayor in 1693. Eight years later Mr. Josias Gregson served the office for the year 1701-2, which included the time of holding the Guild Merchant. He continued afterwards to serve as Alderman until his death, in 1712. He was buried the 17th Sept., 1712.

From the Roll of the In-Burgesses of the Guild of 1702 we extract the following names of Burgesses of local standing. It will be observed that they include a number of the landed gentry of the period whose estates were in the vicinity of Preston, and who had secured the especial privilege of the resident Burgesses. It is likely that several of these possessed burgage-houses within the town, which they occasionally occupied.

Thomas Addison, gent., son of George Addison, a Steward of this Guild.
Henry Atherton, son of John Atherton, an Alderman of this Guild.
Richard Assheton of Cnerdale, Esq., and sons.
William Bellingham of Grayes Inn, Esq.
Roger Bostock of Ormskirk, gent., and sons.
Seth Bushell, son of Adam Bushell, gent., defunct.
William Busheil of Preston, clerk, brother of the above Adam.
William Clayton of Fulwood, Esq., and kinsmen.
Richard Clayton, Merchant, brother of William of Fulwood.
Thomas Clayton of Cuerden, gent.
Daniel Chaddock (of Preston) Merchant.
Richard Casson, gent.
Edward Derham, Master of Arts.
Thomas Fleetwood of Banck, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Fleetwood of Colwith, co. Stafford, Bart.
Edward Fleetwood of Penwortham, Esq.
John Francks of Preston, gent.
Sir Christopher Greenfield of Preston, Knt.
The most noble James Duke of Hamilton. [The Duke had then a mansion in Preston.]
James Marquis of Clysdale, his son.
Edward Hide of Preston, Esq.
Charles Hulton, Esq.
Henry Hodgkinson of Preston, Esq.
John Harrison of Mearley, Esq.
Gervase Kellett, gent.
Right Honorable Sir John Levison Gower, Bart., Chancellor of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster.
Roger Langton of Broughton Tower, gent.
Robert Parker of Extwistle, Esq., and sons.
William Patten, gent., and sons.
Samuel Peploe, Clerk [Vicar of Preston.]
Sir Wm. Robinson of Fleetwood Hall in Samlesbury, Knt.
William Rawstorne of New Hall, Esq.
Thomas Rigby of Middleton, Esq., and sons.
Edward Rigby of Preston, Esq., and sons.
Edward Rishton of Antley, Esq., and sons.
The Honorable James Stanley, Clerk, brother of the Earl of Derby.
The Honorable Charles Stanley, Esq.
Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaff, Bart., and sons.
Richard Stanley of Great Eccleston, Esq., and sons.
Nicholas Starkey, Esq., Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster.
John Thornton, Esq., and sons.
Edward Veale gent, son of John Veale, Esq., of Whinny Heys.
Sir Cyril Wych, Knight.
John Weddell of Waddoe, Esq., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.
Thomas Werden late of Preston, gent., then of the Kingdom of Ireland.
James and Edward Werden, sons of Thomas, a Councillor.
William Werden, Stationer.
Benjamin Whitehead, gent., and his sons Richard and Thomas.
Richard White of Whalley, Clerk.

The subjoined were some of the principal Foreign Burgesses of Preston entered at the Guild of 1702:—

James Duke of Ormond.
William George Richard Earl of Derby.
Fitton, Earl of Macclesfield.
John Atherton of Bury, Esq., and his son.
Thomas Ashurst of Ashurst, Esq.
William Ashton Bachelor of Theology, Rector of Prestwich, and his brother, James Ashton Esq.
Hillary Ashton of Rawcliffe, gent., and his son.
Richard Astley of Stakes, Esq., and his son.
Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, Bart., his two sons, and two brothers.
Louis Berrand of Knowsley, Esq.
Peter Blackburn of Brook, gent., and his sons.
Henry Blundell of Ince Blundell, Esq., and his two sons.
Nicholas Blundell of Crossby, Esq., and his two brothers.
Thomas Braddyl of Portfield, Esq.
John Braddyl of Cunishead, Esq., son of Thomas, and his four sons.
Richard Brooke of Astley, Esq., and his six sons.
Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq., and his two sons.
Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, Esq., two sons, and three brothers.
James Butterworth of Penwortham, clerk.
Sir Edward Chisenhale, Knt., and three sons.
Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Esq., a son, and a brother.
Edmund Cole of Cole, Esq.
Richard Chorley of Chorley, Esq., and six sons.
Thomas Clayton of Adlington, senr., Esq., one son, and two grandsons.

John Clayton of Little Harwood, gent., and four sons.
Charles Cox, of the City of Dublin, Merchant.
Thomas Cross of Cross Hall, Esq., and two sons.
William Dicconson of Wrightington, Esq., a son, a grandson, and two brothers.
Thomas Dod of Edge in the County of Chester, Esq.
George Duddell of Lower House in Catforth, gent.
Robert Darwen of Rotherham in the County of York, gent., and his son.
Sir Gervase Elwes, Bart., Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster; a son, and several grandsons.
John Entwistle of Ormskirk, Esq., his son, and four grandsons.
Bertie Entwistle of Wigan, Esq., and three sons.
James Eaves, late of Fishwick, now of Birchley, gent., and two sons.
Benjamin Edmundson of Chorley, Clerk.
Richard Fleetwood of Rossall, Esq., and two sons.
William ffarington of Worden, Esq.
George ffarrington of Shaw Hall, gent., a son and grandson.
Richard ffarrington of ffarrington, gent., and two sons,
Sir William Gerard of Brynh, Bart., his son and brother.
Thomas Gerard of Ince, Esq., and two sons.
John Grimshaw of Clayton, Esq., and his brother Nicholas.
John Gilibrand of Chorley, gent., and his son.
Henry Greenhalgh of Brandlesholme, Esq., and three brothers.
Sir Charles Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, Bart., his brother, and his four sons.
William Hoghton of Park Hall, Esq., and five sons.
Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, Esq., and his son.
Thomas Hesketh of Maines, Esq., and four sons.
William Hesketh son of Barnaby of Meales, Esq., and his brother.
Roger Hesketh of Meales, gent., and his two brothers.
Thomas Hothersall of Hothersall, Esq., and his son.
Wm. Haydock of Cottam, Esq., and four sons.
Ughtred Hodgkinson of Bowland, Gent.
Richard Hardy of North Meales, Clerk, and three sons.
Edmund Hornby of Poulton, Esq., and two sons.
Thomas Holden of Todhall, Esq., and two sons.
Peter Hadwen of Bolton, Clerk.
Alexander Johnson of Grange, Esq., his four sons, one brother.
Thomas Johnson of Liverpoole, Esq.
George Kenyon of Peele, Esq., his son, brother, &c.
Roger Kirkby of Kirkby, Esq., and his son.
Peter Leigh of Booths, Esq., and his son.
George Leyburn of Nateby, Esq., his son, brothers, &c.
Ralph Livesey of Livesey, Esq., and two sons.
Richard Longworth of Larbrick, Esq., and his two sons.
Sir William Molyneux of Croxteth, Bart., Lord Maryburgh in the Kingdom of Ireland, and six sons.
Sir Francis Molyneux of Feversall in Co, Notts, Bart., five sons, &c.
Robert Marsden of Gisburn in Co. York, Esq.
Thomas Marsden of Walton juxta Liverpool, Clerk, and two sons.
Roger Nowell of Reade, Esq., his son and brother.
Somerford Oldfield, Esq.
John Offley of Crew in Co. Chester, Esq., and his son.
Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, Esq.
John Oddy of Blackburn, Schoolmaster.
Sir William Pennington of Muncaster, Bart., and two sons.
Ambrose Pudsey, Esq., and three sons.
John Pickering of Thelwell, Co. Chester, Esq., and four sons.
Henry Prescott of the City of Chester, Bachelor of Laws, and two sons.
Edward Parker ot Browsholme, Esq., his brother, and his four sons.
Christopher Parker of Bradkirk, Esq., son of Anthony Parker of Clitheroe, Esq., and his son.
Henry Pigott of Rochdale, Bachelor of Theology, and his son, Dr. Henry Pigot.
Richard Richmond of Walton juxta Liverpool, Clerk, two sons, and brother.
Thomas Richardson of Myerscough, Esq., and his son.
Sir Nicholas Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Bart.
William Stringer of Grayes Inn, Esq., and his brother.
Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthrop, Esq., and his son.
Ughtred Shuttleworth of Clitheroe, gent., his two sons, and brother, &c
Thomas Sclater of Donham, Esq., and his son.
Tempest Slinger of Dunnow in co. York, Esq., and his son.
Robert Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, Esq., and his son.
Richard Townley of Townley, Esq., his two brothers, son, and three grandsons.
Thomas Townley of Royle, Esq., his brother and son.
Richard Towuley of Carr, Esq., his son, and two brothers.
John Trafford of Croston, Esq., and three sons.
Thomas Tyldesley of Lodge, Esq., his brother, and four sons.
Edward Warren of Dinckley, Esq., and two sons.
Francis Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh, Esq.
William Walmsley of Lower Hall, Esq.
Richard Walmsley of Showley, gent, and his son.
Guiccardine Wentworth, Esq., and his sons.
Thomas Waite of the City of Chester, Esq., and his son
John Westby of Bourne, Esq., and three brothers.
John Walker of Preese, Esq.
Richard Worthington of Blainscoe, Esq., and two sons.
Charles Worseley of Colshaw, gent., and his son.
William Winckley of Banister Hall, gent., his two sons, &c.
Thomas Whittingham of Whittingham, Esq., his brothers, &c.

The Orders of this Guild were almost wholly the Orders of the preceding Guild, confirmed and renewed. After the exhaustive revision and amendment of the statutes by which the town was governed to which reference was made as having been accomplished at the Guild of 1662, it was long ere it was found requisite to make any material alteration or addition. There are but two or three further regulations adopted in 1702. These are prefaced by an Order which enacts that all the Statutes, Laws, Acts, Orders, &c., agreed upon in Six of the last Guilds Merchant, holden within the Borough, before George Walton, gent., Henry Catterall, gent., William Preston, gent., Edmund Werden, gent., James Hodgkinson, gent., and Roger Sudell, gent., Mayors of the said several Guilds, and which are not repugnant to the laws of this Kingdom, nor altered or revoked by any Order made in the present Guild, shall for ever hereafter remain, continue, &c., and shall be observed, &c., at all times according to the true meaning thereof. The second Order is one "against smoaking and taking Tobacco in the Streets, Back Weends, and Lanes" of the Borough, which sets forth that it had been found by experience that much mischief and

damage had been done within the town "by persons smoaking of Tobacco within the Streets, Weends, Lanes, Shopps, &c., Barnes, Stables, Shippons, and other outhouses;" "severall houses and barnes haveing upon such occasions been unhappily sett on ffire and consumed to the great hazard and danger of the whole Towne;" and orders that no person shall at any time "take or smoak Tobacco in any the places, houses, or shopps within this Burrough, wherein is any corne, hay, straw, turves, wood, chips, shaveings, fflax, towe, hemp, or any combustible matter, or upon any house during the time that they are building, repairiug, thatching, or slateing the same," &c., with a penalty of 5s. for breach of the Order. By the third and last Order it is agreed that if any person should happen to be omitted at this Guild Merchant, not having his name entered into the said Guild Merchant, though he had paid the customary fee of 7d. for such entry, such person, on making proof thereof before the Mayor for the time being and most part of the Brethren, that the said fee was paid, his name shall be entered into the said Guild Book and he be taken and received as a Burgess as fully as if his name had been entered in the same Guild before the ensealing and publication thereof.

The Antiquary Thoresby's Visit to Preston at the Guild of 1702.

One visitor of learning and antiquarian taste who came to Preston in September, 1702, on purpose to witness the Guild ceremonies, has left a short description of what he saw on the occasion. Mr. Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds, author of "*Ducatus Leodiensis*, or the Topography of the Ancient and populous Town and Parish of Leedes," &c., journeyed hither through Blackburn from Townley, where he had been visiting the eminent mathematician Richard Townley, Esq., and his brother Charles Townley, Esq. He was accompanied by his friend, Thomas Kirk, Esq., F.R.S., of Cookridge near Leeds, and most likely also by Richard Townley, Esq., and his brother, both of whom were enrolled at the Guild as Foreign Burgesses. In his Diary, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and first published in 1830, Thoresby makes the entries we cite below, on the three days (or parts of days) he was in Preston. It is to be regretted that one so competent has not left a more circumstantial account of the proceedings of this Guild; but the brief diary-notes are acceptable as the only contemporary picture of the celebration which is extant. There seems to have been plenty of feasting during the Guild, which Thoresby feared might be too much for his digestive powers, and he escaped the wine-drinking one evening by going to the play with the ladies. On the second day he dined with Nicholas Starkie, Esq., Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster, whose residence was in Preston; he was father of Edmund Starkie, Esq., many years M.P. for Preston, and progenitor of the branch of Starkies of Frenchwood in this town. Justice Parker, of Browsholme, was one of Lawyer Starkie's guests the same day. The Mr. Hyde of Preston, "a very proper gentleman, said to be the Queen's cousin," referred to by Thoresby, is entered on the Roll of In-Burgesses as "Edward Hyde of Preston, Esq." He was either Edward Hyde, "student-at-law" (third son of the celebrated Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon, one of the chief statesmen of the Restoration,—or else Edward Hyde, son of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, who was sometime Master of the Horse to Prince George of Denmark, and in the reign of Queen Anne Governor of New York. He succeeded his father, as third Earl of Clarendon, the 31st Oct., 1709. He was first cousin to Queen Anne; his father's sister, Anne Hyde, was wife of James the Second, and mother of the Princesses Mary (wife of William III.) and Anne. Thoresby writes in his Diary:—

Sept. 3, 1702.—We passed the River Ribble (which rises in the Yorkshire hills) to Preston, which was now extremely crowded with the Gentry as well as Commonalty, from all parts to the Jubilee, as we call it, but more rightly the Guild. We were too late to see the formalities (the several [Trade] Companies in their order, attending the Mayor, &c., to Church; and thence, after sermon, to the Guild-house, to the Feast, &c.) at the opening of the Guild, but were in time enough for the appendices, the Pageant, &c., at the bringing in the harvest, ushered in by two gladiators in armour, on horseback, &c. The Queen discharged her part well, but the King was too effeminate. I was best pleased with a good providence that attended a fellow clad with bears' skins, &c., who, running among the mob in the Low-street, by the Churchyard, happily chased them away just before the wall fell, whereby their lives were saved. Had afterwards the company of several Yorkshire and Lancashire Justices, with whom went to see the posture-master, who not only performed several uncommon feats of activity, but put his body instantly into so strange and misshapen postures, as are scarce creditable. Disturbed with the music, &c., that I got little rest till three o'clock in the morning.

Sept. 4. Morning, retired, &c.; then walked with my dear friend, Mr. Kirk, to view the Town, wherein are several very good houses, but none so stately as that where the Duke of Hamilton usually resides, who is now abroad; but there was one Mr. Hyde, a very proper gentleman, said to be the Queen's cousin. We went after to the top of an adjoining hill, where we had a distant prospect of the sea; but the channel up to the town is broad and shallow, that they have little commerce that way, and no merchants or manufacture, the town chiefly depending upon the quill; here being kept all the Courts relating to the County Palatine of Lancaster, as the Court of Chancery. We went to the Town Hall, where the Mayor showed us their Book of Privileges, and transcript of their Charters for the Guild (and inspeximus's) as old as Henry I, as I remember. They made us a compliment of our freedom, but we thought ourselves more free without it. An Alderman attended us to the Guild-House, where we were treated at a banquet and choice wines. We then walked to the fields to an eminency [Avenham] lately purchased by the town, where is a very curious walk

and delicate prospect; then went to view the Church, but found no inscriptions either for the family of the Houghtons (though Sir Richard was buried there), nor for good Mr. Isaac Ambrose. Dined at Lawyer Starkey's with Justice Parker and much good company. Afterwards at tavern involved in more; to avoid inconveniences, Mr. Kirk and I went with the ladies to a play, which I thought a dull, insipid thing, though the actors from London pretended to something extraordinary, but I was the better pleased to meet with no temptation [*i.e.* in the way of drinking] there.

Sept. 5, Morning, rose by five, having got little rest; the music and Lancashire bag-pipes, having continued the whole night at it, were now enquiring for beds. From Preston we rode through some country villages in Anderness, or Amounderness, to Ribchester. Upon Anchor-hill we had a prospect of Osbaldeston, the seat of an ancient family of that name; the present heir thereof, with other Lancashire gentlemen, justices, Parliament-men, &c., I had the names of in my travelling album at Preston. Upon the road we had a distant prospect of Browsholm, the seat of Justice Parker, who was very obliging at the Guild, &c.

Items from the Council Book, 1702-1722.

Some further items from the Council Book are extracted below, referring to elections of Aldermen, Councilmen, Town Clerks, Recorders, and other proceedings between the Guilds of 1702 and 1722.

11 Oct., 1703. A minute of the Council orders that whereas the yearly Salary of the Mayor is very small, being 5 Nobles only, it shall be made the sum of £10. Jeffrey Rishton, Mayor.

22 Jan., 1704-5. Mr. Evan Wall elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. Ralph Rishton, deceased. Mr. Evan Wall took the oaths 2 April, 1705. (Mr. Ralph Rishton was buried the 19th Jan., 1704-5.)

3 Dec., 1705. Mr. Richard Casson elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, in the room of Mr. Roberts, deceased. Thomas Winckley, Mayor.

25 March, 1706. Nicholas Starkie, Esq., her Majesty's Attorney General for the County Palatine of Lancaster, nominated Recorder for the Borough, in the room of John Warren, Esq., late Recorder, deceased.

31 July, 1706. Mr. Thomas Whalley elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. Lawrence Piccop, deceased.

14 Nov., 1707. Mr. Thomas Bostock elected one of the Common Council of the Borough; and the same day, Mr. John Harrison elected an Alderman in the room of Mr. Jeffrey Rishton, deceased.

30 March, 1708. Mr. Joseph Curtis elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. Nicholas Walmsley, deceased.

30 Aug., 1708. Mr. George Drinkwater elected one of the Common Council in the room of Samuel Bolton, deceased.

30 Sept., 1708. Robert Chaddock, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of Thomas Bostock, gent., deceased.

14 Dec., 1708. Mr. John Harrison, elected Mayor for the year, being dead, George Addison, gent., elected Mayor for the remainder of the year. (Mr. John Harrison, Mayor, was buried the 12th Dec., 1708.)

14 Dec., 1708. Mr. Adam Cooper elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. John Harrison, deceased; and the same date Mr. John Loxham elected an Alderman in the room of John Harrison, gent., deceased.

30 Aug., 1709. It was represented at this meeting of the Council that George Hodgkinson, of Holmes-slack, within Preston, gent., had at the last Guild Merchant, by some friend, renewed his freedom and was enrolled an In-Burgess, but by reason that he was then abroad, beyond sea, and had been a great many years before, it was not known that he had any sons, so that they could not be entered at the said Guild; and the said Mr. Hodgkinson, being now come over from beyond sea, and having (as he represents) four sons, namely, John, Thomas, William, and Josiah, in the Island of St. Hellena, it was humbly moved that they might be admitted In-Burgesses, and they were accordingly admitted gratis, and at the next Guild Merchant they (if alive) shall be admitted Guild Burgesses upon payment of the usual fees and dues of sevenpence a-piece.

26 May, 1710. Ralph Asheton, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of Thomas Winckley, gent., deceased; and the same date, George Lamplugh, gent., elected one of the Aldermen and Benchers in the room of Thomas Winckley, gent., late deceased. (Mr. Thomas Winckley was buried the 23rd May, 1710.)

4 Sept., 1710. The Mayor and Council ordered the discharge of an account for the sum of £22 0s. 8d. brought by "Sarah Rishton, widow and relict of Jeffrey Rishton, gent., deceased, late one of the Aldermen of this Borough," of moneys by her said husband disbursed upon account of the Corporation.

2 Nov., 1710. Richard Casson, gent, elected one of the Common Council in the room of George Addison, gent., deceased; and the same date, Mr. William Gradwell elected an Alderman in the room of George Addison, gent., deceased.

3 Feb., 1710-11. Lawrence Wall, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of Henry Taylor, of Liverpool, draper, discharged from the office because he had removed from the town to Liverpool.

14 April, 1712. Mr. John Orme elected one of the Council in the room of Mr. Robert Ravald, deceased; and the same day, Mr. Thomas Gradwell, having by letter signified that he could not attend his duties as a Councilman, having for many years past been "violently afflicted with the gout," he was discharged the said office, and Mr. Edmund Assheton was elected one of the Common Council in his place.

26 Aug., 1712. Mr. Thomas Whalley, at his own desire, was discharged from the office of Common Councilman, and Mr. William Coope was elected one of the Common Council in his place.

19 Sept., 1712. Mr. Thomas Garlick elected one of the Common Council, and Mr. Ralph Asheton elected an Alderman, in the room of Josias Gregson, gent., deceased.

2 Oct., 1713. Mr. James Drinkwater elected one of the Common Council, and Mr. Edmund Asheton elected one of the Aldermen and Benchers, in the room of Roger Sudell, gent., deceased.

1 December, 1713. Mr. John Waller elected one of the Common Council in the room of Thomas Martin, gent., deceased.

8 Jan., 1713-14. Mr. Joseph Chorley elected one of the Common Council, and Lawrence Wall, gent., elected one of the Aldermen and Benchers, in the room of John Loxham, gent., deceased.

25 March, 1714. John Birchall elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. Adam Cooper, deceased.

2 Oct., 1715. A minute of the Council records that Thos. Winckley, gent., late of Preston, deceased, by his Will dated 5 May, 1710, gave £50 for binding apprentices, and appointed Frances his then wife, Thomas his son, Sarah bis daughter, and Ralph Asheton, gent., his executors; and John Winckley, Esq., his son and heir, had that day paid the said £50, &c. Lawrence Wall, Mayor.

12 March, 1715-16. Mr. Thomas Rishton elected one of the Common Council, and Robert Chaddock, gent., elected an Alderman, in the room of John Chorley, gent., deceased.

23 April, 1717. William Hebson, gent., elected one of the Common Council, and Joseph Curtis, gent., elected an Alderman, in the room of John Atherton, gent., deceased. (Mr. John Atherton was buried the 22nd April, 1717.)

4 Dec., 1717. Robert Ashburner, clockmaker, elected one of the Common Council, and Mr. Richard Casson elected an Alderman, in the room of Ralph Asheton, gent., deceased. (Mr. Ralph Asheton was buried the 30tb Nov., 1717.)

4 March, 1717-18. John Tbornton, Esq., elected one of the Council, in the room of Joseph Tomlinson, deceased.

22 April, 1718. Mr. Richard Casson, one of the Aldermen of the Corporation, and Town Clerk, &c., resigned both offices, and the resignation was accepted. The Council ordered tbat Henry Smitb, gent., be elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, &c. (Richard Casson, gent., Mayor, 1719).

22 April, 1719. John Clayton, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. Peter Harrison, deceased.

14 Dec., 1719. Mr. John Myers elected one of the Common Council in the room of John Ratcliffe, gent., deceased.

13 Feb., 1720. Mr. Richard Addison elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. George Drinkwater, deceased.

4 April, 1720. It was represented and complained to the Council that William Wall, gent., had for several years past peremptorily refused the payment of his rail rents and bad lately encroached upon the street by making cellar stairs at his new-built house in the Back Wiend, without application to the Council or agreeing to pay any reasonable rent for the same; and it was ordered that the opinion of Counsel be taken therein, that the most speedy and effectual methods may be taken that the said encroachments may be removed, &c., or tbat some reasonable rent be paid by Mr. Wall, &c.—William Gradwell, Mayor.

19 Jan., 1721. Mr. Richard Atkinson elected one of the Common Council in tbe room of William Hebson, gent., deceased.

The Guild Merchant of 1722.

The Roll of the Guild of 1722 is headed with the ancient formula in latin recording that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston was held there the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist. that is to say, the 3rd of September, in the ninth year of the reign of King George (the First), and A.D. 1722, by Edmund Asheton, gent., Mayor of the foresaid Guild; William Lemon, George Lamplough, and William Gradwell, Stewards of the said Guild; Lawrence Wall, Robert Chaddock, Joseph Curtis, and Richard Casson, gentlemen, Aldermen of that Guild; and Henry Smith, Clerk of the foresaid Guild, &c., who had paid their fees, and received fines, &c. The names of the Councillors of the Borough at the time of the Guild are added, each with the description of "gent." affixed:—John Lamplough, gent., Thomas Worden, gent., Evan Wall, gent., John Orme, gent., William Coope, gent., Thomas Garlick, gent., James Drinkwater, gent., John Waller, gent., Joseph Chorley, gent., John Birchall, gent., Thomas Rishton, gent., Robert Ashburner, gent., John Thorneton, Esq., John Clayton, gent., John Myers, gent., Richard Addison, gent., and Richard Atkinson, gent. The Bailliffs were, William Patten, gent., and Richard White, gent.

The Guild Mayor of 1722, Mr. Edmund Asheton, was one of the Ashetons of Cuerdale Hall, near Preston, from which branch the present family of Assheton of Downham descends. He was a younger son of Richard Asheton of Cuerdale, Esq. That gentleman was the son of John Asheton of Cuerdale, gent.; and he married Mary, daughter of George Pigot, of Preston, gent. Richard Asheton had by that lady a numerous family of sons and daughters; the sons were, Ralph, born in 1660; Radcliffe; John; Richard; Edmund; and a second John. Edmund Asheton was baptized the 26th May, 1684. He settled in Preston, and pursued the trade of a Mercer. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Josias Gregson, of

Preston (whom we have already noticed as Guild Mayor in 1702). He had sons, Richard, Edmund, Ralph, and John; all entered at the Guild of 1722; and in 1742, two sons are entered on the Roll of In-Burgesses with the father, viz., Edmund Asheton, Clerk (he was in holy orders), and Ralph Asheton, his brother. Edmund Asheton, gent., was elected a Councilman of the borough the 14th April, 1712; and an Alderman and Bencher the 2nd Oct., 1713. He served the office of Mayor in 1714. In Oct., 1721, he was elected Mayor again for the Guild year. As Guild Mayor, and for more than thirty years as Alderman, he served the borough with ability and distinction. At the next Guild, in 1742, Mr. Edmund Asheton appears as one of the Stewards, as well as Alderman, of the Guild. He died, aged about sixty-two, in 1746, and was buried the 6th of April, 1746. Some of his descendants and kinsmen were connected with Preston during the greater part of the eighteenth century. His father, Richard Asheton, Esq., had died in Feb., 1709.

The Roll of Burgesses of the Guild of 1722 is still more extended than those of the two preceding Guilds. The increase of names, however, is entirely in the list of the In-Burgesses. The Foreign Burgesses are rather fewer than at some preceding enrolments. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the representatives of neighbouring families which had been before admitted as Out-Burgesses were constantly striving to acquire the much larger and more valuable privileges of In-Burgesses. Many succeeded in this, and the heads of a great number of the houses of landed gentry in the nearest divisions of Lancashire had become In-Burgesses in 1722. No fewer than 2,655 names of In-Burgesses are on the Roll of this Guild (this number embraces, of course, the sons of Burgesses, many of whom were young). There were also nearly 900 Foreign Burgesses. The persons newly admitted to the freedom of the town in 1722 are about 300. Altogether, therefore, the Roll of this date contains about 3,850 names. Below is inserted a category of all the surnames found upon this lengthy Guild Roll; in which the ancestors, living 160 years since, of many of our readers must be included. Considerably more than half the families in the list of the In-Burgesses, it will be noticed, are described as belonging to other places than Preston. A number of these were Burgesses who had, in the course of time, left the town; others were Burgesses who had shops or houses in Preston, as well as abodes elsewhere; others had obtained the status of In-Burgesses with the intent to use it profitably by the settlement of some members of the family in Preston as traders; and by others the honour of being In-Burgesses was enjoyed and prized whilst the rights, liberties, and privileges appertaining were exercised only partially, if at all.

The families represented on the Roll of In-Burgesses in 1722 are the following:—Asheton of Cuerdale, of Liverpool, of London, of Fairhurst, and of Preston; Ashton of Preston; Abbot of Ribbleton, and of Whalley; Arkwright of Ireland, and of Preston; Alford of Preston; Astley of Manchester, and of Preston; Anderton of Walton, and of Preston; Adlington, and Audland, of Preston; Addison of Preston; Atherton of Liverpool, of Leyland, and of Preston; Alderney of Wigan; Allanson of Adlington; Ainsworth, Allan, Aspinall, Atkinson, and Archbold, of Preston; Alker of Samlesbury, and of Balderstone; Aldred of Preston; Ashurst of Ashurst; family of Thomas Bootle, Esq., Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster; Bolton of Wigan, of Ribbleton, of Bury, and of Preston; Birchall of Lancaster, of Hutton, and of Preston; Bailey of Wigan, of Aughton, and of Preston; Bragger of Bolton; Birches of Preston; Browne of Barlle, of London, of Ashton, and of Preston; Blackburne of Preston; Barker of Preston; Barnes of Great Plumpton, and of Preston; Bennett of Preston; Baldwin of Wigan; Baines of Meweth-head, and of Preston; Becconsall of Preston; Burton of Warrington, and of Preston; Bramwell of Elston, and of Preston; Boardman of Livesey; Broughton, Beckett, and Bray, of Preston; Bamber of Poulton, and of Preston; Billington of Catforth; Bullar of Preston; Banister of Bury, of Becconsall, and of Preston; Bushell of Goosnargh, and of Poulton; Banks of Goulborne; Brindle of Samlesbury; Bell of Inskipp; Brownsword of Sompling in Co. Sussex, and of Ormskirk; Bradley of Ingoll, of Leyland, and of Preston; Biggins of Garstang; Brineing of Leyland, and of Marton; Bostock of Ormskirk, and of Preston; Banister of Ealing in Co. Middlesex; Bury of Heath Charnock; Boaz of Derby; Brewer of Woodplumpton, and of Preston; Butler, and Beesley, of Preston; Bond of Grainge in Co. Dorset; Byrom, Brooks, and Brookesbank, of Preston; Bradshaw of Brindle; Barton of Barton, and of Preston; Breda, Boys; Balshaw of Walton, and of Preston; Broadbelt, Bertinshall; Buxton, of Preston; Brere of Goosnargh; Bradbourne of Preston; Braithwaite; Battersby, Barton, Birch; Clieveland of Liverpool; Case of Redhasles, and of Preston; Crosston of Bury; Charnock of London, of Fulwood, of Barton, of Leyland, and of Preston; Clayton of Fulwood, of Walton, of Cuerden, of Ireland, and of Preston; Casson of Preston; Cowell of London, and of Preston; Charnley of Durton, and of Penwortham; Cunningham of Co. Stirling; Crane of Penwortham, and of Preston; Cockshutt of Harwood; Cooper of Warrington, of Whitchurch, of Cuerden, and of Preston; Crooke of Kellamore, of Penwortham, and of Preston; Cross of Barton, of Farrington, and of Preston; Croston of Whittle; Cook of Preston; Clarkson of Poulton, of Billington, of Coldcoats, of Little Mitton, and of Preston; Clitherall of Liverpool, and of Preston; Comander of Preston; Cowband of Liverpool, and of Wood-

plumpton; Colly of Preston; Chambers of London, and of Preston; Chewe of Fulwood; Cardwell of Barton, of Bartle, and of Preston; Crabtree of Farnworth; Cottam of Liverpool, of London, and of Manchester; Cliffe of Farrington; Campbell of Ashton; Cornell of Cuerdale; Cuerdall of Preston; Cort of Preston; Curtis of London, and of Preston (Wm. Curtis, Clerk, son of Joseph, Alderman, and Thomas his brother); Cocker of Cuerden; Carter; Cowborne of Preston; Cumbrall of Preston; Cowper of Walton; Chorley of Bristol, and of London; Clifton of London, and of Lowick; Chesterfield; Carey, Clark, Caton, Coupe, of Preston; Cuerden of Cuerden; Crompton, Calland; Catterall of Myerscough; Cowling, Craik, of Preston: Marquis of Dorcester, uncle of the Duke of Kingston; Darlington of Scarborough, and of Preston; Dolphin of Manchester, and of Preston; Dawson of Garstang, of Claughton, and of Preston; Drinkwater; Duxbury, of St. Martins, York; Dewhurst of Liverpool, of Cuerden, and of Brindle; Darwen of Preston; Dicconson of Preston; Davies; Dent, Derbyshire, and Devis, of Preston; Dobson of Eccleston; Dainty of Ireland; Duckworth; Dixon of Penwortham, and of Plumpton; Downing; Dandy of London, of Bretherton, and of Tarleton; Daniel of Durton, and of Preston; Danson; Dormer; Etough; Eaves of Hamilton, of Newton-cum-Scales, of Woodplumpton, of Austin-cum-Hothersall, and of Preston; Evans, and Entwistle, of Preston; Eastham, of London; Eccles of Alston, and of Birks; Ellot of Preston; Etherington, Eddleston, English; Eccleston of Croston; Fleetwood of Penwortham; Fazackerley (Nich.) of the Inner Temple; Farrer of Bretherton, and of Hutton; Fell of Leyland, and of Preston; Fothergill of Colne; Farington of Oxford, and of Preston; Foster of Charnock Richard, and of Preston; Fogg of London, and of Preston; Fisher of Woodplumpton, of Croston, and of Preston; France of Elston; Fishwick of Goosnargh, and of Preston; Fletcher of Preston; Fisher of Lea; Franck of Preston; Forrest of Hutton; Finch of Preston; Farnworth of Fairclough; Freckleton of Freckleton; Greenalgh of Myerscough; Gerard of Wigan; Greene of Langtree, and of Leyland; Garlick, Guest, of Preston; Graddwell of Manchester, of Goosnargh, of Bolton, of Liverpool, and of Preston; Gornall of Warrington; Gregson of Rochdale, of Longton, and of Preston; Greenwood, Graystock, Greenalgh, of Preston; Gibson of Lancaster; Gildart; Grimbaldston of Treales; Grice of Preston; Goodshaw of Ashton, and of Preston; Gant; Grundy of London, and of Preston; Gervise of Ashton; Greenfield of Preston; Gudgeon of Preston; Gregory of Nottingham; Gardner of Garstang; Hamilton (Duke of); Heardsley of London, and of Liverpool; Hodgkinson of Warrington, of Clifton, of Manchester, and of Preston; Hardacre of Woodplumpton; Haslingden of Preston; Hayhurst of Parkhead, and of Portfield; Hulton; Hulme, Holme, Hoole, Hardman of Preston; Hankinson of Kirkham; Haydock of Samlesbury, of Heath Charnock, and of Dilworth; Hall of Brineing, and of Preston; Holbrook of Manchester; Halewood of Rufforth; Hilton; Harrison of Mearley, and of Preston; Hewson of Preston; Holland of Preston; Higginson of Ireland, and of Brindle; Hodgson of London, of Lancaster, of Read, and of Preston; Hindle, Holcroft, Hodges of Preston; Hollinshead of Wigan, and of Preston; Heaton of Fishwick, and of Preston; Hatch of Broughton, and of Preston; Hartley of Ireland; Hesketh of Rufford, of Goosnargh, and of Preston; Hoghton (Sir Henry, Bart.), of Hoghton Tower; of Liverpool, and of Preston; Heys of Brindle, and of Walton; Hamilton, Hunt, Heath, Hudson, Helme of Preston; Howard (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, &c.); Hailes of Howlet, Co. Kent; Honeywood, Hallyday, Hawett, Horrobin, Hopkins of Preston; Holt; Haworth of Crawshaw Booth; Hopkinson of Antley; Hornby of Newton-cum-Scales; Halliwell; Haighton of Plumpton; Jackson of Cottam, of Preesall, and of Preston; James of London; Jolly of Clifton, and of Preston; Jameson; Johnson of Grange, of Lea, of Poulton, and of Preston; Kilshall of Manchester, and of Preston; Kellett of Preston; Kitchen of Barton, and of Woodplumpton; Kippax of Blackburn; Kenyon of Peele; Kay of Fulwood, and of Preston; King of Ormskirk, and of Preston; Knott, Keighley, Knight; Lechmere (Nicholas, Lord, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster); Leatherbarrow of Wigan, and of Preston; Letmore; Loxam of Kirkham, of Haighton, of Longton, and of Preston; Lytham; Leach of Fulwood, and of Preston; Lorrimer of Ormskirk, and of Preston; Lowe of Coppull, of Euxton, of Caddiley, and of Preston; Livesay of Preston; Lawson of Heapey, and of Lancaster; Lever, Loyd, of Preston; Langton of Kirkham, and of Preston; Lathom of Liverpool; Laithwaite of Preston; Leigh of Chorley; Leyland of Preston; Leadbetter of Tarleton, and of Preston; Levagne of Preston; Longworth of Ormskirk; Lancaster of Euxton; Latus of Preston; Lucas of Catterall, and of Preston; Lightowlers of Walton; Molyneux of Feversam, and of Preston; Meddison; Marsden of Withnell, of Liverpool, and of Preston; Myers of Preston; Maddock of Preston; Markland of Lytham, and of Preston; Moss of Little Hoole, and of Preston; Melling of Lea, and of Preston; Merry of Preston; Miller of Rosaker, of Penwortham, of Sowerby, of Fulwood, of Whittingham, and of Preston; Mitton, Moore, of Preston; Maire of Hutton; Moore of the City of York, and of Preston; Mercer of Eccleston; Morris of Preston; Mawdesley of Hutton; Moreton of Rawcliffe; Marsh of Preston; Martin of Penwortham, Longton, and Howick; Mee; Noblet of Goosnargh, of Warton, and of Preston; Nelson of Preston; Nowell of Leyland; Naylor; Newsham of Brockhall, and of Preston; Nixon of Birks, Westby, and of Preston; Niccolson of London, and of Preston; Nightingale of Penwortham; Nock of Preston; Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, and of Preston; Orme of Preston; Pulteney; Pitts; Parker of

Extwistle, of Charnock Richard, of Whittingham, and of Preston; Prichard of Preston; Primot of Rawcliffe; Pigot of London, and of Bunisall, Co. Chester; Preston of Leyland, and of Preston; Parr, Poole, Patteson, of Preston; Pluckington of Liverpool; Procter; Peddar of Preston; Pearson of Shrewsbury, of Cuerdale, and of Preston; Place of Ormskirk and of Preston; Patten (James son of William, Bailiff) of Preston; Pirt, Pollard; Petre, Baron, de Writtle; Peploe of Preston; Parkinson of Hollins and of Preston; Prescott of Preston; Pope, Petty, Pilkington, Pestlethwaite, Porter, Penington, of Preston; Quignard of Preston; Rhodes of Knaresborough, of Thornley, of Liverpool, and of London; Rishton of Rossendale, of Antley, of Halton, of Bristol, of Samlesbury, and of Prestou; Roscoe of Harwood and of Preston; Rigby of Middleton, of Eccleston, of Lancaster, of Liverpool, and of Harrock; Richardson of Preston; Rainford, Read, Ryding, of Preston; Rishton of Preston; Riley of Ribchester and of Preston; Rawstorne of Riddihalgh; Ratcliffe of Liverpool, and of Preston; Raining of Liverpool; Roydes, Roberts, Ravald, of Preston; Rutter of Halton; Rycroft; Roby of Walton; Rowbotham of Preston; Robinson of Preston; Rymmer of North Meols; Rothwell of Bolland; Russell of Cuerdale; Roe of Poulton; Ridley of Preston; Rawlinson of Preston; Rider of Lancaster and of Preston; Ripley of Preston; Southwell (Edw., Esq.); Standish (Thos., Bart, &c.); Scott of Clitheroe; Stevens of London; Smith of Bayley, of Cottam, of Samlesbury, of London, and of Preston; Seddon of Liverpool; Slater of Manchester, of London, of Cockerham, of Grimsargh, and of Preston; Singleton of Lancaster, of Sowick, and of Preston; Sherdley of Poulton; Shawe of London, of Oldham, of Wilford, co. Wilts., of Kirkham, of Ormskirk, of Cardiff, of Worcester, of Liverpool, and of Preston; Swarbreck of Treales; Sharples of Newcastle, of Fulwood, and of Preston; Siddall of Pilkington; Shakeshaft of Bolton and of Preston; Stanley (Edw., Bart., &c.), of Knowsley, Bickerstaffe, &c.; Salter of Preston; Shorrock of Meols, of Walton, of Rufforth, of Euxton, of Walton, of Chorley, and of Preston; Silcock of Preston; Sympson of Cottam, of Goosnargh, and of Preston; Sherrington; Sudell of Leyland, of Alston, of Wanley, Co. York, and of Preston; Sauter of Barton and of Preston; Seed of Clifton, Co. Cumberland and of Preston; Starkie of Preston; Sallom, Sherliker, of Preston; Sumner of Cuerden, of Euxton, and of Preston; Stones of Leyland; Shackleton of Settle, and of Preston; Sherborne of Preston; Shuttleworth of Brockside, and of Preston; Sergeant of Goosnargh, of Hunshaw Hill, and of Preston; Sheppard of Liverpool, and of Preston; Southcote, Sowerbutts, Sill, Swansey, Stoker, Sharp, Scholefield, Sanderson, Stanhope, Southworth, of Preston; Scott of Hall Bank; Sandes of Ulverstone; Spencer (Charles, Esq.); Slack, Shaigh, of Preston; Treby (Geo., Esq.), of Plympton, Co. Devon; Townley of Royle, and of Carr; Thorpe of Liverpool, and of Walton; Tompson of Darwen, of Inskipp, and of Preston; Turner of Warrington, and of Preston; Tipping of Preston; Taylor of Cuerdale, of Wigan, of Accrington, and of Preston; Townend of Samlesbury and of Preston; Todd of Preston; Threlfall of Penwortham, of Whittingham, of Goosnargh, and of Preston; Tomlinson of London; Thornton of Oxcliffe, of Manchester, and of Preston; Toogood of Preston; Talbot of Wheelton, and of Preston; Tyrer of Liverpool; Toulman of Preston; Trigg of Preston; Veal of Whinney-heys; Verscraggen; Vicars of Preston; Vawdrey; Venables; Vallentine of Cuerdale; Wills (Charles, Esq.); Whittle of Stockton, Co. Durham, of Longton, of Penwortham, and of Preston; Walshman of Preston; Woodcock of Leyland, of Walton, of Cuerden, and of Croston; Wakefield of Garstang; Whalley of Lightfoot-houses, of Langtree, and of Preston; Walmesley of Blackburne, of Walton, of Brindle, of Alston, of Mellor, of Elston, of Norwich, and of Preston; Wilkinson of Preston; Walker of Cockermouth, of Thirsk, Co. York, and of Preston; Waller of Preston; Woodburn; Whitehead of Preston; Watson; Werden of Ireland, of Tulketh, and of Preston; Weaver of Preston; Woods of Broughton, of Howick, of Bartle, of Wigan, and of Preston; Williams of Warrington, of Hoghton, and of Liverpool; Wetherall; Wray of Leeds; Wilson of Weobley, Co. Hereford, and of Preston; Wall of Preston; White of Liverpool, and of Denver, Co. Norfolk; Waimard; Walton of Howick, and of Preston; Wyke, Wiggins, Whittaker; Worthington of Ribbleton, and of Longton; Walsh of Leyland; Winckley of Lincoln's Inn, and of Preston; Willacy of London, and of Fulwood; Wignall of Preston; Ward of Preston; Wade of Freckleton; Walthew of Preston; Woodhouse of London; Wardle; Warren (Spencer, Esq.); Wyberg of Poulton; Wareing of Barton, of Whittingham, and of Preston; Whitehouse of Wolverhampton; Wolff of Gray's Inn, London; Yates of Heapey, and of Euxton.

The Roll of Foreign Burgesses contains the names of the male members of the following families, for the most part the nobility, gentry, and yeomen of North, North-East, and West Lancashire, in 1722, who had not sought admission into the class of In-Burgesses:—Astley of Stakes in Livesey; Askew of Kirkby Ireleth; Abbot of Mellor; Abbot of Blackburn; Ashton of Rawcliffe; Armetriding of Euxton; Blundell of Ince Blundell; Butler of Rawcliffe; Butler of Kirkland; Butler of Myerscough; Blackburne of Stockenbridge; Blackburne of Lathom; Blackburne of Brooks; Blackburne of Goosnargh; Banister of Walton; Banister of Bury; Beesley of Ingoll; Beesley of Broughton; Blundell of Crossby; Bradshaigh of Haigh; Buck of Freckleton; Blackhurst of Longton; Bleasdell of Ribbleton; Braddyll of Conishead; Bury of Walton; Bears of Bolton, &c.; Brandwood; Banks of Wigan; Brooks of Astley; Ball of Meols; Biccerstaffe of Farrington; Croston

of Blackburn; Clifton of Howick; Clifton of Lytham; Clayton of Little Harwood; Clayton of Adlington; Clayton of London; Critchley of Lea; Cowpe of Walton; Cowpe of Cuerdale; Cowpe of Ribbleton; Copeland of Longton; Cole of Lancaster; Cooper of Penwortham; Chewe of Billington; Cross of Dutton; Cross of Crosshall; Crew of Crew; Cosney of Grimsargh; Cowell of Penwortham; Cowell of Whittingham; Cuerden of Walton; Chisenhall (Sir Edw., Bart., &c.); Chisnall of Welch Whittle; Cliff of Leyland; Commaleach of Elston; Charnock of Bashaw Eaves; Clarkson of Grimsargh; Catterall of Ashton; Dickson of Grimsargh; Dalton of Thornham; Dicconson of Wrightington; Duddell of Liverpool; Duddell of Broughton; Duddell of Walton; Dandy of London; Entwisle of Wigan; Entwisle of Foxholes; Ellison of Midleton; Ellison of Blackburn; Ellison of Coppull; Ellison of Upper Darwen; Ellison of Salesbury; Eaves of Ashton; Edwardson of Chorley; Farington of Worden; Farington of London; Fletewood of Rossall; Fidler of Farington; Farnworth of Runshaw; Gerard of Brin; Gerard of Leyland; Gerard of Haighton; Gardner; Gabbot of Houghton; Gellibrand of Chorley; Greene of Goosnargh; Gregson of Elston; Hesketh of Wrightington; Hesketh of Meols; Hesketh of Maines; Hesketh of Rosaker; Hoghton of Livesey; Hoghton of Woodplumpton; Hoghton of Tockholes; Hoghton of Blackburn; Hoghton of Kirkham; Hoghton of Lea; Hoghton of Hoghton; Haydock of Cottam; Haydock of Woodplumpton; Haydock of Penwortham; Haydock of Farington; Harrison of Whittingham; Harrison of Hutton; Harrison of Lytham; Holme of Lea; Hankinson of Plumpton; Hodgson of Walton; Hodgson of Formby; Higginson of Arnock; Hornby of Poulton; Hothersall of Alston, &c.: Hatch of Kirkham; Hodgkinson of Bolland; Holker of Little Harwood; Holker of Roden; Hilton of Brindle; Hollinhurst of Penwortham; Holden of Toadhole; Hardy of Selby; Hardy of Nottingham; Haworth of Lower Darwen; Jackson of Walton; Johnson; Ingham; Kenyon; Kellett of Ribbleton; Kendall of Fulwood; Kendall of Preston; Keighley; Longworth of Tarnaker Hall; Longworth of Farington; Loxam of Longton; Loxam of Hutton; Lamplough of Carlisle; Lawson of Ormskirk; Leadbetter; Lodge; Livesay of Livesey; Lancaster of Leyland; Maire of Hutton; Metcalf of Houghton; Midgell of Little Eccleston; Midgell of Goosnargh; Mason of Bashaw Eaves; Martin of Hulton; Martin of Thistleton; Nowell of Read; Norris of Middleforth; Osbaldeston of Sunderland; Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston: Pennington (Sir Wm., Bart., &c.); Parker of Browsholme; Parker of Bradkirk; Pickering of Thelwall; Parkinson of Catterall; Patteson of Co. Sussex; Patteson of London Pilkington of Dunkenhalgh; Roson of Warrington; Robinson of Inskip; Sallom of Garstang; Sallom of Claughton; Southworth of Hindley; Southworth of Hulton; Southworth of Samlesbury; Singleton of Carleton; Singleton of Myerscough; Singleton of Goosnargh; Singleton of Cottam; Singleton of Mawdesley; Singleton of Poulton; Sudell of Warleys; Shuttleworth of Clitheroe; Shuttleworth of Barton; Shuttleworth of Clayton; Smith of Snape; Smalley of Kirkham; Shorrock of Euxton; Shorrock of Preston; Shorrock of Fulwood; Shorrock of Ribbleton; Sumner of Samlesbury; Sumner of Penwortham; Sumuer of Leyland; Sumner of Lostock; Sharples of Kirkham; Slinger of London; Slater of Clitheroe; Slater of Denham; Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick; Sherborne of London; Taylor of Heapey; Taylor of Whittle-in-le-Woods; Taylor of Chorley; Taylor of Walton; Taylor of Lower Charnock; Thornton of Croston; Trafford of Croston; Townley of Blackburn; Townley of Heptonstall; Townley of Townley; Talbot of Rishton; Talbot of Elswick; Tildesley of Liverpool, &c.; Tomlinson of Fulwood; Threlfall of Ashes; Tootell; Unsworth of Euxton; Walkden of Blackburn; Walkden of Hoghton; Whittingham of Whittingham; Ward of Houghton; Ward of Preston; Ward of Ribchester; Werden of Clayton; Werden of Walton; Walton of Wigan; Walton of Winder; Walton of London; Woodcock of Walton; Woodcock of Lemon House; Whalley of Sparth; Wadsworth of Scarisbrick; Warren; Wright of Meols; Walmesley of Showley; Walmesley of Standish; Westby of Burne; Westby of Whitehall; Worthington of Wigan; Winckley of Banister Hall; Walker of Preese; Waterworth of Leyland.

The "Statutes, Articles, and Orders made and ordained for the use of all the Burgesses of Preston," made at the Guild Merchant held the 3rd Sept., 1722, by the consent of Edmund Asheton, gent., Mayor, and of the Stewards, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and other Burgesses of the Borough, for the good and sound government of the same, consist of an Order confirming and continuing the orders made at former Guilds, so far as they are not affected by new orders, enacted at this Guild; followed by a series of four orders or rules relating to Trade in general. The trades practiced in Preston in 1722 and previous to that time are indicated by the list of trades named in these orders, viz., Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, Haberdashers, Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, Clockmakers, Tyners, Pewterers, Painters, Cutlers, Whitesmiths, Gunsmiths, Locksmiths, Spurriers, Plumers, Glaziers and Hardware-men, Skinners, Glovers, Taylors, Websters, Shearmen, Hosiers, Dyers, Tanners, Sadlers, Carpenters, Coopers, Joiners, Shoemakers—no person not being a freeman was permitted to use or exercise any of these trades, crafts, &c., upon penalty of 20s. per day for every day so doing. The next Order recites an Order made at the Guild, held in 1662, before Roger Sudell, gent., then Mayor, declaring that no Foreign Burgess (although he lived within this Corporation) had or ought to have any vote in the election of Parliament Men; nor that any In-Burgess inhabiting forth of

the said borough at the time of such election ought to have any vote therein, but that the sole right of such said election did belong to the In-Burgesses inhabiting within the borough; and the Order proceeds to set forth that in order to evade the above order of 1662, and to encroach upon and destroy the ancient rights and privileges of the In-Burgesses, at several late elections of Members of Parliament divers persons, In-Burgesses not then resident in the town, had come in a very short time before such election, and had claimed to give their votes as inhabitants, &c.; and it is therefore ordered at this present Guild Merchant that for the future no person, though an In-Burgess, has or ought to have any voice or vote in electing Members of Parliament, unless he has been resident within the town three months before the text of the Writ of Summons to Parliament. The last Order provides for any cases of omission of names of Burgesses from the Guild Roll.

The only literary relic of, or contemporary printed reference to, the Guild of 1722, is the lines of an Epilogue, composed by a Lancashire versifier of the period, Mr. James Heywood, a native of Manchester, and published in 1724 in a small volume of "*Letters and Poems on several Subjects*," by this author. The lines have previously been re-printed in *The Preston Guardian* under "Local Sketches;" but they should not be omitted in these Memorials of the Guilds. They are appended:—

An EPILOGUE, *spoken by a Comedian the last* PRESTON GUILD *in* Lancashire.

ITS hard to please in this censorious Age,
Which damns not only Writers, but the Stage;
But yet our Author dares to speak his Mind,
He fears no Criticks if the Nymphs are kind:
Their Smiles and Approbation being shown,
Will influence the Favour of the Town.
When thus the Fair in beautious Rows do sit,
To grace the Boxes, and adorn the Pit,
Your bright, your lovely Charms, our Actions fire,
To paint those Passions your bright Eyes inspire.

Hither unnumber'd Beaux from all Parts flock,
As once to *France* for *Mississippi* Stock;
But with this great, this happy Diff'rence here,
You find no Bubbles but a Welcome Chear:
No plundering late *South Sea* Directors,
Nor any base chimerical Projectors.
But Nymphs with sparkling Eyes and graceful Mein
In blooming Years, at *Preston Guild* are seen
Such lovely Fair, as would an Hermit move,
And the Lethargic would inspire to Love.

Ye Batchellors, that lead unsettled Lives,
In this *fair County make your choice of Wives:
Not only Fair, but Virtuous you'll find,
Not prone to Vice, nor Vanity inclin'd;
But much averse to wanton Serenades,
To Midnight *Balls* and *London Masquerades*.

* Lancashire *remarkable for beautiful Women.*

May this gay Season add to your delight,
Pleasures each Day, and Happiness each Night,
Let no contentious Broils your Thoughts divide,
Debates of *Whig* and *Tory* lay aside;
Be chearful, merry, innocently gay,
This joyful Time, this *Preston Jubilee*.

Another version of the Epilogue in manuscript, amongst the James MSS. in the Williams Library, London, varies in its wording from the above. It is headed:—"Preston, September 20th, 1722.---There has lately been a Guild at this place, being a kind of Jubilee once in 20 years, upon which occasion there was a great concourse of Nobility, Gentry, &c.; Balls and Assemblies almost every night; Concerts of vocal and instrumental music; two Companies of Comedians; Horse Races; generous hospitable Entertainments, &c. The following Epilogue on ye Preston Guild was written by a Gentleman and spoken by one of ye principal Actors." After the stanza ending with the words "London Masquerades," these two lines appear in the manuscript version of the Epilogue:—

"From such our Author prizes more one kiss,
Than thousands from a Covent Garden Miss."

The Accounts of the Guild of 1722 were made up and presented to the Mayor and Council in July, 1723, when the following Minute thereon was passed, and is recorded in the Council Book:—

Preston Ss. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor and Council, 9th July, 1723.—Upon p'usall and examinacon of ye acc'ts of Mr. Edmund Assheton, late Mayor of this Burrough, during the time of his Mayoralty, touching ye moneys by him rec'd at the late Guild, and upon other occasions upon the Corpora'cons acc't, it appeared by ye said acc'ts that he had rec'd in the whole the sum of one thousand three hundred forty-seven pounds nine shillings and nine pence [£1,347 9s. 9d.], and had disburs'd and put out upon security satisfactory to the Council the sum of one thousand three hundred eighteen pounds six shillings and five pence three farthings. So that there remains in his hands twenty-nine pounds three shillings and three pence three farthings upon the ballance, which was now paid into Mr. Mayor's hands by the direc'on and in the p'sence of this Council. And the said Mr. Assheton's acct's were now fully adjusted and settled, and he is hereby fully and absolutely discharg'd of and from the said ballance of his acc'ts, and from all moneys by him rec'd for the use of the Corpora'c'on upon any acc't. And for his more effectual discharge herein, Mr. Mayor to give him a Release and discharge under the Burrough Seal if he shall desire the same.—LAW. WALL, Mayor; Robt. Ashburne, Jo: Clayton, Jno. Myers, Richd. Addison, Robt. Chaddock, Jose: Curtis, John Lamplugh, Evan Wall, John Orme, Thomas Garlicke, James Drinkwater, Joseph Chorley, John Birchall.

Items from the Council Book, 1722-42.

These items which follow are taken from the records of the Council of Preston of the dates named:—

20 Feb., 1722-3. Mr. John Young, the present Curate of

Preston, being lately preseuted to Brindle, the Council ordered that Mr. James Matthews be elected Curate, at the same salary, &c.—LAWRENCE WALL, Mayor.

30 Sept., 1723. William Lemon, gent., an Alderman of the Borough, moved thereto by reason of his advanced age and infirmities of body, had prayed to be removed from the Council, and therefore was discharged from his office, &c.

3 Oct., 1723. William Harrison, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of William Lemon, gent., discharged; and the same date, John Thornton, Esq., elected an Alderman in the room of William Lemon, gent.

31 Jan., 1723-4. Richard King, gent, elected one of the Common Council in the room of Richard Casson, gent., deceased; and the same date, John Clayton, gent., elected an Alderman in the room of Richard Casson, gent.

9 March, 1723-4. James Riley, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of John Waller, gent., deceased.

11 May, 1724. Thomas Worden, gent., discharged from the office of Capital Burgess and Councilman for neglect of the duties, &c.

15 May, 1724. William Hardman, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. Thomas Worden, removed.

18 Dec., 1724. Mr. Henry Fisher elected one of the Common Council in the room of Mr. George Lamplough, deceased; and the same date, Thomas Garlick, gent., elected an Alderman in the room of George Lamplough, gent.

18 Dec., 1724. Whereas by ancient custom of this Corporation the method of conferring the freedom therein has been, time out of mind, either by order of the Common Counsell or by the Mayor of grace and favour, and for the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, the Mayor hath only claimed a privilege of bestowing freedom upon three persons and no more, during his Mayoralty (unless such favour has been conferred on some of the nobility or other persons of honour and distinction), and that by such long usage the same is become part of the constitution of the Borough; and whereas it is now complained of that some attempts have been lately made to infringe the said immemorial custom by the Mayor assuming the liberty of giving freedoms to more than three persons, not being noble nor persons of honour and distinction; and whereas, upon inspection of the ancient Records and Inrollments of Freemen, it appears that it hath been the constant immemorial practice that the Mayor hath only had the privilege of conferring such freedom to three persons: Ordered that all such persons as shall be made free by the Mayor above the said number, except noble persons, &c., shall be immediately struck out of the Rolls, reserving to the Common Counsell the ancient right of conferring what freedoms they shall think fit. JOHN CLAYTON, Mayor.

7 July, 1725. Mr. Richard White elected one of the Common Council in the room of William Gradwell, gent., deceased; and Mr. John Myers elected an Alderman in the room of Wm. Gradwell, gent.

4 Aug., 1727. It is agreed and ordered that the Town Hall be rebuilt in the old place, and that as much of the Town's Money be called in as may be sufficient (with the subscriptions) to finish and compleat the Building; and it is further agreed and ordered that Mr. Alderman Asheton and Mr. William Hardman do take care of the work, and to be accountable to the Counsell.

4 Sept., 1727. Mr. Edmund Entwistle elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Robert Chaddock, Esq., discharged at his own desire; and the same date, Mr. Richard Addison elected an Alderman, in the room of Robert Chaddock, Esq.

20 Feb., 1727-8. It was ordered that the salary of £10 per annum which had been paid for some time to the present Curate of Preston out of the Townes Revenue be withdrawn and suspended during such time as the Beadle of the Corporation has any of his perquisites or privileges withdrawn and taken from him. Richard Addison, Mayor.

29 March, 1728. Mr. James Derbyshire elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Thomas Rishton, gent., resigned and discharged; and the same date, Mr. Henry Smith elected an Alderman, in the room of Thomas Rishton, gent.

18 May, 1728. William Atherton, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Richard Atkinson, discharged for neglect of the duties.

17 Nov., 1729. Mr. John Ravald elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. James Drinkwater, deceased.

17 Nov., 1729. Mr. Anthony Devis elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. Richard White, removed for absence, &c.

19 Oct., 1730. Sir Edward Stanley, Baronet, elected one of the Council of Twenty-four, in the room of Joseph Curtis, gent., deceased; and the same date, Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., elected an Alderman, in the room of Joseph Curtis, gent.

4 Jan., 1730-1. William Pritchard, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of John Lamplough, gent., deceased.

5 Jan., 1730-1. William Shackleton, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Henry Fisher, gent., deceased.

17 Dec., 1731. Mr. Richard Pedder elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Thomas Garlick, gent., deceased on the 12th Dec. inst.; and the same date, Wm. Atherton, gent., elected an Alderman, in the room of Thomas Garlick, gent. (Signed) EDWARD STANLEY, Mayor, &c.

1 June, 1733. Edward Knight, gent., elected one of the Common Council in the room of John Orme, gent., deceased on Monday, 28th May.

2 Oct., 1734. Mr. John Walshman elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. John Birchall, deceased on the 29th September.

11 Aug., 1735. Thomas Astley, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of William Shackleton, gent., deceased on the 7th August.

19 August, 1735. Thomas Whitehead, Esq., elected Recorder for the Borough, in the stead of Nicholas Starkie, Esq., deceased on the 14th August.

17 Nov., 1735. Mr. Evan Wall, one of the Common Council, having been for a considerable time absent from the Corporation, and having lived out of town, &c., he was summoned to show cause why he should not be removed from his office, &c. (He was at the time under confinement in Lancaster Castle, and was still in prison in 1736, when he was removed from the Council.)

12 Jan., 1735-6. Henry Farington, Esq., elected an Alderman, in the room of John Thornton, gent., discharged.

7 May, 1736. James Naylor, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. Evan Wall, removed and discharged.

24 June, 1736. Mr. John Hopkinson elected one of the Common Council, in the room of Mr. Edmund Entwistle, removed.

17 July, 1739. John Ravald, gent., elected an Alderman in the room of John Myers, gent., deceased on the 13th July.

27 Nov., 1739. Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., elected an Alderman, in the room of John Clayton, gent., deceased on Thursday, the 22nd Nov.

9 May, 1740. William Pritchard, gent., elected an Alderman, in the room of Lawrence Wall, Esq., deceased on the 4th May; and Richard Assheton, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of William Pritchard, gent., elected Alderman.

2 Sept., 1740. Richard King, gent., elected an Alderman, in the room of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., discharged at his own request, &c.

24 July, 1741. John Walshman, gent., elected an Alderman in the room of John Ronald, gent., deceased on the 17th July; and John Pedder, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of John Walshman, gent.

9 Sept., 1741. Thomas Garlick, gent., elected one of the Common Council, in the room of James Naylor, deceased.

26 August., 1742. Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq., elected Recorder for the Borough, in the room of Thomas Whitehead, Esq., deceased.

Constitution of the Borough Described in 1741.

The Manuscript from which the subjoined account of the constitution and ancient usages of the Borough is printed was written in the year 1741. The statement was prepared probably by the Town Clerk of that period, Mr. Henry Smith. It sets forth intelligibly the conditions of the town's freedom and defines the respective privileges of the In-Burgesses and Out-Burgesses.

The Burrough of Preston is a Burrough by preseription, and is incorporated by the name of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgesses of the Burrough of Preston in the County of Lancaster. The Executive part of the Body Corporate consists of a Mayor, Seven Aldermen, and seventeen Common Council-Men, which make in all Twenty-five, and are called the Capital Burgesses or common Council of the Burrough. There is and time out of mind hath been a Guild Merchant held every Twenty Years, in and for this Burrough. The Freemen or Burgesses are two sorts, viz., the Foreign Burgesses and the Inn-Burgesses. The Foreign Burgesses are admitted at the Guild Merchant and at no other time; and they are exempt from payment of Toll for Goods that they buy in the Burrough for the use of themselves and their family. And this is all the priviledge they have; for altho' they should be Inhabitants of the Burrough they have no right to vote in the Election of Members of Parliament, or to serve upon Juries for electing of the Mayor and Town's Bailiffe, or to be elected into any Office in the Corporation; nor was there ever an instance of any of them being admitted on any such occasion; nor have they (altho' Inhabitants) right of Common upon the Marsh or Moor.

The Inn-Burgesses are such as have a right by Birth, or are made at the Guild Merchant, or by order of the Common Council, or by the Mayor for the time being. Those that have a right by birth must be born the sons of Freemen, that is, their fathers must be Freemen at the time of their birth, and in that case they are entitled wherever born.

Those admitted at the Guild Merchant are either admitted upon Fines or Gratis, of which there always were many of both kinds. Those admitted by order of Council are also admitted upon Fines or Gratis, of which there are many of both kinds as far back as there are Books and Records. The Mayor for the time being has a right to make three, an cannot by the ancient and constant usage of the Burrough make any more, unless they be some of the Nobility or other Persons of honour and distinetion. These are the very words of the restriction. And Mr. Lawrence Wall being Mayor in 1723, and having made eonsiderably more than he had a right to do, and persons that were not within the exception or restriction, an Order of Council was made on the 18th of December, 1724, declaring and asserting the ancient usage, and that the Mayor can make no more than three, unless Persons Noble or of Honour and Distinetion, and it has been since adhered to.

It is to be observed that every Burgess, be he Foreign or Inn-Burgess, and in whatever manner admitted, must at every Guild pay a Fine or Fee of Seven-pence, or he forfeits and loses the benefit of his Freedom. And an exaet Book is made at each Guild of the persons that pay their Fee or Fine, and the names of those admitted at the Guild either on Fines or Gratis are entered along with the old ones in alphabetical order. And those admitted betwixt the Guilds, either by the Council or by the Mayor, come in at the Guild and pay the usua Fine or Fee of Seven-pence, and are entered with the others, and from that time they all beeome Guild Burgesses. But untill the Guild those admitted by the Counеil or by the ayor are called Inn-Burgesses by Copy of Court Roll. It is also to be observed that whenever any man is admitted by the Council upon a Fine paid down, he must by the Custom pay to the Corporation the same Fine over again at the next Guild.

Another manuscript in the same hand, and of about the same date as the one just cited, gives more particulars as to the usages of the town then in force, and is headed:—

The Custome of the Burrough of Preston in the County of Lancaster touching the Admission and Entering of Free Inn-Burgesses and Foreign Burgesses of the said Burrough.

It is hereby declared that by the Aneient Usage and Custome of this Burrough the Mayor of the said Burrough for the time being has a right during his Mayoralty to Admitt by Court Roll any person or persons whatever, not exceeding three in the whole, to be Free Inn-Burgesses or Foreign Burgesses of the said Burrough.

That the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council or Capital Burgesses of the said Burrongh in Common Counеil assembled have a right to admitt any person or persons whatever to be Free Inn-Burgesses or Foreign Burgesses of

the said Burrough, either Gratis or on such Fines as they think proper, and either generally or for themselves only, as the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council think proper.

That the Mayor and Stewards of the Guild Merchant of the said Burrough for the time being, or the major part of them, have a right during the Guild to admitt any person or persons whatever to be Free Inn-Burgesses or Foreign Burgesses of the said Burrough, either Gratis or on such Fines as they think proper, and either generally, or for themselves only, as the said Mayor and Stewards or the major part of them think proper.

That every person admitted as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess of the said Burrough by Court Roll betwixt the Guilds is entitled to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess (according to his admission by Court Roll) of the Guild next after such his admission by Court Roll, paying at such next Guild to the Mayor and Stewards of the same, at the place of holding thereof, for the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the said Burrough, the same Fine that he paid on his Admission by Court Roll. And if he was admitted by Court Roll gratis without any Fine, he is entitled to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess (according to his admission by Court Roll) on payment of Seven-pence to the Mayor and Stewards of such Guild, at the place of holding the same, for the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Burrough.

And that every person entered as a Free Inn-Burgess of the Guild Merchant of this Burrough is entitled, at the next succeeding Guild, to be again entered as such, either generally or for himself only, according to the former Entry, on payment of Seven-pence to the Mayor and Stewards of such succeeding Guild, at the place of holding the same, for the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Burrough.

And that every Son of a Free Inn-Burgess of this Burrough, whose Father was a Free Inn-Burgess of the Guild next preceding the birth of such Son (except of such Free Inn-Burgesses who are admitted for themselves only) is entitled to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess of the Guild next after his birth on payment of Seven-pence to the Mayor and Stewards of such Guild, at the place of holding the same, for the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Burrough. And that when a Free Inn-Burgess is admitted for himself only, none of his Sons are entitled to be or to be entered either as Free Inn-Burgesses or Foreign Burgesses of the said Burrough.

And that every person entered as a Foreign Burgess of the Guild Merchant of this Borough is entitled at the next succeeding Guild to be again entered as such either generally or for himself only according to the former entry on payment of Seven-pence to the Mayor and Stewards of such succeeding Guild, at the place of holding the same, for the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Burrough. And that every Son of a Foreign Burgess whose Father was a Foreign Burgess of the Guild next preceding the birth of such Son (except of such Foreign Burgesses as are admitted for themselves only) is entitled to be entered as a Foreign Burgess of the Guild next after his birth, on payment of Seven-pence to the Mayor and Stewards of such Guild, &c. And that when a Foreign Burgess is admitted for himself only, none of his Sons are entitled to be or to be entered either as Foreign Burgesses or free Inn-Burgesses of the said Burrough.

And that no Son of any Person admitted by Court Roll is entitled to be or to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess of the said Burrough unless his Father after such admission by Court Roll is become a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess of the Guild next preceding the birth of such Son.

And that every person who is entitled to be or to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess of the said Burrough and neglects to appear by himself or proxy at any Guild in order to be entered as aforesaid, or refuses or neglects to pay to the Mayor and Stewards for the time being what is hereinbefore mentioned to be done and usually paid, forfeits and loses all his right and title to his being a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess and to his being entered as such. And the sons of every such person that are born after such neglect or omission are not entitled to be or to be entered as free Inn-Burgesses or Foreign Burgesses of the said Burrough.

And that no person whatsoever by birth save as aforesaid, or by Apprenticeship or service, has or gains any right to be or to be entered as a Free Inn-Burgess or Foreign Burgess either at the Guild or by Court Roll.

The Guild Merchant of 1742.

A Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston was there holden on Monday after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, that is to say, 30 August, 1742, by Henry Farrington, Esqr., Mayor; Edmund Assheton, Richard Addison, and William Atherton, Stewards of the said Guild; Lawrence Rawstorne, William Prichard, John Walshman, and William Harrison, Aldermen, and Henry Smith, Gent., Clerk of the said Guild; which said Mayor, Stewards, Aldermen, and Clerk paid for their fees each 7d., and the aforesaid Mayor and Stewards received the several fees and fines of all the persons whose names are hereafter written. Names of the Common Council:—Joseph Chorley, Robert Ashburner, James Riley, William Hardman, James Derbyshire, Henry Smith, Anthony Devis, Richard Pedder, Edmund Knight, Thomas Astley, John Hopkinson, James Bolton, Richard Assheton, John Hopkins, Peter Pedder, Thomas Garlick, and Henry Orme. Bayliffs:—Roger Parkinson and Richard Prescott.

Henry Farrington, Esq., the Guild Mayor of 1742, was of the well-known ancient county family of Farington of Worden in Leyland. His father, Valentine Farington, gent., who appears as an In-Burgess of Preston in 1702 and later, was the second son of George Farington, Esq., of Shawe Hall; he was born in 1676; married Agnes, daughter of — Prickett, of Natland Abbey, Co. Westmoreland; and by that lady had issue three sons, Henry, William, and Allan; and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Colonel Gardner, of Uttoxeter, and mother of the first Lord Gardner; and Sarah, wife of Nicholas Starkie of Riddleston (the same line as the Preston Starkies). Henry Farrington, the eldest son of Valentine, had a house in Preston, and resided in the town principally if not altogether. Henry Farington, Esq., appears as a voter of Preston in a manuscript Poll-Book dated 1731. The 12th of January, 1735-6, he was elected an Alderman of the Borough; and he was first elected Mayor in October, 1736. His second term in the Mayoral office was from October, 1741, to October, 1742, including the time of holding the Guild, on the last days of August and first days of September, 1742. He had no sons, and indeed it would seem he did not marry. In the Farington pedigree both he and his brother William are stated to have died without issue. He remained in the Council of the Borough as an Alderman until his death.

The Roll of the In-Burgesses entered at this Guild swells to the number of 2,979 names; whilst the list of Foreign Burgesses contains nearly 700 names; making together not far from 3,700 persons who possessed the freedom of the borough, in one of the two categories, in that period. Below are printed the names of some of the more important personages, landed gentry and others, who were In-Burgesses and as such duly inscribed upon the Guild Roll of 1742.

Richard Addison of Preston, Alderman, Henry his son, Thomas his brother, Richard his brother, Nicholas his brother.

John Addison of Bolton by the Sands, gent., George his son, John his brother.

Henry Aldersey of Preston, Attorney-at-law, son of Samuel, late Rector of Wigan.

George Alanson, Esq., son of John, deceased; Cuthbert his brother.

William Anderton of Euxton, Esq., Francis his son, William his brother.

John Arkwright of Preston, shoemaker; Thomas Arkwright of Preston, tailor, William his son, Richard his brother.

Robert Ashburner of Preston, Common Councilman.

Thomas Henry Ashurst of Ashurst, Esq., Henry his son, Thomas Henry his brother, William his brother.

Edmund Asheton, Alderman; Edmund Asheton his son, Clerk; Ralph his brother.

John Asheton of Liverpool, merchant, brother of Edmund.

Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, Bart.; John Asheton, Esq., his brother.

Thomas Asheton of London, gent.

John Asheton of Fairhurst, gent.; Henry his son, James Nelson, his brother.

Richard Asheton of Preston, Common Councilman, Richard his son, William his brother.

Ralph Asheton of Cuerdale, Esq., Richard his brother.

Thomas Astley of Preston, grocer, Common Councilman, Thomas his son, John his brother.

Thomas Astley of Preston, Innkeeper, son of William, William his son.

Luke Astley of Preston, Grocer, brother of Thomas, James his son.

William Astley of Preston, Sexton, William his third son, a servant in London, Charles his brother, James his brother, a Joiner.

Richard Astley of Manchester, Hatter, Thomas his son, Tailor, Luke his brother.

Thomas son of John Astley of Manchester, Hatter, deceased, John his brother.

John Atherton of Liverpool, Merchant, John his son.

William Atherton of Preston, Alderman, John his son, Richard his brother, Henry his brother, William his brother.

John Baldwin, Curate of Stretford, son of William late of Wigan, Pewterer, deceased.

Peter Bold of Bold, Esq.

Richard Brooke of Astley, Esq.

Seth Bushel of Goosnargh, Gent.

Launcelot Butler of Preston, Joiner, Richard his son, Nicholas his brother, Thomas his brother, Charles his brother.

Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq.

Richard Casson of Clifford's Inn, London, Gent., Alexander Casson his brother of Clifford's Inn, Gent.

Francis Charteris of Hornby, Esq.

James Chorley of Preston, Woollen Draper.

Richard Chorley of Haslingden, Co. Norfolk, Dissenting Minister.

Joseph Chorley of Preston, Haberdasher.

Samuel Chorley of London, China-Man, son of Henry deceased.

William Clayton of Preston, Gent.

Thomas Clayton of Shaigh Hill, Gent.

Richard Clayton of Adlington, Esq.

Thomas Clayton of Preston, Attorney.

John Clayton, son of Thomas of Little Harwood, Esq., William his brother, Thomas his brother, Edward his brother.

Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Esq.

Edmund Cowper of Colne, Attorney-at-law, Thomas his son.

Sir Edward Egerton of Heaton, Bart.

Edmund Entwistle, gent.

Henry Farington, Esq., Mayor for Preston.

Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq., M.P. for Preston, and Recorder.

John Feilden of Blackburn, son of Henry, late of Blackburn, deceased, Joseph his brother, Henry his brother.

Henry Fleetwood of Penwortham, Esq.

Thomas Foster of Preston, Esq., Thomas Buckley, his son.

Evelyn Francke, Esq., son of Abraham Francke, D.D., deceased.

Edward Francke of Preston, gent., Thomas his brother, of London, Attorney-at-law.

Charles Gibson, gent.

Thomas Grimshaw of Preston, Attorney, John his son.

Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, Esq., Robert his brother.
Roger Hesketh of Preston, Esq.
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
John Hopkinson, gent., Walmsley Hopkinson his son.
Rigby Molyneux, Esq.,
Alexander Osbaldeston, Esq.
Robert Parker of Cuerden, Esq., William his brother.
Roger Parkinson of Preston, Doctor of Physic.
Jonathan Patten of Manchester, gent.

Richard Pedder of Preston, Common Councilman, Richard his son, of Preston, Linen Draper, Edward his brother, of Stockport, Linen Draper, John his son, Richard his brother, Edward his brother.

Samuel Peploe, then Bishop of Chester, Samuel his son, Clerk, John his son.

William Rawstorne of Preston, Esq., Edward his son, Lawrence his brother (Mayor in 1740-1), William his brother (Rector of Badsworth), Fleetwood his brother (captain in Cornwallis's Regiment), James his brother.

William Shawe of Preston, Attorney-at-law, brother of Richard; Oliver his brother, Joiner, William his son, Charles his brother.

William Shawe of Preston, Esq.

William Shepherd of Kirkham, Flaxman, Thomas his son, John his brother, William his brother.

Richard Shepherd of Preston, Doctor of Physic.

Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, Esq, Member for Co Lancaster, James Shuttleworth his son, M P for Preston.

Sir Thomas Standish of Duxbury, Bart., Thomas his son, of Heath in Yorkshire, Esq., Thomas his son.

Richard Standish, second son of Sir Thomas, Turner his brother, William his brother, Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxford.

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, James his son, Lord Strange; Edward Stanley, Esq, his brother; John Stanley, Rector of Liverpool, brother to the Earl of Derby.

Charles Stanley of Cross Hall, Esq.

Edmund Starkie, Esq, Counsellor-at-law, Nicholas his brother, of Riddlesden, gent., Nicholas his son, Le Gendre his brother

Thomas Starkie of Preston, gent, brother of Edmund, John his brother, of Chichester, Clerk; William his brother, of Manchester, chapman; Nicholas his son, Thomas his brother, Edmund his brother, William his brother.

Henry Sudell, of Blackburn, gent, John his son, of Blackburn, gent, William his brother, Henry his brother, James his brother.

Thomas Townley of Royle, Esq., Edmund his brother

Evan Wall of Preston, gent, Lawrence his son, of Preston, gent.

Nicholas Wall of Preston, Esq., William his brother, of Preston, Linen Draper, Edward his brother, of Preston, Attorney-at-law.

Stanley Werden of Tulketh, Esq., Ashton his son, of Lytham, Clerk; Edmund brother of Stanley, James of Virginia, son of John brother of Stanley.

Thomas Whalley of Blackburn, Esq.

John Winckley of Preston Esq, Nicholas his son, John his brother, Thomas his brother.

Thomas Winckley of Preston, gent.

John Winder of Brasenose Coll, Oxford, son of Robert, late Parish Clerk of Preston.

Some other In-Burgesses of the rank of tradesmen, &c., at the date of the Guild of 1742, were:—
Thomas Dawson, grocer; Christopher Davies, taylor; James Derbyshire, grocer; Anthony Devis, joiner; Robert Dewhurst, glover; John Eccleston, maltster; Charles English, currier; John Fell, glover; David Fisher, husbandman; John Fisher, clockmaker: John Fishwick, saddler; Mr. Thomas Garlick; Thomas Gornall, bridgemaster; William Gornall, linen-draper; Robert Gregson, saddler; Samuel Hamer, draper; Alderman William Harrison, saddler; Robert Helme, husbandman; Robert Hesketh, barber; John Hodgkinson, butcher; Charles Holcroft, cooper; William Holme, tobacconist; John Hopkins, stationer; Mr. Peter Hopwood; John Horrabin, flaxman; Wm. Hulson, exciseman; Mr. Thos. Jackson; Alexander Jelly, barber; James Johnson, gardener; John Key, baker; Peter Kellet, barber; Alderman Richard King; Edmund Knight, hosier; Nathaniel Knott, serjeant; Ralph Latus, smith; Thos. Letmore, shoemaker; Mr. John Lavagne; Robert Lever, sawyer; Richard Livesey, innkeeper; Thos. Lorimer, grocer; John Low, cooper; Dr. James Low; Henry Loxam, gunsmith; Mr. Robert Loxam; Mr. John Loxam; James Markland, schoolmaster; Mr. Richard Murrow, painter; Mr. James Naylor; Mr. John Nock, postmaster; Mr. Henry Orme; Rev. Mr. Wm. Parker; John Parr, chandler; Mr. Peter Pedder, merchant; Jonas Pedder, brewer; Richard Petty, glover; Thomas Pool, smith; Mr. Richard Prescott; Mr. Alderman Ravald, grocer; Richard Rawlinson, miller; John Richardson, joiner; William Rider, thread-maker; James Ridley, hatter; James Riley, joiner; Mr. George Rishton; Mr. Wm. Rishton; Henry Robinson, brewer; Mr. Ralph Robinson, merchant; Mr. Thos. Robinson, attorney; Mr. Jeoffrey Roby; John Salter, barber; Richard Sergeant, shoemaker; Wm. Shakeshaft, farmer; Edward Shorrock, chandler; Wm. Sharp, barber; Wm. Shaw, joiner; Thomas Sherrington, joiner; Thomas Sill, cheesemonger; Richard Simpson, dyer; Mr. John Slater, gauger; Mr. Henry Slater; Mr. Edward Stanley, governor; Mr. Thos. Stanley; James Stanley, parish clerk; Mr. John Stock; John Sudell, shoemaker; Henry Sudell, baker; John Sumner, shoemaker; John Taylor, cooper; William Threlfall, taylor; John Todhunter, grocer; Thomas Tolman, wool-comber; Henry Thompson, dyer; Mr. Wm. Tonge; Wm. Townend, shoemaker; Richard Trigg, barber; Thos. Vickars, turner; John Wakefield, currier; Henry Walker, barber; Wm. Walker, clockmaker; Mr. Nicholas Walmsley, draper; Benjamin Walmsley, gauger; John Walshman, innkeeper; John Walthew, hatter; Richard Walton, joiner; Henry Waring, maltster; Mr. Henry White; Mr. Benjamin Whitehead; John Whittle, huntsman; Edward Wignall, brewer; Wm. Wignall, barber; Thomas Woodcock, bridgemaster; Ralph Woods, barber; Mr. Gilbert Woosey; Henry Worden, beadle; Edward Wyke, taylor.

The Foreign Burgesses enrolled in 1742 comprised representatives of most of the families which possessed the privilege at the preceding Guild Merchant in 1722, a full list of which has been furnished in an account of that Guild. The exceptions are either certain families which had become extinct in male membership in the meantime, or whose surviving scions neglected to attend in person or by proxy to take up their freedom on the holding of this Guild.

The Orders of this Guild were substantially those of 1662, revised and amended in divers respects to suit the altered circumstances of the Burgesses in the space of eighty years, there having been no general revision of the statutes to which the Burgesses were subject during that interval. The orders are inscribed on parchment, and are bound up with the Roll of Burgesses of the same Guild Merchant, and are prefaced with this heading:—"These are the Statutes, Articles, and Ordinances made and ordained for the welfare, better rule and government of the whole Borough of Preston in Amounderness, in the County of Lancaster, at the Guild Merchant there holden on Monday next after the ffeast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist, that is to say, the thirtieth day of August, in the 16th year of the reign of his Majesty George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1742, by the assent and consent of Henry ffarrington, Esqr., Mayor, and the Stewards and Aldermen of the said Guild." It would occupy too much space to indicate all the variations between the orders of 1742 and those of 1662 respecting the observance of the Sabbath, the use of the Common Lands, the regulation of the Markets, the conduct of business in the Council, and other matters. The orders relating to the admission of new burgesses then adopted were in the main to the same purport as certain orders of the Council previously cited in these Memorials, defining the restricted power of the Mayor to admit freemen (not more than three persons) during his year of office; the unlimited power of the whole Council to make freemen; and the conditions imposed upon persons so admitted, in order to make good their franchises in the first instance, and to renew them, for themselves and their sons, at subsequent Guilds. Foreign Burgesses, it was declared, whether inhabiting or not inhabiting within the town, were allowed to buy cattle, corn, or other necessaries for themselves and their households in the town's market free of toll, and also were permitted to sell there, without paying toll, any articles made by themselves or in their own houses; but Foreign Burgesses had no right to buy cattle or other commodities in the town's markets or fairs to sell again without paying the toll levied upon the goods bought and sold by strangers within the Borough; and they might not put cattle to pasture upon the town's lands. As to the right of voting in elections it was on this occasion ordered and declared "that by the antient usage and custom of the borough no Foreign Burgess of the same, whether inhabiting or not inhabiting within the same borough, had ever been entitled to nor shall have any vote in any Court of Election within this borough concerning the Election of any Officers, as of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Serjeants, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Stewards, or Recorder, or of any Burgess to represent this Borough in Parliament;" and, further, "that by antient and immemorial custom within this Borough the sole right of electing Members to represent this Borough in Parliament hath constantly appertained and doth belong only to the In-Burgesses of this Incorporation, either of the Guild Merchant or by Court Roll, who are or shall be settled Inhabitants within the said Borough at the time of such Election, and that the usage of this Incorporation hath time out of mind been at such Elections to poll the said Burgesses in a House Row."

The Accounts of the Guild of 1742 were presented to the Council by Henry Farrington, Esq., late Mayor of the Guild, upon the 23rd of June, 1743. The record whereof in the Council Book shows that the total receipts of the Mayor and Stewards of the Guild had amounted to £1,389 7s. 2d., and that they had paid and disbursed by the entertainments of the late Guild, and the discharge of debts of the Corporation, £1,376 6s. 10½d. The small balance of some £13 was paid into the Corporate treasury.

Items from the Council Book, 1742-62.

The subjoined additional items from the old Council Book record proceedings of the Council between the Guilds of 1742 and 1762:—

23 June, 1743. Mr. Thomas Harrison elected Usher of Preston School, in the room of Mr. James Markland, deceased.

22 Jan., 1744. John Todhunter, gentleman, elected a Common Councilman, in the room of Edmund Knight, gentleman, who died on the 16th inst.

6 July, 1745. James Derbyshire, gentleman, elected an Alderman, in the room of John Walshman, gentleman, deceased; and John Dixon, gentleman, elected a Common Councilman, in the room of James Derbyshire, gentleman, elected Alderman.

22 July, 1745. Roger Parkinson, Esq., Doctor of Physick, elected a Common Councilman, in the place of William Hardman, gentleman, lately deceased.

8 Aug., 1745. Richard Shepherd, Esqr., Doctor of Physick, elected one of the Aldermen of this Borough and Corporation, in the room and stead of William Atherton, gentleman, deceased.

16 Aug., 1745. Mr. Richard Loxam elected a Councilman, in the room of John Todhunter, gentleman, lately deceased.

1 Jan., 1745-6. Mr. John Hesketh elected a Councilman, in the room of Henry Orme, gentleman, lately deceased; and Gilbert Woosey elected a Councilman, in the room of Peter Pedder, gentleman, lately deceased.

17 April, 1746. Mr. Anthony Devis, a Councilman of the Borough, having for more than two years resided in London, resigned and was discharged from the office, and Mr. Richard Briggs was elected a Councilman in his room. Also, the same date, Mr. Thomas Starkie elected an Alderman, in the room of Edmund Assheton, gentleman, deceased.

17 April, 1746. Question having arisen respecting the validity of the election of Richard Shepherd, Esq., Doctor of Physick, to be an Alderman, on account of the major part of the Council not having been present at the election, and Dr. Shepherd having therefore refused to accept and take upon him the office, the Council proceeded then to elect the said Richard Shepherd, Esq., to be an Alderman of the Borough.

16 April, 1747. Thomas Jackson, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Roger Parkinson, Doctor of Physick, deceased.

3 Feb., 1747-8. Revd. Robert Oliver, Master of the Grammar School, removed from the place, charged with having been greatly remiss and negligent in his performance of the duties.

18 April, 1748. Mr. Henry Smith, Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, having moved the Council to accept his resignation of those offices, his resignation was accepted accordingly, and Mr. John Wilkinson of Preston, the younger, was elected Town Clerk and Clerk of Recognizances in his stead. Richard Shepherd, Mayor.

30 June, 1748. Richard Pedder, gentleman, elected an Alderman, in the room of James Derbyshire, gentleman, who died on the 26th inst.; and Edward Pedder, gentleman, elected Councilman, in the room of Richard Pedder, gentleman, who had been chosen an Alderman.

18 Nov., 1748. Thomas Astley the elder, gentleman (of Fishwick Hall), elected an Alderman, in the room of Wm. Harrison, gent., who died on the 12th inst. (Mr. Thomas Astley was Mayor of Preston in 1749-50). The same date, John Wilkinson the elder, gentleman, was elected a Councilman, in the room of the said Mr. Thomas Astley.

7 April, 1749. Joseph King, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Richard Loxam, gentleman, who died on the 1st April inst.

20 Dec., 1749. John Wilkinson the younger, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of John Dixon, gentleman, lately deceased.

8 June, 1750. Saml. Prescott, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Joseph Chorley, gentleman, who died on the 1st inst.

23 Jan., 1750-1. Mr. James Boltou elected as Alderman, in the room of Richard Addison, gentleman, who died on the 14th inst.; and Thomas Astley, the younger, gentlemau, elected a Councilman, in the room of the above Mr. James Bolton.

9 April, 1751. John Myers, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of John Hesketh, gentleman, who died on the 31st March.

8 July, 1751. The Council ordered that a sum of Five Hundred Guineas be contributed out of the funds of the Corporation towards the erection of the new Bridge over the Ribble at Penwortham. Lawrence Rawstorne, Mayor.

31 Aug., 1751. William Dawson, of Preston, Inn-keeper, elected Town's Serjeant in the room of William Craik, who died on the 25th August.

30 April, 1752. Thomas Winckley, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Richard Briggs, who died on the 23rd April. Mr. Thomas Winckley, at his request, was discharged from the office, and Robert Parker, of Preston, Esq., was elected Councilman in his room, 20th June, 1752.

20 June, 1752. Roger Hesketh, Esq., elected a Councilman, in the room of Samuel Prescott, gentleman, deceased. ("Roger Hesketh, Esq., late of Meols, now of Preston," had been admitted a free In-Burgess the 1st August, 1737.)

4 Oct., 1752. Henry Farington, Esq., at his own desire, discharged from the office of Alderman of the Borough, being much afflicted with the gout and other disorders; and Robert Parker, Esq., elected an Alderman in his stead. Also, the same date, Nicholas Wall elected a Councilman in the room of Robert Parker, elected Alderman.

27 Oct., 1752. Thomas Winckley, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of John Hopkinson, gentleman, deceased.

6 Feb., 1753. William Cowell, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of John Hopkins, gentleman, deceased.

11 May, 1753. William Green, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Nicholas Wall, Esq., who died on the 23rd April.

23 June, 1753. Henry ffarington, Esq., elected a Councilman, in the room of Robert Ashburner, gentleman, lately deceased.

8 Aug., 1753. Anthony Devis, gentleman, elected a Councilman in the room of William Cowell, gentleman, lately deceased.

24 June, 1755. Robert Escolme of Preston, gentleman, elected a Councilman in the room of Henry ffarington, Esq., who died on the 11th of June.

8 March, 1756. Ralph Livesey of Preston, Esq., elected a Common Councilman in the room of James Ryley, gent., who died on the 15th February. (Ralph Livesey of Livesey, Esq., had been admitted a free In-Burgess of Preston on the 27th September, 1748. He resigned the office of Councilman in December, 1761.)

2 May, 1756. Robert Moss, Esq., elected a Councilman in the room of Gilbert Woosey, gentleman, who died on the 30th of April.

14th June, 1756. Roger Hesketh, Esq., elected an Alderman in the room of Thomas Astley, gent., who died on the 8th June. (Roger Hesketh, Esq., served the office of Mayor in 1757-8.) The same date, Thomas Grimshaw, gentleman, elected a Councilman in the room of Roger Hesketh, Esq., elected Alderman.

26 June, 1756. Nicholas Starkie, gentleman, elected a Councilman in the room of Robert Escolme, gentleman, who died on the 18th June.

17 Dec., 1756. Mr. James Cowburne elected a Councilman in the room of Thomas Garlick, gentleman, who died on the 6th inst.

20 Dec., 1757. Mr. Thomas Aldred elected a Councilman in the room of John Wilkinson, gentleman, who died on the 7th inst.

14 Feb., 1758. Mr. Richard Assheton appointed Steward and Receiver of the Revenue and Income of the Corporation, &c., and to have Ten Guineas a year for his trouble.

14 Sept., 1758. Mr. Ralph Watson elected a Councilman in the room of Joseph King, gentleman, who died on the 2nd Sept.

14 Dec., 1759. At a Meeting of the Council it was ordered, "that for the future no Liberty shall be given to the Army or Militia to Mount a Guard in the Town Hall, nor shall they be permitted to do so on any pretence whatsoever. [Signed] William Prichard, Mayor; Thomas Starkie, James Bolton, Hen: Smith, Richard Assheton, Thos. Jackson, John Wilkinson, Thos. Astley, Thos. Winckley, Wm. Green, Robt. Moss, Thos. Aldred, Ralph Watson."

2 May, 1760. The gentlemen by former Orders appointed a Committee to show Mr. John Carr, architect, the piece of ground near the centre of the Town where the Corporation intended to erect new buildings, reported to the Council that they had consulted Mr. Carr in respect of the said plot of ground and as to the manner of erecting the said buildings thereon so as to be convenient both for the entertainment of Company at the approaching Guild, and after the solemnity of the Guild is over to be without much expense converted into dwelling-houses. Mr. Carr had drawn plans and designs, and two different parties had made offers to contract for the execution of the work, viz., Mr. Richard Butler and Mr. Wm. Woodcock, both of Preston, jointly, and Mr. John Philipson, of Sedbergh; the proposals of Messrs. Butler and Woodcock being lower than the other, the Committee had embraced them, subject to the approbation of the Council, &c.

20 June, 1760. The above Committee reported to the Council that since the contract was made for the erection of the new buildings they had been advised that the adding of a third or attic story to the said buildings would afford much more room and be of greater convenience both for the Corporation's use and for tenants, and the contractors had agreed to add such attic story for the sum of £150; also, that they had applied to Mr. Chancellor Peploe, a Trustee for Miss Stanley, the owner of an old building on the west side of the Town Hall, and which adjoined to the area on the back of the said new buildings, and had agreed to purchase the same for the sum of £63 3s. The Council confirmed the agreement, and ordered that £1,000 be borrowed on Mortgage of the Tolls, towards the cost of the work, &c.

9 August, 1760. The Council ordered that towards raising the sum of £1,658 3s., to be applied in the erection of several new Buildings for the Corporation, pursuant to the designs prepared, besides the sum of £1,000 before ordered to be borrowed, a further sum of £200 be obtained; and Piers Starkie of Huntroyd, Esq., having consented to lend to the Corporation £1,200 upon a Mortgage of the Tolls, with the additional security of certain messuages, burgages, dwelling-houses, &c., the Council ordered that a Mortgage-deed be prepared for the purpose, and pass under the Corporation Seal. WM. PRICHARD, MAYOR.

23 April, 1761. Mr. Mayor having produced to the Council a plan drawn by Mr. Carr, the architect, of a proposed alteration in the South End of the Town Hall, by taking down the present walls and rebuilding them in a direct line with the front of the Guild Hall, which would be a means of widening the street there, and be a great beauty and ornament to the Town, the Council agreed and ordered that such alteration be executed at the charge of the Corporation, and that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Alderman Prichard, Mr. Alderman Starkie, Mr. Alderman Bolton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Moss, or any two of them, be a Committee to contract with any person who will undertake the work; and also to agree with Nicholas Winckley, Esq., and his tenants, Mr. Green and Mr. Hoghton, and make them a satisfaction for taking down so much of the stonework at Mr. Green's Shop and the Room over in Mr. Hoghton's possession as will bring the same in a direct line with the new front of the Hall. LAWRENCE RAWSTORNE, Mayor.

23 Oct., 1761. Mr. Anthony Devis resigned his office as Councilman and was discharged, and John Derbyshire, grocer, was elected in his room.

23 Dec., 1761. Mr. Thomas Jackson the Elder elected an Alderman in the room of Richard Shepherd, Esquire, who departed this life on Friday the 4th day of December instant; and on the same date, Mr. Edward Bolton elected a Councilman in the room of Thomas Jackson, elected Alderman.

23 Dec., 1761. Ralph Livesey, Esq., resigned the office of Councilman and was discharged, and Mr. John Nabb was elected a Councilman in his room.

The Guild Merchant of 1762.

The Guild Book of this date has an ornamental title-page inscribed with the ancient formula (but now and at the last Guild written in English instead of Latin) recording that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston was there holden on Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, that is to say, the 30th August, 1762, by ROBERT PARKER, Esq., Mayor of the said Guild; Lawrence Rawstorne, William Prichard, Thomas Starkie, Stewards of the said Guild; Richard Pedder, James Bolton, Roger Hesketh, Thomas Jackson, Aldermen of the said Guild, and John Wilkinson, gent., Clerk of the said Guild, which said Mayor, Stewards, Aldermen, and Clerk paid for their fees each of them 2s. 11d., and the aforesaid Mayor and Stewards received the fines of those whose names are underwritten.

Names of the Common Council:—Henry Smith, Richard Assheton, Edward Pedder, John Wilkinson, Thos. Astley, John Myers, Thomas Winckley, William Green, Robert Moss, Thomas Grimshaw, Nicholas Starkie, James Cowburn, Thos. Aldred, Ralph Watson, John Derbyshire, Edward Bolton, and John Nabb. Bailiffs, Thomas Jackson the younger and John Grimshaw.

The In-Burgesses enrolled in 1762 were not so many as those of 1742. They numbered about 2,650; and the Foreign Burgesses about 550,—a further decrease upon the numbers of this class of Burgesses at former Guilds. The new Burgesses of the Guild were 129 in number. The total of the names enrolled in the three categories was thus about 3,330.

These surnames, in many instances representing several distinct families, are found upon the Roll of In-Burgesses of this date :—Abbott of Preston, Abbot of Whalley, Blackburn, &c.; Addison of Preston, Adkington of Cuerdale; Adlington, Ainsworth of Preston, &c.; Alldred of Preston; Alker of Samlesbury, Brindle, &c.; Allanson, Alsop; Anderton of Woodplumpton, Euxton, Preston, &c.; Arkwright of Preston, Bolton, &c.; Ashcroft of Preston, Cuerden; Ashworth of Fishwick; Aspinall; Assheton of Preston, Cuerdale, Middleton; Astley of Preston, &c.; Atherton of Liverpool, Prescot, Leyland; Aynscough; Ayrton of Manchester; Bailey of Wigan, Preston; Baldwin of Chatburn, Wigan; Bamber; Banks of Winstanley, Wigan; Bannister of Rochdale; Barker of Preston, Poulton; Barlow; Barnes of Preston; Baron of Blackburn; Barrow of Westby Hall; Barton of Halton, Lytham, Preston; Battersby, Baynes, Beckensall, Becket, Beesley, Bell; Bickerstaff of Preston; Biggs, Billington; Birchall of Ribbleton, Preston, &c.; Blackburn, Boaz; Boardman of Livesey; Bold; Bolton of Preston, Blackburn; Bond, Bonney, Bostock, Bowes, Bowie, Boyes, Bradburn; Bradley of Leigh, Preston; Bradshaw, Bramwell, Bray, Brewer, Briggs, Brindle; Brineing of Morton; Broadbelt, Brooks, Brookfield; Broome of Didsbury; Broughton, Brown; Buckley of Preston; Buller, Burton; Bury of Heath Charnock; Butler of Kirkland, Preston; Buxton; Byrom of Byrom, Preston; Calland, Calvert; Cardwell of Wyersdale, Preston; Carr, Carter; Case of Redhales, Prescot, &c.; Casson, Catterall, Chadwick; Charnley of Penwortham; Charnock of Preston, Barton, Fulwood; Charteris of Hornby; Chew, Clark, Clarkson; Clayton of Little Harwood, Adlington, Walton, Preston; Cliff of Blackburn, Lathom; Clifton of Lytham; Clitherall, Clough, Cocker, Cockshott, Colley; Conwell of Cuerden; Cook of Preston; Cooper of Walton, Cuerden; Cowband of Westby, Blackburn; Cowburn of Preston; Cowell, Cowling, Cowper, Crabtree; Craike of Preston, &c.; Crompton; Crane of Preston; Crook, Cross; Cuerdall of Fulwood, Tockholes; Cuerden, Culshaw, Daniel, Darlington, Davis, Dawson; Derbyshire of Preston; Devis of Preston, London; Dewhurst, Dickinson, Dickson, Dolphin, Drinkwater, Eastham, Eastwood, Eaves; Eccles, of Winwick, Alston; Eddleston, Edwards, Ellet, Elston; Entwistle of Foxholes; Etherington; Farrington of Shaw Hall, Leigh; Farrer, Fazakerley, Fell, Fidler; Feilden of Blackburn, Manchester; Fisher, Fishwick, Fletcher, Fogg, Foster, Fothergill, Freckleton, Gardner; Gerrard of Wigan; Gervise; Gibson of Myerscough; Gildart, Goodshaw, Gornall; Gorst of Preston; Gosnell, Gradwell, Graystock, Greaves, Green; Greenall of Blackburn; Greenhalgh, Greenough, Greenwood, Gregson, Griffith; Grimshaw of Preston; Grundy; Gwillym of Atherton; Haighton, Halewood, Hall, Halliwell; Hankinson of Kirkham; Hardacre, Hardman, Harrison, Haslingden, Hatch, Haworth of Preston, Crawshaw-booth; Haydock, Hays, Hayhurst, Heald, Heath, Heatley, Heaton, Helme; Hesketh of Preston, Rufford; Heys, Hilton, Hitchen; Hodgkinson of Preston, Prescot, &c.; Hodgson; Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, London; Holden, Holgate, Holland, Holiday, Hollinshead, Holme, Hopwood; Hornby of Kirkham, Poulton; Horrabin, Hudson, Hummer, Hunt, Haighton; Jackson of Preston, Eccleston, Cottam, Blackburn; Jameson, Jenkinson, Ingham, Inglish; Johnson of Preston, Clifton; Jolley, Kay, Keighley, Kellet; Kenyon of Peel; Kilshaw, Kirk, Kirkby, Kitchin, Knight, Knott, Laithwaite, Lancaster; Langton of Kirkham; Latus, Lavagne, Lawson, Leach, Leak, Leatherbarrow, Lever, Lightowlers; Lister of Gisburn Park; Livesay of Livesey, Manchester, Preston; Loftus, Lonsdale, Lorimer, Lowe, Loxam, Lucas, Lytham, Maire, Makon, Markland, Marsden, Marsh, Martin, Marton, Mauleverer, Mawdesley, Mason, Meadowes, Melling, Mercer, Merry, Miller, Milner; Molyneux of Preston; Money, Moone, Moore, Moreton; Moss of Preston, &c.; Myers, Nabb, Newsham, Nicholson, Nickson, Noblet, Nock, Nowell, Olford, Oliver, Olivant, Osbaldeston, Park; Parker of Preston, Brownsholme, Walton; Parkinson, Parr, Patten, Pearson; Pedder of Preston, &c.; Penington, Peploe, Petty; Pigott of Manchester; Pilkington, Pirt, Place, Pollard, Poole, Pope, Poulton; Prichard of Preston; Procter; Ratcliff of Preston, Wigan; Ravald, Rawlinson; Rawstorne of Penwortham, Hutton; Rhodes, Richardson, Riddihough, Rider, Riding, Rigby of Harrock, Coventry, &c.; Ripley, Rishton, Robinson, Robertson, Rogers, Roscow, Russel, Rutter, Ryley, Rymer, Sallom, Salter; Sandys of Graythwaite; Santer, Scarsbrick, Scholefield, Scott, Seed, Seel, Serjeant, Serjeantson, Shackleton, Shakeshaft, Sharples, Shorrock; Shawe of Preston, &c.; Shepherd of Kirkham, Preston; Shirliker; Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe; Sill, Simpson, Singleton, Slack, Slater, Smirk, Smith of Preston, &c.; Sommerskill, Southcotte, Southworth, Standen; Standish of Duxbury; Stanley of Knowsley (Earl of Derby), Preston; Starkie of Preston, Riddlesden, Manchester; Stockport, Stones, Styth; Sudell of Preston, Blackburn; Sumner, Stuart, Talbot, Taylor, Teebay, Thompson, Thornley, Thornton, Threlfall, Tipping, Tomlinson, Toogood, Tootell; Townley of Royle; Townsend, Turner, Tyrer, Trigg, Valentine, Varley, Verscraggen, Vickars, Wakefield, Walker; Wall of Preston; Waller, Walley; Walmesley of Showley, Elston, Preston, &c.; Walsh, Walshman; Walton of Marsden, Preston; Ward, Wareing, Watson, Webster, Wells; Wemys of Hornby; Werden of Preston, London; Westby, Wetherall; Whalley of Preston, Clerkhill, &c.;

White, Whitehead, Whitehouse ; Whitaker of Holme; Whittingham of Whittingham; Whittle, Wicksted, Wiggans, Wignall, Wilkinson, Williams; Wilson of Preston, &c. ; Winckley of Preston; Winder, Woodcock, Woods, Worthington, Wrenshall, Wright, Wyke, Waterworth, Young.

The Foreign Burgesses who renewed their freedom for themselves and their sons at this Guild were the then heads of families of gentry and yeomen (chiefly belonging to Lancashire) bearing the following surnames:—Abbott of Mellor; Ashton of Rawcliffe; Askew; Ball of North Meols; Beesley of Broughton; Blackburn of Eccleston; Blackhurst of Longton; Brandwood of Inglewhite; Brockholes of Claughton; Bryer of Ribchester; Bury of Walton; Butler; Charnock of Bowland, Preston, &c.; Chew of Preston, Billington; Chesnall, Clarkson; Clayton of Adlington; Commaleah, Cooper, Copeland, Cowper, Critchley; Crook of New Crook; Cross of Cross Hall; Croston, Cuerden; Dalton of Thurnham; Dicconson of Wrightington; Dickson, Duddell, Eaves, Ellison, Entwistle, Fidler, Fleetwood, Gabbott, Gardner; Gellibrand of Chorley; Gerrard of Haighton; Gregson; Hankinson of Skirton; Hardy, Harrison, Hatch; Haydock of Cottam, &c.; Helme, Hesketh, Hilton, Hodgson, Hodson, Holker, Hollinghurst; Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, &c.; Hothersall, Houghton, Johnson, Kendall, Lancaster, Longworth, Mason, Morton, Midgell, Norris, Parker, Pilkington, Robinson, Sharrock, Shuttleworth, Singleton, Smith, Southworth, Sumpner, Talbot, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tootell; Trafford of Croston; Unsworth, Walmesley, Walton, Ward, Werden; Westby of Whitehall; Whittingham, Woodcock, Wright.

Amongst the persons newly admitted In-Burgesses at the Guild, gratis or on payment of certain fines, were —

Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., of Lathom, Gratis.
Thomas Braddyl of Conishead Priory, Esq., a Benefactor, Gratis.
Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, Bart., a Benefactor, Gratis.
Rev. Charles Buck, Vicar of Kirkham, and his son, Gratis.
The Hon'ble Charles Howard of Graystock, Esq., a Benefactor, Gratis.
William Hulton of Hulton, Esq. (and Wm. his son), a Benefactor, Gratis.
Charles William Molyneux, Lord Viscount Molyneux of the Kingdom of Ireland, Gratis.
William Penny of Pennybridge, Esq., a Benefactor, Gratis.
The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, Gratis.
Ralph Standish, of Standish, Esq., Gratis.
Charles Strickland of Sizergh, Esq., a Benefactor, Gratis.
Charles Townley of Townley, Esq., Gratis.
Edward Townley, Esq., his brother, Gratis.
Simeon Weld of Lulworth Castle, Esq., a Benefactor, Gratis.
Joseph Yates, Esq., Councillor at Law, of Lincoln's Inn, a Benefactor, Gratis.

The Guild Mayor of 1762 was Robert Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, near Preston. He was the eldest son of Banastre Parker, Esq., the first of Cuerden (son of Robert Parker, Esq., of Extwistle near Burnley, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Christopher Banastre of Bank, Esq.) Banastre Parker, Esq., who died in 1738, had married a Preston lady, Anne, daughter and heiress of William Clayton, Esq., of Fulwood, M.P. for Liverpool, and by her had issue, besides Robert Parker the Guild Mayor, sons, William, Banastre, and Nicholas, and six daughters. The heir, Robert, born in 1727, married Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Townley, Esq., of Royle, near Burnley; and he had two sons, Banastre Parker, born in 1758, and Thomas Townley Parker, born in 1760; and four daughters, one of whom, Miss Ann Parker, born in the year of this Guild, became wife of Richard Crosse, son of Thomas Crosse, Esq., of Crosse Hall and Shaw Hill. Robert Parker, Esq., first became a member of the Preston Corporation, 20 June, 1752, when he was elected a Councilman, and he was made an Alderman Oct. 4th in the same year. He served the office of Mayor the first time in 1752-3, and nine years afterwards, in 1761-2, was elected Mayor for the Guild year. On the Guild Roll of 1762, amongst the In-Burgesses, are the names of Robert Parker. Esq., Mayor; Banastre, his son; Thomas Townley, his (Banastre's) brother; and William Parker, brother of the Guild Mayor. Banastre Parker, Esq., the first son, succeeded his father in 1779, and married Anne, daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton, but had no issue, and on his death in 1788 was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Townley Parker, Esq. He, who was an infant of two years when entered at the Guild of 1762, married Susannah, daughter of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley and Charnock, and dying in 1794, left an infant son and heir, born 27th August, 1793, who was Robert Townley Parker, Esq., sometime M.P. for Preston, and Guild Mayor of Preston a century after his grandsire, in 1862. Robert Parker, Esq., was an Alderman of Preston up 'till his death. The Council Book records that he died on the 25th of January, 1779, and that Mr. Thomas Pedder, elected 22nd Feb., 1779, succeeded him as Alderman. It is mentioned incidentally in one of the letters of John Collier ("Tim Bobbin"), the Lancashire humourist, that Mr. Robert Parker suffered severely from the gout in his latter years. He was only 35 years old when he was Mayor of the Guild, and had but passed his 51st year at his death. The Parkers for many generations had been short-lived before the late Robert Townley Parker, Esq., who, at his death in August, 1879, had all but completed his 86th year. His father had died at 34; his grandfather at 51; his great-grandfather at 41; his great-great-grandfather at 55; his great-great-great-grandfather at 48; and his great-great-great-great-grandfather at 32.

The Guild Orders of 1762 are only two in number,

and both of them formal. The first confirms and continues all the Orders enacted at the previous Guild Merchant in 1742. The second provides for the subsequent enrolment of any person entitled to be a Burgess whose name had by accident been left off the Roll of the present Guild.

We have now to add some descriptive particulars of the proceedings of the Guild under notice, which are supplied to us by contemporary prints. Preliminary to the holding of the Guild, an advertisement appeared in the *Manchester Mercury* for August 10th, 1762, as follows:—"August 7, 1762. At the Town Hall and Guild Hall in Preston.—The Tradesmen's Assembly will be opened on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, and continue to be held every Wednesday until the end of the Guild."

The *Manchester Mercury* also contains, on Sept. 21st, 1762, a short account of the celebration, which we copy :—"PRESTON GUILD.—Sept. 18. On Monday, the 30th August, 1762, the Nobility, Clergy, Gentlemeu, and others assembled at the Guild Hall, in Preston, at half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and also the several Trades regularly in distinct Companies ; from whence the Procession began about Eleven. The Procession was nearly the same the two succeeding Days as the first. The Ladies walking instead of the Gentlemen on Tuesday from the Hall to the Church, and round the Market-place back to the Hall. The whole was conducted with all possible regularity, amidst a crowd of many thousand spectators, more than ever known before ; and in the Evening of succeeding Days, Balls, Assemblies, Plays, Concerts, aud variety of diversions. The Town was honoured with a brilliant appearance of several of the Nobility and the neighbouring Gentry."

Horse Races were a popularly favourite event of the Guild Week in former times. The newspaper named above reports the result of the races on this occasion :—

PRESTON RACES.—On Monday, the £50 by Four-years-old was won by—

Stephen Veevers, Esq., bay Mare Yorkshire Jenny... 1
John Holme, Esq., chesnut Filly..... 2
Lord Strange's dark bay Filly Brown Betty..... 3
Lord Grosvenor's Colt Tom Titt..... 4
Dr. Bracken's bay Mare Nancy Dawson.....dr.
Mr. Makwelly's Chesnut Gelding Lamplighter .....dr

On Tuesday, the £50 by Five-years-old was won by—

The Hon. John Smith Barry's grey Mare Spinner ... 1
Pierce Wentworth's, Esq., dun Horse Blacklegs 2

On Wednesday, the £50 by Six-years-old was won by—

Lord Grosvenor's bay Horse Honest Billy 1
Mr. Pearson's chesnut Mare Flashing Molly 2
Dr. Bracken's chesnut Mare Forrester 3
Pierce Wentworth's, Esq., chesnut Horse Skip Jack .. 4
Charles Townley's, Esq., brown Horse Symon 5

On Thursday, the £50 give-and-take was won by—

Mr. Coulston's grey Mare Northern Nancy 1
Mr. Wilson's chesnut Mare Little-thought-on 2
Lord Grosvenor's grey colt Tom Titt..... 3

We derive most of our information, however, respecting the manner in which the Guild Merchant was kept 120 years ago from three old tracts compiled and published shortly after the event, by three booksellers of Preston, John Moon, E. Sergent, and William Stuart. The first of these is somewhat the fullest in its details, and the best specimen of typography ; and contains 40 pages of text, in small quarto. Its printer and publisher was Mr. John Moon, of Preston. He was associated with James Stanley, eighteen years before this time, in the publication of the *True British Courant, or Preston Journal*, issued in 1744. "John Moon, Printer," voted at the Great Election in 1768 for Leicester and Standish. The copy of the account of the Guild of 1762, of which we extract the bulk below, bears the name of J. Moon on its imprint, as will be seen by the title we appeud ; but Mr. Fishwick, in *The Lancashire Library*, describes a copy apparently of the same tract, which has the imprint of a Manchester printer:—

"Manchester : Printed and sold by T. Harrop and Mr. Newton, Booksellers ; Mr. Marshall, Bookseller in St. Clement's Churchyard ; and at the Pamphlet Shops in London. Likewise by Mr. Smalley and Mr. Abbot in Preston ; by the Booksellers in Town and Country ; and by all News Carriers."

It would thus seem that for a portion of the edition of this tract the imprint was altered so as to represeut T. Harrop, of Manchester, as the printer, instead of Johu Moon, of Preston. A well-preserved and neatly-bound copy of the tract, having the Preston imprint, has recently been purchased at a high price for the Preston Free Library. Copies of all three tracts are now extremely scarce. Here is the title of Mr. Moon's publication:—

The
GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON,
with an Extract of the
ORIGINAL CHARTER,
Granted for holding the same,
An Account of the
PROCESSIONS, AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.
An authentic List of the
NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
Who dined with the Mayor and his Lady;
Also separate Lists of the
Subscribers to the Ladies and Trade Assemblies;
Published at the Request of several of the Nobility, &c.

By Permission of Mr. MAYOR.

—— Then Music, Sports, and Play
Gave Time yet quicker Wings to fly away,
Beguiled the Night and hurried on the Day.

Preston:
Printed and sold by J. MOON; also by Mr. Smalley, Painter in Preston; Mr. Marshall, Bookseller, in St. Clement's Church-yard, and at the Pamphlet Shops in London; likewise by all the Booksellers in Town and Country, and by all News Carriers. [1762.]

The Dedication, to the Guild Mayor, and an "Advertisement" to the Public, come after the title. These are subjoined:—

To the Worshipful ROBERT PARKER, Esq., of CUERDEN, Mayor of the Borough of Preston, in the County of Lancaster,—

In grateful acknowledgment of the Affability and Candour; the openness and generosity of Heart; the frank Entertainment at his Table; the easy condescension to all subordinate to him; and the zeal to promote a general Joy, which he had the Happiness of possessing, and the Opportunity of exerting, in the most conspicuous Manner, during the late memorable Jubilee: And as a public Testimony of our Gratitude for the many Favours and Civilities bestowed (in a private capacity) in the most generous and engaging manner, which we have no other way to acknowledge. The following Sheets are most humbly, and with the greatest propriety Inscribed, by his most obliged, and most obedient humble Servants, THE EDITORS.

ADVERTISEMENT.—As Preston is the only Borough Town, in this Kingdom, as far as we have heard, wherein a Guild Merchant has ever been solemnly held, by Royal Charter; it was presumed, that an Extract of the Original Charter, granted to the said Borough, for holding such Guild Merchant, would prove no unacceptable present to the Public: as to its genuineness, we think it sufficient to say that it is printed and published by permission of Mr. Mayor. Of the Processions and Public Entertainments, we have given a shorter account, as they are matters of lesser moment, and (though they were very splendid and extremely well regulated) frequent in other places. Our List of the Nobility and Gentry, who dined with Mr. Mayor and his Lady at the Guild Hall, has been compared with the utmost exactness by the papers of the several persons concerned in taking their names each day. The Lists of the Names of the Subscribers to the Ladies and Trade Assemblies have also been examined by the Books (and by permission) of their respective Queens. With regard to Mr. Mayor's Balls, it would have given us pleasure to have gratified the public with an exact account of the Company who appeared thereat, during the Guild; but we found it impossible to do this with any degree of precision; if it be considered, that Mr. Mayor's invitation was general, that no Tickets were delivered, and no persons appointed to take a List, each Night, we flatter ourselves our candid Readers will easily excuse our taking leave to decline attempting it. We have only to add, that all possible enquiry has been made as to the Names of Persons; some few errors may, doubtless, yet remain, in such case they are not to be imputed to the publishers, but to the great difficulty of finding out the orthography of Strangers' Names, owing to the various ways of Pronunciation of the same person's name in different counties.

The narrative of the ceremonies and amusements which were observed and provided on this occasion, which forms the succeeding portion of the tract, is pleasantly circumstantial. Prefixed is an abridged copy of the Forms of Proclamation notifying the holding of the Guild, &c., as used in 1762.

Abridgement of the Form of Proclamation made at the Obelisk in Preston, upon the public Market Day, a fortnight before the opening of the Guild, which commenced on Monday, the 30th August, 1762; and ended on Saturday, the 25th of September.

Notice was given to all the Free Burgesses, as well Inhabitants as Foreigners, to make their repair, by themselves or their Proxies, to Preston, on Monday, the 30th of August, being Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John, at which time a Guild Merchant hath heretofore, for divers Ages past, been solemnly kept every twenty Years, according to the ancient Custom and the Tenor of divers Charters and Grants, made and confirmed to the Mayor, Bailiffes, and Burgesses of the Borough. For the solemnising of which, notice was also given, that all free Burgesses, inhabiting within the Borough, should be ready, on the said Day, by eight o'clock in the Morning, at the Town Hall, to attend upon the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen, in their distinct Companies of Trade, with their Masters and Wardens, well ordered and disposed for that purpose. And that all those who could not be reduced into such fraternities, should attend there, in such order as at that time should be assigned them, and attend Mr. Mayor in solemn procession, from the Town's Hall to the Parish Church. From whence (after Divine Service and Sermon) they should likewise attend upon Mr. Mayor, in public Procession, through the several Streets of the Town, to the Guild Hall.

Notice was also given, that all Burgesses, claiming any Franchises, either by Ancestry, Prescription or Purchase, should claim and entitle themselves to all such privileges and Freedom as should belong to them; and that they should then be made acquainted with such Acts, or Ordinances, as should be thought fit to be added, altered, abrogated or confirmed by the Mayor, Stewards, &c. (not being repugnant to the Known Laws of the Realm), for the welfare of the Borough, according to the Tenor of the Letters Patent of King Charles the Second, and others his progenitors, Kings and Queens of this Realm, and according to the customs of many Guild Merchants heretofore holden.

The Manner of Opening the Guild Court.—The Serjeant made Three Proclamations and required the Attendance of the Burgesses. Then he made another Proclamation and charged all Persons to keep silence, whilst an Account of the several Gnild Merchants already held within the Borough (together with the authority by which they were held, and continued) was in reading.

Here follow Extracts from the Royal Grants to the Borough, and a recital of the official record of all the known Guilds Merchant preceding that then about to be held; this it is not requisite to reprint, seeing that in these Memorials each of those former Guilds has been duly chronicled. After the list of Guilds the description of the formalities goes on to narrate:—"They sat *de die in diem* during the time of the Guilds, and received the Claims and Pretensions of all the Free Burgesses, on behalf of themselves and their Sons, and admitted such other Persons to be Burgesses as were agreed on by the Mayor and Stewards. All Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of the Corporation, upon the opening of the Guild, were declared to be devolved in the hands of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen. And Notice was given that all Persons who had or pretended to have any Right of Freedom within this Borough, either by Ancestry or Purchase, were, by themselves or their Friends, at the Guild Merchant, to claim the same, or else hereafter to be debarred thereof."

An Account of the Processions and Public Entertainments of the late Guild.

Preston, Mouday, Aug. 30, 1762.—Agreeable to the foregoing Proclamation, the Worshipful Mr. Mayor repaired to the Town Hall, about Nine o'clock in the Morning, where he was met by the Stewards, Aldermen, &c. After opening the Guild Merchant, by Disenfranchising the Freemen, and recording themselves in the New Book, they proceeded to the Parish Church, in their proper ornaments, habits, &c., with their Officers, Regalia, and an excellent Band of Music they were accompanied by a most brilliant and numerous appearance of Nobility and Gentry, dressed in the gayest and richest manner; and were attended by the several Companies of Trade (properly marshalled or disposed), with their Ensigns displayed, &c., a good Band of Music preceding each Company. Divine Service and a Sermon (Preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Vicar of Preston, and Chaplain to the Mayor) being ended, a grand Procession was begun and continued through the principal Streets. Nothing could be more sumptuous or striking; the whole was splendid and magnificent, and gave every beholder the greatest joy and satisfaction. Fifty Ladies and Gentlemen of superior rank dined this day with Mr. Mayor and his Lady, at the Guild Hall. The entertainment (which was provided under the direction of Mr. Baker of York) afforded much pleasure. The Table was covered with the utmost taste and magnificence, and supplied with all the Delicacies that the most luxurious fancy could invent, that the Season could furnish, or Expense procure; and no care or pains were omitted to render everything as commodious and as agreeable as possible.

N.B.—Mr. Mayor's Table was, during the Guild, adorned with a great variety of emblematic ornaments, and no expense was spared that might serve to improve its splendour, elegance, and accommodations; every person was supplied with plenty and dispatch, and yet the several Services were performed without hurry or confusion. At this Table, Mr. Mayor and the Mayoress entertained fifty Ladies and Gentlemen, every day; except at the Races (which continued four Days) when the Mayor favoured the Gentlemen with his Company at the Ordinaries; and forty Ladies, besides the Chaplain, dined each day with Mrs. Mayoress, at the Guild Hall.

Tuesday, August 31.—About ten o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Mayoress was waited upon, in the Grand Rooms of the Town and Guild Halls, by about 300 Ladies, all splendidly and elegantly dressed. From thence they walked in public Procession (two and two) to the church. Divine Service being concluded (no Sermon was preached this day), they returned, in the same order as before, round the Market Place to the State Rooms, preceded by the Mayor's Officers, Town's Regalia, &c. During the Procession, the different Companies of Trade were drawn up in Lines, on each side (many Gentlemen also attending), to prevent the Ladies from being interrupted, or incommoded by the numerous crowds of Spectators, who were assembled to view this uncommon and memorable sight. There was, on this occasion, an amazing concourse of People, from many parts of the Kingdom, and from all parts of the County. This Spectacle was allowed to surpass any Thing of the Kind every seen in the Country, and exceeded the expectation of everyone present, as well in point of the brilliancy and grandeur that attended it, as in respect of the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted.

Wednesday, September 1st.—The several Fraternities of Trade, marshalled as before, paraded the capital streets of the Town, with their respective Colours flying, Kettle Drums, French Horns, Trumpets, &c. This sight could not fail of giving great Pleasure to the Spectators. The whole was conducted, as on the preceding day, with great order and regularity.

Two Grand Balls (to which every person who went properly dressed was admitted) were given every Week during the Jubilee, by Mr. Mayor, viz., Monday and Friday; when an elegant cold collation (with a rich dessert of Sweetmeats, and the choicest Wines of all sorts) was provided in an adjoining Room; and in another, Chocolate, Tea, &c., were provided.

The Ladies' Assembly was opened twice a Week, viz., on Tuesday and Thursday; the Trade Assembly was opened, in the same Rooms, every Wednesday.

A commodious temporary Theatre was built (for the purpose) in the Church-street, in which were performed plays, &c., by his Majesty's Comedians, from the Theatres Royal in London; viz., Mr. Yates (Manager), Messrs. Holland, King, Lee, &c.; Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ward, &c. Dancers, Signior Maranesi, Miss Baker, Master Rogie, Miss Capitoni, &c. Performers at the Public Breakfasts, Concertos, Miss Brent, Signior Tenducci, Dr. Arne, Mr. Arne, jun., Mr. Defaubrys, Signiors Dasti, Blanck, Richter; Mr. Richardson, Master Bromley (on the Harp), Mr. Lambourne (on the Musical Glasses), &c.; Mr. Johnson, by his dexterity in Horsemanship, gave great satisfaction. And that no Rank of Persons might be deprived of amusement agreeable to them, at this solemnity, there were exhibited (in the Old Theatre, in the Fishergate, under the direction of the said Mr. Yates, from Drury Lane), various performances on the Slack Wire, by a celebrated Equilibrist; Balancing, Dancing, Musical Glasses, Singing, Pantomime Entertainments, humorous Farces, &c., as at Sadler's Wells. There was likewise a Company (in St. John's Weend) of eminent Performers, from London (viz., Francisco, Rayner, &c.), in lofty tumbling, vaulting, dancing on the stiff rope. And in several parts of the Town were to be seen Puppet Shews, Wild Beasts, Horses of Knowledge, &c. In short, these and many other Entertainments adapted to the peculiar taste of People of every Rank, diffused that cheerfulness and good humour among all, which constitutes the true happiness of Society. It may not be improper to subjoin, that the Guild Hall (an elegant Structure, designed by Mr. Carr, an eminent architect in York) was lately erected for the aforesaid occasion, by Mr. Mayor and the Corporation, at their own expense. The State Room whereof, and the adjoining Town Hall (a spacious Chamber) are, every Assembly and Ball Night, illuminated by some hundreds of Wax Tapers, in several grand Chandeliers, Girandoles, and Sconces. It is said that the expense of the Candles alone amounted to £200. These two Rooms, being united, were capable of containing near one thousand People, which number, it was conjectured by many, appeared therein each Ball Night.

Large quantities of Ale and Beer, and cold Provisions of all sorts, were ordered to be distributed among the Populace each Day. For the rest, we have only to observe, that every Stranger seemed much pleased at the Reception met with from the Gentlemen of the Corporation and Town, and the rest of the Inhabitants; and the Inhabitants appeared highly satisfied with the Civil and Cheerful Behaviour of their respective Guests, and with the liberal, and in every respect satisfactory, conduct of Mr. Mayor, who was singularly studious to please, and to inspire mirth and festivity into every Individual.

Principal Visitors to the Guild of 1762.

The appended list of Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen who dined at the Guild Hall, on the Mayor's invitation, on one or other of the days of the Guild week, in 1762, is extracted from the account of that Guild printed by Mr. Moon, from which the description of the proceedings has been quoted. The list includes, no doubt, all the principal personages, strangers and townsfolk, who attended and took part in the celebration of the Guild:—

A List of the Nobility, Gentry, &c.

Harvey Aston, Esq. Mrs. Aston
John Aspinall, Esq.
William Anderton, Esq. Miss Anderton.
—— Allen Esq. Mrs. Allen.
—— Astley, Esq.
John Atherton of Prescott, Esq. Miss Atherton.
John Atherton of Liverpool, Esq., Junior.
Mrs. Atherton of Liverpool. Miss Atherton.
Miss Atherton of Liverpool. Mrs. Atherton.
Mr. Richard Atherton. Mr. Henry Atherton.
Mr. William Atherton.
The Rev. Mr. Allanson. Miss Allanson. Miss D. Allanson.
The Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Preston, Chaplain to Mr. Mayor.
Mrs. Andrews. Miss Andrews. Miss Betty Andrews.
The Rev. Mr. Allen.
The Rev. Mr. Alderson.
Mr. Thomas Astley. Mrs. Astley.
Mr. John Astley. Mrs. Astley.
Mr. Luke Astley. Mr. James Astley.
The Rev. Mr. Astley. Mrs. Astley.
Mr. Richard Assheton. Mr. John Assheton.
Miss Assheton. Miss Jenny Assheton.
Mr. Thomas Addison. Mrs. Addison.
Mr. Richard Addison. Mrs. L. Addison.
Mr. John Atherton. Miss Dulcy Atherton.
Mr. Thomas Aldred.
Mr. Thomas Aldred, junior. Miss Aldred.
Mr. Robert Abbatt. Mrs. Abbatt.
Thomas Braddyll, Esq.
The Hon. R. Barry, Esq. The Hon. Arthur Barry, Esq.
The Hon. John Smith Barry, Esq.
The Hon. Lady Nellie Bertie.
The Hon. —— Bennett, Esq. The Hon. Mrs. Bennett.
Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. Mrs. Wilbraham Bootle.
Miss Bold. Miss Molly Bold.
Miss Nelly Bold. Miss E. Bold.
Thomas Buckley, Esq. Mrs. Buckley.
Alexander Butler, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Butler. Miss Butler. Miss Butler.
Thomas Blundell, Esq. Robert Bromley, Esq.
Samuel Barton, Esq. Edward Byrom, Esq.
Thomas Brockhurst, Esq.
Miss Brock. Miss Blake.
Thomas Bailey, Esq.
Peploe Birch, Esq. Thomas Birch, Esq. Captain Birch.
Mrs. Bamford. Miss Bamford.
Mr. Ashton Blackburne.
Miss Barcroft.
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin.
Miss Brown. Miss Fanny Brown.
Mr. James Bolton. Mr. Edward Bolton.
Miss Bolton. Miss Bolton. Miss Betty Bolton.
Dr. Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin.
Miss Baldwin. Miss —— Baldwin.
Mr. Robert Bradley. Mrs. Bradley.
Miss Brigham. Capt. Bellow. Miss Bird.
The Rev. Mr. Buck. Mrs. Buck. Miss Buck.
Mr. Edward Bullen. Mrs. Bullen.
Mrs. Thomas Bullen. Miss Bentley.
Mr. Henry Bickerstaffe. Miss Bickerstaffe.
Mr. James Bolton, junior. Miss Ann Bolton.
Mr. Henry Butler. Mr. Richard Butler.
Mr. Bourne. Miss Bryers.
Tho Hon. Edward Clifford, Esq.
Thomas Clifton, Esq. The Hon Lady Jane Clifton.
—— Constable, Esq. Lady Winifred Constable.
John Crew, Esq. —— Cust, Esq. —— Clive, Esq.
Jonathan Case, Esq. Miss Case. Miss Peggy Case.
John Clayton, Esq. Mrs. Clayton.
Thomas Cross, Esq. Mrs. Cross.
Miss Cross. Miss M. Cross.
—— Combroom, Esq. Mrs. Combroom.
Robert Cunliffe, Esq. Mrs. Cunliffe.
Mr. Alexander Casson. Mr. Christian.
George Clarke, Esq. Mrs. Clarke.
Miss Crumbleholme. Miss Clayton.
Mr. Creaton. Mrs. Creaton. Miss Creaton.
Miss Croston. Miss Crook. Miss Matty Crook.
Mr. John Craik. Miss Craik.
Mr. James Cowburne.
Mr. Thomas Chadwick. Mr. Hugh Cowell.
Mr. Coupland. Mrs. Coupland.
William Dickonson, Esq.
—— Dodsworth, Esq. —— Dyers, Esq.
Miss Dickson. Miss Dickson. Miss Durrs.
Mr. Devis. Miss Dickinson.
Mr. John Derbyshire. Mrs. Derbyshire.
Mr. William Devis. Mrs. Devis. Miss Devis.
Mr. Bartholomew Devis. Mrs. Devis.
Mr. — Davis. Mrs. Devis.
John Evarerd, Esq.
Mr. Eyles. Mrs. Eyles.
Miss Edge. Miss Eatough.
Miss Eccleston. Miss Jenny Eccleston.
Sir William Farrington, Knt. Miss Bell Farrington.
John Formby, Esq. Mrs. Formby.
Mrs. Fleming. Miss Fleming.
Mr. Thomas Fenton. Mr. —— Fenton. Miss Fenton.
Mrs. Forrest. Miss Forrest.
John France, junior, Esq.
Mr. Fleetwood. Miss Fleetwood.
—— Fenton, Esq. Mr. Ford.
Mr. Fielden. Mrs. Fielden.
Mr. Foxcroft. Mrs. Foxcroft.
Miss Farrington. Miss Fox.
Mr. Farrer. Mr. Robert Farrer. Mrs. Farrer.
The Right hon. Lord Grosvenor.
Sir Thomas Gerrard, Bart. Robert Gerrard, Esq.
Robert Gwyllm, Esq. Miss Gwyllm.
Booth Gore, Esq. —— Greaves, Esq.
Robert Gorst, Esq. Mrs. Gorst.
Robert Gibson, Esq. Miss Gibson.
Mr. John Gibson. Mrs. Gibson.
Miss Gradwell. Miss D. Gradwell.
Mr. Charles Gosnall. Mrs. Gosnall.
Mr. John Gosnall. Mr. Edward Gosnall.
—— Gardner, Esq. —— Gildart, Esq.
Miss Gosnall. Miss Gerrard. Miss —— Gerrard.
Mr. William Green. Mrs. Green.
Mr. Thomas Grimshaw. Mr. John Grimshaw.

Mr. William Gornall. Mr. John Gornall.
Mrs. Gornall. Miss Gornall.
Mr. John Gradwell.
The Right Hon. Lord Arch. Hamilton.
Lady Hoghton. Miss Hoghton.
Charles Howard, Esq. Mrs. Howard. Miss Howard.
Harbord Harbord, Esq.
William Hulton, Esq. Mrs. Hulton.
Roger Hesketh, Esq. Fleetwood Hesketh, Esq. Mrs. Hesketh.
Mr. Thomas Hesketh. Mr. Henry Hesketh.
Mrs. Hesketh. Miss Hesketh.
Mr. Joseph Hesketh. Miss Hesketh. Miss —— Hesketh.
Richard Heber, Esq. Mrs. Heber. Miss Heber.
Robert Holden, Esq. —— Harvey, Esq.
Richard Cope Hopton, Esq. —— Hopton, junr., Esq.
Mrs. Hamilton. Captain Hamilton.
William Horton, Esq. Mrs. Horton.
Miss Horton. Miss Sally Horton.
Jeoffrey Hornby, Esq. —— Hodgson, Esq.
—— Hibbins, Esq. Miss Hibbins.
Miss Hall. Miss Jenny Hall.
John Hughes, Esq. Miss Hughes.
—— Huddleston, Esq. Sir Samuel Hillier.
Miss Halstead. Miss Hopkinson.
—— Heywood, Esq. Mrs. Heywood.
Mr. James Horton. Miss Houghton.
Captain Hudson.
Mr. Hardman. Miss Hardman.
Miss Betty Hamer. Miss Hardware.
Miss Hargreaves of Burnley. Miss Hargreaves of Haslingden.
Miss Hartley. Miss Alice Hartley.
Mr. John Hankinson. Mrs. Heaton.
Mr. Hindley. Mrs. Hindley.
Mr. —— Hindley. Mr. —— Hindley.
Mr. George Houghton. Mrs. Houghton.
Mr. Thomas Houghton. Mrs. Houghton.
Mr. John Hodgson. Miss Hodgson.
Miss Peggy Hodgson. Mr. William Harrison.
Mr. John Herberson. Mrs. Herberson.
Sir Thomas Jones. Miss Ingliby.
William Ingram, Esq. Francis Ingram, Esq.
—— Johnson, Esq. Mrs. Johnson. Miss Johnson.
Mr. Thomas Jackson. Mrs. Jackson.
Mr. Jackson, junr. Mr. James Jackson.
The Right Hon. Lord Kelley.
George Kenyon, Junior, Esq. Miss Molly Kenyon.
The Rev. Mr. Kay.
Miss King. Miss King, of Halifax.
Sir Peter Leicester, Barronet. Lady Leicester.
Ashton Lever, Esq.
—— Lloyd, Esq. —— Lloyd, Junior, Esq.
Miss Lloyd. Miss —— Lloyd.
—— Lovebond, Esq. —— Lees, Esq.
Charles Lutwidge, Esq. Mr. Henry Lutwidge.
Mr. Schevington Lutwidge. Miss Lutwidge.
Miss —— Lutwidge.
Captain Lister. Miss Lister.
William Lucas, Esq. Mrs. Lucas.
Mrs. Leigh. Mrs. Molly Leigh.
The Rev. Mr. Loxham.
Miss Livesey. Miss Lucas.
Mr. Thomas Langton. Miss Langton. Miss Susy Langton
Mr. Lonsdale. Mrs. Lonsdale.
Mr. Leach. Miss Leach.
Miss Longworth. Mrs. Linaker.
The Rev. Mr. Langford. Mrs. Langford.
The Rev. Mr. Lowe. Miss Lowe.
Mr. John Lavagne. Miss Lavagne.
Mr. Leak. Mrs. Leak.
Mr. Ralph Latus. Mrs Latus.
Mr. Edward Loxam. Mrs. Loxam.
The Right Hon. Lord Greville Montague.
—— Mills, Esq. —— Morris, Msq. —— Mostyn, Esq.
Rigby Molyneux, Esq. Mrs. Molyneux.
Miss Molyneux. Miss Jenny Molyneux.
Miss Molyneux, of Wellow. Miss Juliana Molyneux.
Robert Moss, Esq. James Moss, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Martin.
Richard Massey, Esq. Mrs. Massey.
Mr. Massey, junr. —— Mossley, Esq.
Miss Milns. Mrs. Marsden.
The Rev. Mr. Masters. Miss Masters.
Captain Myers. Mr. John Myers.
Mr. Joseph Myers. Mrs. Myers.
Mr. James Makon. Miss Makon.
Miss Mather. Miss Martin.
Mr. William Moss. Miss Marton.
Mr. —— Mawdesley. Mrs. Mawdesley.
Miss Mitchell. Miss Moorcroft. Mrs. Melling.
Alexander Nowell, Esq. Mrs. Nowell.
Mr. John Nabb. —— Nugent, Esq. Miss Nelson.
Mrs. Oliver. Miss Oliver.
Miss Owet. Miss Oats. Miss Ogden. Miss Ollerhead.
Robert Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., Mayor.
Mrs. Parker, Mayoresse. Miss Parker.
Edward Parker, Esq. Mrs. Parker.
Miss Penny. Miss Jenny Penny. Miss Bell Penny.
—— Plumbe, Esq., Captain in the Lancashire Militia.
Mr. William Plumbe. Miss Plumbe.
The Rev. Dr. Peploe, Chancellor of Chester.
—— Patten, Esq., Major of the Lancashire Militia.
—— Pilson, Esq., Captain in the Flintshire Militia.
William Parke, Esq. Mrs. Parke.
William Preston, Esq. William Pickering, Esq.
Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Parker of Chipin Lawn.
Miss Pennington. Miss Pearson.
Mr. Pritchard. Mrs. Pritchard. Mr. Christr. Pritchard.
Mr. William Pritchard, junr. Mrs. W. Pritchard.
Miss Preston. Mr. Preston.
The Rev. Mr. Pitts. The Rev. Mr. Prescot
Mr. Edward Pedder. Mr. Thomas Pedder.
The Rev. Mr. Pedder. Mr. Place.
Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq.
Lawrence Rawstorne, junr., Esq. Miss Rawstorne.
—— Roundell, Esq. —— Rowles, Esq. Miss Rowles.
—— Read, Esq. Captain Read.
Captain Rigby. Mrs. Rigby.
Miss Rigby. Miss Sally Rigby.
—— Ryley, Esq. Miss Ryley.
—— Rishton, Esq. Dr. Rigg. Miss Rigg.
Mrs. Richmond. Miss Russell.
Dr. Radcliffe. The Rev. Mr. Ravald.
Mr. William Riddehough. Mrs. Riddehough.
The Right Hon. Lord Strange, Colonel of the Lancashire Militia.
Lady Mary Stanley. Lady Bell Stanley.
Lady Jane Stanley. Miss Stanley
Sir John Stanley, Bart. The Hon. —— Scott, Esq.
Sir Frank Standish, Bart.
Lady Standish. Mr. Richard Standish.

James Shuttleworth, Esq. Mrs. Shuttleworth.
Robert Shuttleworth, Esq.
Edmund Starkie, Esq. Mrs. Starkie, of London.
Mr. Starkie. Miss Starkie. Mr. Nicholas Starkie.
Mr. Thomas Starkie, Junr. Mr. William Starkie, Junr.
Miss Starkie, of Manchester. Miss Molly Starkie.
Ralph Standish, Esq. Mrs. Standish.
Charles Strickland, Esq. Mrs Strickland.
William Shawe, Esq. Mrs. Shawe. Miss Shawe.
—— Schollam, Esq. Robert Seel, Esq.
Mrs. Sober. Miss Sober.
Captain Smith. Mr. John Smith.
Miss Styles. Miss Shepherd.
Mr. Henry Smith. —— Sykes, Esq.
Miss Shearon. Miss Stafford.
The Rev. Mr. Sharrock. Miss Sandiford.
Mr. W. Shawe, senior.
Mr. William Shawe, junr. Mrs. W. Shawe, junr.
The Rev. Mr. Sharpe.
Miss Satterthwaite. Miss —— Satterthwaite.
Captain Sanders. Mrs. Sanders. Miss Southworth.
Mr. William Stuart. Mrs. Stuart.
Mr. John Smalley. Mrs. Smalley.
Mr. George Sharrock. Mrs. Sharrock.
Edmund Townley, Esq., Captain in the Lancashire Militia.
Charles Townley, Esq. Thomas Townley, Esq.
Stephen W. Tempest, Esq. Mrs. Tempest.
Mr. John Tarleton. Mrs. Tate. —— Thornton, Esq.
Miss Townsend. Miss Mary Townsend.
Mrs. Townsend. —— Tucker, Esq.
Mr. John Taylor. Miss Taylor. Miss —— Taylor.
Sir H. Williamson, Bart. Lady Williamson.
Nicholas Winckley, Esq. Mrs. Winckley.
Mr. Thomas Winckley of London. Thomas Winckley, Esq., Collec.
Banester Walton, Esq. Mrs. Walton. Ambrose Walton, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq. Mrs. Wilson.
George Wilson, Esq. Mrs. Wilson. Captain Wilson.
Thomas Wilson, Esq. Mrs. Wilson.
Bennet Williams, Esq. Mrs. Williams.
Miss Wilbraham. Miss —— Wilbraham.
Mrs. Warburton. Miss Warburton.
Samuel Watson, Esq. —— Wilcox, Esq. Mrs. Wilcox.
Richard Williamson, Esq. —— Wilson, Esq.
—— Wynne, Esq. Mrs. Wigglesworth.
The Rev. Mr. Wilson. Miss Wilson.
Mrs. Wall, junr. —— Walsh, Esq. —— Watts, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Woodcock. Mrs. Woodcock.
Richard Whitehead, Esq. Miss Wilson.
James Worthington, Esq. Mrs. Worthington.
John Whalley, Esq., junr. Mrs. Robert Whalley.
Miss Whalley. Miss Nanny Whalley.
Mrs. Walmesley. Miss Walmesley. Miss E. Walmesley.
Miss Jenny Walmesley. —— Walker, Esq.
Miss Wilkinson. Miss Peggy Wilkinson.
Mr. Waller. Mr. John Walker,
Mr. Nicholas Walmesley. Miss Walmesley.
Miss Ally Walmesley. Miss Wickstead.
Mr. Lawrence Wall. Miss Wall.
Mr. John Wilkinson. Mrs. Wilkinson. Mrs. Robt. Wilson.
Mr. Thomas Walshman. Mrs. Walshman.
Mr. Ralph Watson. Mr. John Watson.
Miss Worthington. Mr. Joseph Walker.
Mr. William Woodcock. Mrs. Woodcock.
Miss Woodcock. Miss Nanny Woodcock.
Joseph Yates, Esq. Miss Molly Yates. Mrs. Yates.
Miss Yates. Philip York, of London, Esq.

Following the above List of Visitors to the Guild of 1762, this Tract contains a second list of the names of the Subscribers to the Ladies' Assembly. The terms of admittance were "One Guinea for the Month;" and the Assembly was held every Tuesday and Thursday during the month. So many of the names in the list above printed are likewise found in the category of Subscribers to the Ladies' Assembly that it is not necessary to introduce the latter. The number of subscribers was about four hundred and fifty.

At the end of the Tract published by Mr. Moon, the bookseller, is inserted the following version by the compiler, of a squabble which had happened between the publisher and Mr. W. Stuart, who had produced for the occasion one of the two other accounts of the Guild. Mr. Moon had promised to print a list of the Subscribers to the Trade Assembly, but was prevented from doing so by the fact that Mr. Stuart, who had acted as Steward to that Assembly, held possession of the official list of the Subscribers, and refused to allow the rival printer to make a copy of it. But Mr. Moon undertakes that if he can afterwards get hold of the list, he will print it and publish it gratis to the purchasers of the tract. His plaintive story of his difficulties in this small venture will perhaps amuse the reader. It is appended:—

To the Readers.—We take leave, once more, to observe, that (for reasons assigned in the prefixed advertisement) it is not in the power of any Person whatsoever to compose an exact List of the Gentry who appeared at the Mayor's Balls, during the Guild; and that this is the real cause of our declining to attempt it. It is equally true, that we are the only persons who are capable of giving an authentic account of the Ladies and Gentlemen who dined at the Guild Hall; no others being permitted to take their names, which we did each day, while they sat at table. Mr. Stuart (it must indeed be acknowledged) did not attempt this, in a pamphlet which he lately published under the Title of *An Account of the Guild Merchant*, &c., but he has therein inserted an incorrect List of some few Persons, who were seen at the Balls, and of the Subscribers to the Ladies' and Trade Assemblies, in which he has jumbled together their names, without distinction. We take this opportunity to declare that, if Mr. Stuart had not attempted (on the First Day of the Guild) in a mean, artful manner, to obtain the Papers, wherein we had entered the names of the Company who dined at the Mayor's Table, but had requested them of us in a civil and suitable manner, we would have given them to him, having first obtained Mr. Mayor's permission, to have made such use of them as he might have thought proper. Had this been the case (and after all our trouble, could anything less have been expected, even from a Friend?) this publication would not have been thought of. Nay, more; had he, after this, answered the expectations of the Public, by presenting them with separate and correct Rolls of the Company who subscribed to both Assemblies, and who appeared at the Balls (as far as was possible), this Composition would have been deemed in a great measure unnecessary, and would never have beeu sent abroad into the World. But the Treatise he published [we are sorry to say] was found to be such a confused mixture; so incorrect

and dissatisfactory to the generality of his Purchasers, that another Performance of the like kind was thought convenient, and was earnestly and generally desired. It was our lot to be entreated to execute such a Work, by several Persons, whose requests it would have been great ingratitude in us not to have complied with. This is the true Motive, which induced us to engage in it. And partly on account of our own Reputation, and partly upon account of the deference we had for the Public, and especially for those who, we had reason to imagine, would do us the honour to be our Readers, we were determined to spare no pains, in order to compile such accurate and distinct Lists, &c., as were required, and would probably be most agreeable to the Public in general. If those which we have presented them with, in the foregoing Sheets, are thought worthy of their approbation, we shall account ourselves sufficiently repaid for our trouble, and shall think our time well bestowed, since it was our desire, alone, of gratifying our Friends, and not the hope of gain, which made us willing to make them public. We declare that if what we have here offered be accepted, it is our utmost ambition, and will afford us much pleasure. But this pleasure will be greatly alleviated by the mortifying consideration, that, for the present, it is not in our power to perform part of the Promise, which we have made to the World, in the Title Page and Advertisement, of giving them an authentic List of the Subscribers to the Trade Assembly. This has really vexed us not a little, and will doubtless surprise our Readers. They have a right to demand a reason, indeed nothing can require an Apology more than such an omission, after our repeated promises. We hope, however, that it will be esteemed a sufficient plea, if we prove that it is not to be ascribed to negligence, or disregard to our word; but the mean artifices of the above-mentioned Stationer. This, we flatter ourselves, we shall be able to do to his confusion, and to the satisfaction of every candid person, who shall think it worth while to peruse the following true state of the Case. Before we applied ourselves to this work, we waited upon the late Queen of the Trade Assembly, to desire her permission to inspect the Book belonging to it, and to extract and publish a List of Subscribers thereto, during the Guild. This request she promised, with great politeness and civility, to grant, as soon as she had settled the Account with the Steward and obtained the Book. After such an application and promise, could we doubt but that we should have been able to have procured it, when we should have occasion? This we fully relied on; but when we had settled the foregoing lists, and sent them to the Press, the Stationer above-mentioned was requested, but refused to deliver the Book of the Trade Assembly, of which he had been Steward. The Queen, at our Petition, was so obliging to send to him for it, who pretended he could not do it, the Account not being then settled. She has not yet been able to prevail upon him to do it. He has since been petitioned by the present Queen and Stewards elect, and by many of the original Subscribers to that Assembly, to the same effect, and to as little purpose. He has hitherto (for very obvious reasons), though often solicited, declined delivering the Book, and all our attempts to get at it have proved ineffectual. Our Friends are so impatient for this Publication, that we thought it improper to defer it any longer. However, we assure the Public that the present Queen and Steward have obligingly promised to put the Book into our hands, as soon as it can be obtained. We will then faithfully transcribe the Names therein contained and present them with an exact List thereof. Notice shall be given in the Public Papers when it is published, and every purchaser of this Pamphlet may then have it (gratis) by applying to the Booksellers, and other persons, whose Names are at the bottom of the Title Page. We again repeat, that we have no hope of gain from this Publication, and that it was made in compliance with the Request of our Friends. We may venture to affirm that whoever will preserve this Book till the next Guild will receive much pleasure from perusal of it, as he will then find a true Account of what passed on the like Occasion, in the year 1762; which might possibly have escaped his Memory. Once more we assure the Public, especially the Subscribers to the Trade Assembly, that our present incapacity to give them a Correct List of their Names is a great mortification to us. This our Adversary may deem a Triumph, but by every Person, uninfluenced by Prejudice and Partiality, it will be thought a crafty device and an indelible Blot on his character. As this Work was undertaken and published by permission of the Mayor and Stewards of the Guild, and of most of the Gentry in the Town and Neighbourhood, what must be the sentiments of all (except a few of the said Bookseller's adherents) with regard to the detention of the Book belonging to the Trade Assembly (in order to retard this Publication) in opposition to the repeated requests of the Queen, and many of the original Subscribers, and even to one of the Articles of that Assembly, by which, as Steward, he was bound to make up his Accounts within seven Days after the conclusion of the Guild, or become liable to a Prosecution. We have only to advertise the Reader further, that (notwithstanding our care) many errors have escaped the Press; our humble request therefore is, that he would be pleased to correct with his pen those Errata, in the foregoing Lists, and which, 'tis hoped, are the most considerable. And, secondly, that he would impute such others as he may happen to find, to some other cause than negligence, and correct them also.

The second contemporary account of the Guild under notice is presented in an octavo tract, now seldom to be met with, printed by E. Sergent. A copy of it is in the possession of the proprietor of *The Preston Guardian*. The publisher was of a family of the name by which a bookselling business in Preston was carried on for many years. William Sergent, bookseller, who had then recently been elected Mayor's Bailiff, died in Jan., 1781. At the Guild of 1782 were entered as In-Burgesses Henry Sergent, son of William of Preston, bookseller, deceased; and Francis, his brother; also John Sergent, of Cuerden, schoolmaster, brother of William of Preston, bookseller; and his sons, Henry and William. After his death, William Sergent's son Henry and his (William's) widow kept on the business. The title of the tract is given below:—

The GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON, with an Extract of the Original CHARTER granted for Holding the same. An Account of the Processions and Public Entertainments; an Authentic List of the Nobility and Gentry who dined with the Mayor and his Lady. Also, Separate Lists of the Subscribers to the Ladies' and Trade Assemblies. Published at the Request of the Nobility, &c. By Permission of the Mayor. [Three lines of verse, as in the title of the former tract.] Preston: Printed by E. Sergent.

The contents are, first, a Dedication to the Guild Mayor; next, an "Advertisement" or Prefatory Note; then an "Abstract of the Original Charter," &c.; followed by a list of former Guilds Merchant; an "Account of the Processions and Public Entertainments of the late Guild;" and concluding with the lists of the Nobility and Gentry and of Subscribers to the Ladies' Assembly, as is the former tract. The Dedication is in these terms:—

To the Worshipful ROBERT PARKER, Esq., MAYOR of the BOROUGH of PRESTON.—The peculiar elegance with which you entertained the Public during the late memorable Jubilee will remain a lasting Proof how much you studied the Interest of those People over whom you have the Honour to preside. The affability you behaved with to each Individual employed under you demands from them every Testimony of Gratitude. We, the subscribed, most gratefully acknowledge the Favours received, and hope the Publication of the following sheets will be agreeable to the Public. We beg leave to inscribe them to you, and are, with the Greatest Respect, your most obliged and obedient Servants, THE EDITORS.

The wording of the descriptive portions of the Tract is so nearly identical with that of Mr. Moon's publication as to suggest a common source. Perhaps both were copied, with slight alterations, from some news-print account of the Guild published on the occasion. Literary originality was evidently not studied by the compilers of these narratives.

The third of the Guild Tracts of 1762 is the one published by Mr. William Stuart, bookseller, of Preston, spoken of so disparagingly in the personal statement appended to Mr. Moon's production, which has been cited. We have not as yet been able to procure a copy of this tract, but Mr. Fishwick says a copy is in the British Museum Library. The title runs:—

An ACCOUNT of the GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON, with a List of the Nobility and Gentry who appeared at the Balls and Assemblies at Preston Guild, Sept., 1762. Printed for William Stuart, Bookseller in Preston, and sold by Z. Stnart, at the Lamb in Paternoster Row, London. Price 1s.

It is a scantier record than either of the others we have noticed, having no more than 18 pages of text 8vo., and supplies no special information of interest that we can learn. The publisher was a Preston bookseller of the period. On the 3rd of June, 1753, as we find from the Council Book, William Stuart of Preston, bookseller, had been admitted a free In-Burgess. He was no doubt a conspicuous person as Steward of the Trades' Procession at the Guild of 1762; but he was no longer a resident of the town, although still an In-Burgess, at the next Guild in 1782, when his name is entered:—"William Stuart, now of the City of London, Bookseller; James, his son." He has thus removed from Preston to London some time before that date. The "Z. Stuart" named on the title-page as a bookseller in Paternoster Row, London, in 1762, might be William's father or brother.

Another memorial of the Guild of 1762, of a pictorial description, and having an interest of its own, is a series of designs engraved on copper, and printed in book-shape, which, if placed together, make up a sort of panoramic presentation of the main spectacle of the Guild. A Mr. T. Anderton was the publisher, and the collection was entitled:—

The GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON; or Preston Guild Companion. Being an exact Representation, on Nineteen Copper Plates, curiously drawn and engraved, of that Ancient Procession, with a Letter Press Explanation. The whole laid down so easy and expressive as to render it proper help to those Gentlemen and Ladies resorting to Preston. Manchester, 1762.

The last line of the title indicates that the book was prepared before the Guild of 1762 was held, and was sold as a guide for strangers coming to witness the pageant. Each plate displays a distinct part of the grand civic procession of the Guild; or, in addition, the armorial insignia of the Corporation and of the principal trade companies. Below is a short description of the subject of each plate:—

1. Dedication "To the Worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and Corporation of the Borough of Preston," embellished at the head with the Borough Arms, and below with the Arms of the Gnild Mayor, Robert Parker, Esq.

2. "The Standard of Preston and Mayor's Mace." The standard displays, besides the national emblem (the "Union Jack"), the arms of the town (the Holy Lamb) upon a shield with foliated ornamentation. The Mayor's Mace has the words attached—"The Mace is the gift of his Grace, James, Duke of Hamilton, A.D. 1703."

3. "Ensigns Armorial." Arms, supporters, crest, and mottoes of (1) Tanners' Company, (2) Weavers, &c., (3) Masons, (4) Cordwainers.

4. "Ensigns Armorial." Arms, &c., of (1) Carpenters, &c., (2) Butchers, (3) Vintners, &c., (4) Taylors.

5. "Ensigns Armorial." Arms, &c., of (1) Skinners, &c., (2) Smiths, &c., (3) Mercers, &c.

6. "The Marshall." Described in 1662 as "A Man on horseback arrived *cap-a-pie*, brandishing a naked sword."

7. Tanners' Company. Musicians; Man bearing Flag of the Company; Wardens of the Company, bearing wands; Members of the Company, in dress of the craft.

8. Weavers' Company. Musicians; Weaver working at a hand-loom, on frame carried by four bearers; Members of the Company.

— Woolcombers' Company. Musicians; Banner; Man on horseback, gowned, wigged, and mitred, bearing a comb; Wardens bearing wands, with streamers; Members of the Company.

9. Masons' Company. Musicians; Banner; Wardens bearing staves; Members of the Company in dress of the craft.

10. Cordwainers' Company. Musicians; Banner; two Men in antique costume, with long cloaks and plumed hats; Wardens bearing wands; Members of the Company.

11. Carpenters', &c., Companies. Musicians; Banner; Marshall; six Boys bearing wands topped with bunches of oak-leaves; Wardens bearing wands; Members of the Company in dress of the craft.

12. Butchers' Company. Musicians; Banner; Wardens bearing wands; Members of the Company in dress of the craft.

13. Vintners', &c., Company. Musicians; Banner; Wardens bearing wands; Members of the Company.

14. Tailors' Company. Musicians; Banner; two figures, nearly nude, representing Adam and Eve; Wardens; Members of the Company.

15. Skinners' and Glovers' Company. Musicians; Banner; Wardens; Members of the Company.

16. Smiths' Company. Musicians; Banner; figure on horseback representing Vulcan, carrying an axe; Wardens; Members of the Company.

17. Mercers', &c., Companies. Musicians; Banner; Wardens bearing wands; Members of the Company.

18. Corporation. Musicians; four Halberdiers; Bellman; Town Beadle; Standard of the Town; two men bearing Town Silver Maces; man bearing Mayor's Gold Mace; Bailiffs; Councilmen in gowns; Aldermen in furred gowns; Guild Mayor and Recorder.

19. Clergy, Ladies, and Gentlemen. The clergy in gowns and bands.

The figures of the processionists, not otherwise marked, are in the costume of the period, including the knee-breeches, buckled shoes, large frock-coats and vests with flapped pockets, and cocked-hats surmounting curled wigs, which we associate with the Johnsonian epoch in literature, and the middle of the Georgian era in British politics. There might be dignity and respectability in the style, but it was certainly stiff and ungraceful in the extreme. The four clergymen, with the heavy wigs and broad shovel-hats above their black gowns, look especially lumbering and bulgy.

Upon some of the plates in the set are engraved the words:—"B. Mayor, del. et sculp. Pub'd according to Act, 1762, by T. Anderton," &c.

One way in which the Guild was prepared for was the admission, a short time before its date, of new members into the several Trade Companies of the town; persons who had obtained an entrance into Preston and had established themselves in the crafts or trades upheld by such companies. This, no doubt, was to give consequence to the position of a Company at the Guild by the parade of its numerical strength and mercantile importance. For example, the following seventeen traders, mercers, grocers, or drapers, were admitted into the Company of Mercers, Grocers, &c., a few weeks before the Guild of 1762. We copy the names from the original stamped parchment dockets which were the token of membership:—

Preston, July 7, 1762. [Stamp]. Mr. William Scarisbrick admitted into the Company of Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, and Haberdashers. [Signed] John Harrison, John Derbyshire, Wardens.

July 7th, 1762. Mr. Richard Atherton, ditto.
" " Mr. William Leack, ditto.
" " Mr. William Gradwell, ditto.
" " Mr. William Riddihough, ditto.
" " Mr. John Dickinson, ditto.
" " Mr. Ralph Lutus, ditto.
" " Mr. Thomas Walshman, ditto.
" " Mr. Thomas Bullen, ditto.
" " Mr. Thomas Eastwood, ditto.
" " Mr. John Smalley, ditto.
" " Mr. Richard Hornby, ditto.
" " Mr. Robert Wilson, ditto.
" " Mr. James Astley, ditto.
" " Mr. William Green, ditto.
" " Mr. Thomas Wilson, ditto.
" " Mr. John Harrison, ditto.

The following copies of the Dinner Bills of the Company of Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, and Haberdashers, for entertainment of the Members of the Company at the Guilds of 1762 and 1782, will serve to illustrate the measure of conviviality indulged in by the Trading Companies of Preston upon these great occasions. They are transcribed from the original bills.

1762. At the Guild of 1762 the Members of this Company dined thrice together, and the Wardens paid the following charges:—

(1.) Mr. Harrison and Mr. Derbisher, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To 32 Gents. Deners, at 1s. 6d.	2	8	0
To 26 bottles and 1 pint of wine ...	2	13	0
To ale	0	11	0
To 3 ps. Punch.....	0	7	6
To 6 tankets Dretrs. [?]	0	3	0
To 6 gen. denrs.	0	6	0
To tobacko	0	0	6
To musick to denr.	0	5	0
Standerbers [Standard-bearer's] denr.	0	1	0
To 3 dozn. Caks.....	0	3	0
To Shuger and lemon	0	0	6
	£6	18	6

(2.) Augst ye 30, 1762.

	£	s.	d.
To 28 Diners, at 1s. 6d.	2	2	0
To Lickar	3	14	9
To Musick Diners at 1s. p. 6 of them	0	6	0
	6	2	9
To More Lickar, 8s. 6d.; Wine, 2s.; one bottle more, 2s.....	0	12	6
	6	15	3

Recd. in full, 30th Aug. 1762, the contents Abel Walker.

(3.) August 31, 1762.	£	s.	d.
Wine 32 Botts ..... } Punch ..... }	[torn off.]		
Ale and porter	1	9	0
Tobaco	0	6	0
Glass 3	0	1	0
32 Dinners, at 1s. 6d.	2	8	0
12 young gent.....	0	12	0
6 Mus. and Standerber [Musicians and Standard-bearer]	0	6	0
5 Musis. 2 Breckfast.....	0	5	0
	£15	12	6

1782. At this Guild the Company's dinners were four in number, and the total cost to the Company was £29 5s. 2d. The items are subjoined:—

September 2nd, 1782.

	£	s.	d.
(1.) 38 Dinners, 2s. 6d.	4	15	0
Punch	0	17	6
10 Bottles of Red Port	1	5	0
6 Bottles of Sherry	0	18	0
4 Bottles of Maunton	0	10	0
65 Tankets of Ale and Porter.....	1	12	0
	£9	18	0

September 3, 1782.

	£	s.	d.
(2.) 27 Dinners	3	7	6
6 Bottles of Port	0	15	0
6 Bottles of Sherry	0	18	0
Punch	0	7	0
Negus	0	2	6
67 Tankets of Porter and Ale.....	1	12	6
	£7	3	6

September 4, 1782.

	£	s.	d.
(3.) 29 Dinners	3	12	6
6 Bottles of Red Port	0	15	0
Punch	0	9	0
Malt Licquor	1	14	0
2 Bottles of Sherry	0	6	0
	£6	16	6

November 13, 1782.

	£	s.	d.
(4.) Dinners.....	2	4	0
Wine	1	5	0
Punch	1	2	0
Ale.....	0	14	6
Tobacco.....	0	1	8
	£5	7	2

At this Guild, Mr. Thomas Walshman, the Company's Warden, paid Mr. George Clough fifteen guineas for the hire of the "Manchester Band of Musicians."

Items from the Council Book, 1762-1781.

We present a few more personal items from the old Council Book, which single thick volume records all the transactions of the Council during about 172 years from 1608 to 1781:—

30 Dec., 1762. Mr. Edward Pedder elected an Alderman, in the room of Mr. Richard Pedder, who died the 20th Dec.

18 Jan., 1763. Mr. William Riddihough elected a Common Councilman, in the room of Mr. Edward Pedder, elected Alderman.

21 July, 1763. Mr. Richard Assheton elected an Alderman, in the room of Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq., who died the 2nd July; and the same date, Mr. Bartholomew Devis elected a Councilman, in the place of Mr. Richard Assheton, elected Alderman.

12 April, 1764. Mr. John Watson elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Aldred, who died the 5th April.

9 May, 1765. Mr. Thomas Wilson elected a Councilman, in the room of Henry Smith, gentleman, who died the 11th April.

29 April, 1766. Mr. John Myres elected an Alderman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Jackson, who died the 18th April; and the same date, Mr. Richard Atherton elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. John Myers, elected Alderman.

19 May, 1766. Mr. Henry Ellis, B.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford, elected Head Master of the Grammar School, vacant by the discharge of the Rev. Robert Oliver.

29 May, 1766. Robert Moss, Esq., elected Alderman, in the room of Mr. James Bolton, who died the 5th May; and the same date, Mr. Alexander Casson elected a Councilman, in the room of Robert Moss, Esq., elected Alderman.

17 Jan., 1767. Mr. John Wilkinson, Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognisances for Debts, &c., having resigned his office, John Nabb, of Preston, gentleman, was elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognisances in his place.

6 Feb., 1767. Mr. Thomas Jackson elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. John Wilkinson, resigned.

1 Aug., 1768. Thomas Grimshaw, gentleman, elected an Alderman, in the room of Thomas Starkie, gentleman, who died the 4th July; and the same date, John Grimshaw, gentleman, elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Grimshaw his father, elected Alderman.

13 Nov., 1770. Mr. Thomas fleetwood of Preston, Schoolmaster, elected Head Master of the Free Grammar School, in the room of Mr. Henry Ellis, resigned, at a salary of £45 per annum.

29 Jan., 1771. Mr. James Cowburn elected Alderman, in the room of Mr. John Myers, who died the 6th January; and the same date, Mr. Thomas Pedder elected a Councilman, in the place of Mr. James Cowburn, elected Alderman.

28 Feb., 1771. Mr. John Smalley elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Jackson, who died the 4th February.

20 Sept., 1771. Mr. Thomas Alldred elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Alexander Casson, who died on Tuesday, the 27th August last.

19 Nov., 1771. Mr. John Aspinall, Serjeant-at-law, elected Recorder of the Borough and Corporation, in the room of Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq., deceased.

13 Dec., 1771. Mr. William Green elected Alderman, in the room of Mr. Richard Assheton, who died the 15th November. (He refused to serve, and Mr. Ralph Watson was elected an Alderman in his stead.) The same date, Mr. Richard Atherton elected an Alderman, in the room of Robert Moss, Esq., resigned and discharged.

3 Jan., 1772. Mr. William Leak elected a Conncilman, in the room of Mr. Ralph Watson, elected Alderman.

31 Jan., 1772. Mr. Thomas Cowburn elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Richard Atherton, elected an Alderman.

26 Feb., 1773. Mr. Edward Bolton elected an Alderman, in the room of Mr. William Prichard, who died the 30th January. (He refused to serve, and Mr. Bartholomew Devis was elected an Alderman in his stead, March 15.)

15 March, 1773. Mr. William Prichard elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Bartholomew Devis, elected Alderman.

30 Aug., 1774. Mr. William Briggs elected Councilman, in the room of Mr. Nicholas Starkie, resigned and discharged.

15 May, 1775. Nicholas Winckley, Esq., elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Winckley, resigned and discharged; and the same date, Mr. Robert ffarrer elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Alldred, who died the 20th April.

21 Dec., 1775. Mr. Edward Pedder, the younger, elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Astley, who died the 28th Nov.

19 May, 1777. Mr. John Woods elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. John Derbyshire, who died the 29th April.

18 Nov., 1778. Mr. James Knowles elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. William Leak, who died the 27th October.

22 Feb., 1779. Mr. Thomas Pedder elected Alderman, in the room of Robert Parker, Esq., who died the 25th January last. The same date, Mr. Thomas Greaves elected a Councilman, in the room of Mr. Thomas Pedder, elected Alderman.

9 June, 1779. Mr. Thomas Walshman elected a Councilman, in the room of Nicholas Winckley, Esq., who died the 12th May.

26 Jan., 1781. Whereas, Mr. William Sergent, late of Preston, Bookseller, deceased, was by me, on St. Wilfrid's Day, elected my Bailiff, I hereby elect Mr. Thomas Farrer, of Preston, the Mayor's Bailiff for the remainder of the year. —Bartholomew Devis, Mayor.

The Guild Merchant of 1782.

The Roll of the Guild held a Hundred Years ago, in the year 1782, is inscribed in plain writing, without the least embellishment of the front page of the Guild Book, which chronicles the fact that a Guild Merchant of the Borough of Preston was there holden on the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, that is to say, the 2nd day of September, in the 22nd year of the reign of George the Third, and A.D. 1782; by Richard Atherton, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; Roger Hesketh, Edward Pedder, and Thomas Grimshaw, Esqrs., Stewards; James Coulson, Ralph Watson, Bartholomew Devis, and John Grimshaw, Aldermen; John Aspinall, Esq., Recorder; and John Nabb, gent., Clerk of the said Guild, &c.

Capital Burgesses (Councilmen) of the Guild:—Messrs. William Green, Edward Bolton, John Nabb, William Riddihough, John Watson, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Cowburn, William Prichard, William Briggs, Robert Farrer, Edward Pedder, John Woods, James Knowles, Thomas Greaves, Thomas Walshman, Robert Bailey, and Edward Robert Travers. Bailiffs: Nicholas Grimshaw, gentleman, and Robinson Shuttleworth, Esq.

We extract as subjoined the names of a number of the In-Burgesses of best social standing who renewed their freedom, for themselves and their sons, in 1782. As formerly, many of them were county notables, all but a few of whom had no permanent residence in the town, yet who were careful not to lose the freeman's privileges acquired by their progenitors.

John Addison, son of George, late of Poulton, gentleman, deceased.

Thomas Addison of Preston, Woollen Draper; Thomas his son.

William Anderton of Ince, late of Euxton, Esq.; William Ince, his son; Robert Charles, Thomas Christopher, Francis Joseph, his brothers.

Richard Arkwright of Crompton in Derbyshire, Cotton Manufacturer; Richard his son; Richard his son.

William Assheton of Preston, son of Richard, an Alderman, deceased; John his brother, of London, Attorney-at-law; Richard Bowling his son; James Hobson his brother.

William Assheton of Cuerdale, Esq.

Richard Assheton of Middleton, D.D., Warden of Manchester; Richard Hailes his son.

Richard Atherton of Preston, Esq., Mayor; William his son, Edward his brother.

John Atherton of Walton upon the Hill, Esq.; John Joseph his son; Henry Blundell his brother; Richard his half-brother.

James Barton of Penwortham, Esq.; James his son.

Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq.

Thomas Butler of Hornby, gent.

John Butler son of Richard of Preston, gent., deceased; Richard his brother.

John Calvert of Preston, gentleman.

Francis Chadwick of Preston, Merchant.

Edward Chadwick, late of Birkacre, gent.; Thomas his brother.

Roger Charnock of Preston, yeoman.

Roger Charnock of Fulwood, yeoman.

John Clayton of Walton-le-Dale, Callico printer; George, his brother.

John Clayton of Little Harwood, Esq.; Thomas his son.

Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Esq; John his son.

James Cowburn of Preston, Alderman; Thomas his son, Councilman; James his brother, James his son.

Joseph Cowling of Wigan, apothecary; John his son, of Manchester, M.D.; Richard his brother, M.D.

John Cross of Preston, Attorney-at-law; William his son; George of Barton, brother of John, Attorney.

Bartholemew Devis, of Preston, Alderman; Anthony his son; Anthony of New Guildford, in Surrey, brother of Bartholomew; John of London, Silversmith, his brother.

Richard Elston of Liverpool, Woollen draper; John his brother; John his son.

Michael Emett of Preston, Innkeeper; John his son; Michael his brother.

Robert Entwistle of Foxholes, Esq.

John Farrington of Stock Bridge, near Padiham, gent, brother of the late Sir William Farrington; William his son.

Henry Feilden late of Manchester, gent., now of London; Robert his son.

Joseph Feilden of Blackburn, Merchant; Henry his son, John and William his brothers.

Walton Freckleton of Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturer.

Evan John Gerrard of Preston, Esq.

Robert Gibson of Myerscough, Esq.; John his brother, Clerk; Charles his son; Robert his brother.

John Gornall of London, late of Preston, Linen Draper, son of John late of Preston, Linen Draper, deceased; Henry his brother.

Robert Chaddock Gorst of Preston, Esq.; William his son; Edward, John, Septimus, James, his brothers.

Thomas Grimshaw of Preston, Alderman; John his son, Alderman; Thomas Shuttleworth his (John's) son; John Nock his brother; Nicholas son of Thomas the Alderman.

James Haydock of Datchet near Windsor, Esq.

Nathaniel Helme of Longton, yeoman.

Bold Hesketh of Rossall, Esq.; Robert his brother.

Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, Esq.; grandson of Sir Robert Hesketh.

Roger Hesketh of Tulketh, Esq., Alderman.

Joseph Hornby of Kirkham, Merchant; Thomas, William, John, Hugh, his brothers.

Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick; Edmund his son; James, John, Geoffrey, Edward, Thomas Stanley, his brothers.

Geoffrey Hornby of Preston, Esq.

William Hulton of Hulton, Esq.; Henry his brother.

Lawreuce Walmsley King, of Ribbleton, Attorney-at-law; Joseph Walmsley, his son.

Thomas Langton of Kirkham, Merchant; John his son; William, Zachary, Cornelius, his brothers; Zachary Langton, Clerk, uncle of the first-named Thomas.

Ralph Lutus late of Preston now of London, gent., son of Ralph, late of Preston, grocer, deceased.

John Lavagne of Preston, gent.

Thomas Lister of Gisburn Park, Esq.; Nathaniel Lister, Esq., uncle of Thomas; John his son.

John Livesey of Blackburn, Esq., son of Robert of Manchester, deceased; John Pearson, his son.

Richard Livesey of Manchester, Esq., brother of Robert of Manchester.

Thomas Livesey of Manchester, Esq., son of James, deceased; Joseph his son.

James Makon of Preston, gentleman.

Thomas Miller of Catforth, yeoman; Thomas his son; Thomas his son.

Robert Moss of Sandhills near Liverpool, Esq.; Thomas his son.

Joseph Myers of Preston, Attorney-at-law; Joseph his son.

John Nabb of Preston, Common Councilman and Town Clerk.

William Park of Lancaster, Esq.; Charles his son, William his brother.

Banastre Parker of Cuerden, Esq.; Thomas Townley his brother.

Edward Parker of Browsholme, Esq.; John of Marshfield his son; Thomas Lister his son; Edward and John Fleming his brothers, &c.

Edward Pedder of Preston, Alderman, &c.

Lawrence Rawstorne of Preston, Esq.; Lawrence his son; William and Robert Athertou his brothers.

Alexander Rigby, a Colonel in the Army.

Thomas Sell of Liverpool, Esq.; Thomas Molyneux his son.

William Shawe of Preston, Attorney-at-law; Richard his son; Townley Rigby his brother.

William Shepherd of Kirkham, Merchant.

Robinson Shuttleworth of Preston, Esq.

Christopher Smalley of Holywell in Wales, son of John late of Preston, grocer, deceased; William and John his brothers.

James Standen of Poulton, gent.

Edward Townley Standish of Standish, Esq.

Sir Frank Standish of Duxbury, Bart.

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby; Edward his son.

Nicholas Starkie of Frenchwood within Fishwick, Esq.

James Sudell of Liverpool, Attorney-at-law; Thomas his son.

John Sudell of Blackburn, Merchant; son of Henry, senr., deceased.
Henry Sudell, son of Henry, junr., deceased, and grandson of Henry, senr., deceased.
William Sudell of Lancaster, Merchant.
William Stuart, now of the City of London, Bookseller; James his son.
Edmund Townley of Royle, Esq.
Charles Townley of Townley, Esq.
Thomas Walmsley of Elston, gent; Thomas his son; Richard his brother.
Roger Walmsley of Preston, chapman.
Ralph Wall of Wrightington, gent.
James Whalley of Clerk-hill, Esq.
Richard Whitehead of Preston, Esq.; Richard his son.
Henry Wilkinson son of John, heretofore Town Clerk.
Thomas Wilson of Preston, attorney-at-law; William his brother.
Thomas Winckley of Preston, Esq.
Thomas Winckley of Goosnargh, gent.

The number of Foreign Burgesses continued very significantly to decrease at each Guild held in the second part of the Eighteenth Century: and in 1782, there were few indeed of those Out-Burgesses of sufficient distinction to be singled out from the general body. The persons named below were about the most considerable.

John Askew, President of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
Townley Chew of London, attorney-at-law.
Samuel Crook of New Crook, Esq.; Samuel his son.
Thomas Cross of Shaw Hill, Esq.; Richard his son.
William Dicconson of Wrightington, Esq.; Edward his brother.
William Ellison of Little Harwood, gent.
George Haydock of Cottam, yeoman; William his son; James, Thomas, George, his brothers.
Sir Henry Hoghton, Baronet, of Walton Hall; Henry his son; Daniel his brother.
John Westby of Whitehall, Esq.; William, Robert, Thomas, his brothers.

The Guild Mayor and Stewards exercised their right to create a certain number of new Burgesses, on grounds of the eminence of the personages thus honoured, who were visitors and guests of the Corporation at the Guild. The names hereunder are taken from the roll of the newly-admitted Burgesses on the occasion:—

Richard Pepper Arden, Esq., one of the King's Council, Gratis.
Henry Blundell of Ince Blundell, Esq., Gratis.
James Brockholes of Claughton, Esq., late called Hesketh, Gratis.
Thomas Davenport, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Gratis.
John Dalton of Preston, Esq., Gratis.
Sir Thomas Egerton of Heaton, Baronet, Gratis.
Evan Richard Gerrard, son of Evan John Gerrard, Esq., £3 3s.
John Hargreaves of Blackburn, Merchant, £2 2s.
William Hall of Mosney within Walton-in-le-Dale, Merchant, £2 2s.
Archibald Hamilton, commonly called Lord Archibald Hamilton, Gratis.
Richard Haworth, of Chancery Lane, London, Apothecary, Gratis.
George Harding, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Gratis.
John Kirc, son of John, late of Preston, Gentleman, deceased, Gratis.
Robert Master of Croston, Doctor of Divinity, Gratis.
John May of Preston, chapman, £2 2s.
Alexander Osbaldeston, Esq., Richard his son, Gratis.
Francis Russell of Gray's Inn, Esq., Gratis.
John Scott of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Gratis.
Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, son of Robinson of Preston, Gratis.
John Trafford of Trafford, Esq.; Humphrey, John, Thomas, William, his sons, Gratis.
The Hon'ble John Charles Villiers, second son of the Earl of Clarendon, Gratis.

The Orders of the Guild of 1782, written at the end of the Roll of the Freemen, are, as in 1762, but the endorsement and perpetuation of the Orders as revised and amended at the Guild of 1742.

The Guild Mayor was RICHARD ATHERTON, Esq. His family, though connected with Preston and Leyland some generations before him, may be supposed to have branched from the ancient Lancashire family of Atherton of Atherton. John Atherton, of Preston, described in the Guild Roll of 1682 as a woollen draper, was elected a Councilman of the Borough in November, 1682; and Alderman in August, 1696, as a preliminary to his election as Mayor in October of that year. He was Mayor of Preston a second time in 1704, and he died in 1717, and was buried the 22nd April. He had two sons, Henry and John. At the Guild of 1702, were entered as In-Burgesses, "Henry Atherton, son of John an Alderman of this Borough," and John his brother. The second of these sons was, I think, John Atherton of Liverpool, Merchant, so enrolled, with his son John, at the Guilds of 1742 and 1762. Also at the Guild of 1702 was enrolled as In-Burgess, at the instance of Alderman John Atherton, William Atherton, son of John, of Leyland, deceased. I conjecture this William was a brother of the Alderman of 1702, and that John Atherton of Leyland was father of both. This Mr. Wm. Atherton was father of the Guild Mayor of 1782. He was elected Bailiff in 1724, and Councilman in 1728. In 1731 he became an Alderman of the Borough, and twice served the office of Mayor, in 1732-3 and 1738-9. He was Steward of the Guild of 1742. Alderman Wm. Atherton died about the end of July, 1745. He had four sons, John (living in 1802, and then enrolled as "John Atherton of Prescott, Esq.;" Richard (of whom more below); Henry, and William, both living in 1802. All four sons were first entered at the Guild of 1742. Richard, the second son, would then be only a youth. He was appointed a Bailiff in 1760, and filled that office at

the Guild of 1762. He was made a Councilman on the 29th of April, 1766 ; and about five years after, on the 13th of December, 1771, was elected Alderman. He was thrice Mayor of the Borough ; first, in 1773-4 ; then for the Guild year, 1781-2 ; and, last, in 1786-7. The couplet referring to the Mayor in Mr. Wilson's lines on the Guild of 1782, quoted below, attests that Mr. Atherton sustained the character of Mayor graciously and imposingly :—

Joy sparkled and smiled in the face of the Mayor,
As he marched through the streets with right worshipful air.

At the election in 1784, we find "Richard Atherton, gent.," voting for Taylor and Clayton. He was one of the firm by which the Old Bank was established in 1777. He had two sons, William and Edward, both of them entered with their father at the Guilds of 1782 and 1802.

No contemporary description of the Guild of 1782 printed at the time, except in the columns of a Manchester and a Liverpool Newspaper, is now to be heard of, and it would seem that none was published in book-form. Perhaps the returns of the four competing tracts issued in 1762 to the publishers had been so small as to discourage a repetition of the ventures twenty years after by the Preston booksellers. We have, however, found some interesting particulars of the proceedings in the celebration of this Guild in several numbers of *Harrop's Manchester Mercury*, published in August and September, 1782. There is a file of this useful old Lancashire newspaper in the Chetham Library at Manchester. The first notice of the Guild in that paper was printed a few days before the opening of the Guild. It refers to the completion of the new Town Hall, which had been rebuilt in preparation for the Guild. Whittle has recorded that "the old Town Hall or Moot Hall fell a heap of ruins on the morning of the 3rd of June, 1780. A ball had been held in it the preceding evening, and the ladies and gentlemen had only separated a few hours before this catastrophe happened. The new Town Hall was erected upon the site of the former one, and was finished in 1782." The builders were Messrs. Michael and John Emett. The cupola, a well-remembered feature of the last Town Hall, was added in 1814.

In *The Manchester Mercury* of August 27th, 1782, it is reported :—"We hear from Preston, that no expense is spared to render their approaching Guild agreeable. The new Town Hall, which has been some time in building, is now finished in a most elegant and masterly manner ; it adjoins the Guild Hall, which is also very handsome, being decorated anew. There is also erected in the Market-place a large Gothic Obelisk, having on the extreme point a representation of the Sun, which is a very great ornament to that spacious Square. The Guild is supposed at least to continue a Fortnight. The first week will be taken up with the usual ceremonies attendant on that occasion, interspersed with Oratorios, Concerts, Plays, Masquerades, &c, The second week is proposed for the Races, and a variety of other Diversions. A good deal of genteel Company is expected from all parts of the Kingdom, as many Lodgings are already engaged for their reception. The Old Theatre in Fishergate is made a very good House, which Messrs. Austin and Whitlock have engaged for 100 Guineas."

In *The Manchester Mercury* for the next week, Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, appears this paragraph :—"The following is an account of the Entertainments that will be at Preston Guild, viz., On Monday, the 2nd of September, the Corporation assemble in the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock in the Morning ; the Procession from thence to the Church to begin at 10. The Gentlemen and Companies walk this day. An Assembly in the Evening. On Tuesday, the Processions of the Ladies and Companies begin at the same hour as on the preceding Day. A Concert in the Evening. On Wednesday, the Processions of the Companies only begins at the same hour as on the two preceding days. An Oratorio in the Morning. The Mayor's Ball General in the Evening. On Thursday Morning a Concert. In the Evening a Card Assembly. On Friday Morning an Oratorio. In the Evening an Assembly. On Saturday Morning an Oratorio. On Monday, Sept. 9th, an Assembly. On Tuesday Evening a Masquerade. On Wednesday, two Races. In the Evening the Mayor's Ball General. On Thursday a Race. On Friday a Race. In the Evening an Assembly. Messrs. Austin and Whitlock's Company of Comedians will perform every Evening during the Guild."

The same issue of *The Mercury* contains the advertisement subjoined :—"Borough of Preston in the County of Lancaster.—Whereas the Mayor of the Borough hath received Information from the Public Office in Bow-street, London, that there are now in divers parts of the kingdom several large Gangs of Housebreakers, Pickpockets, and Sharpers, who usually attend Horse Races and other public Meetings, and who are grown so audacious as to commit the most daring Burglaries and Robberies ; and from the same Office hath also been transmitted to the said Mayor a description of some of their persons and dress, and as it is apprehended that a great many of them will resort hither during the time of the Guild,—Notice is hereby given to the Public, for the better protection of the Persons and Properties of the Inhabitants of the Town and their Strangers, from the audacious attempts of any persons of the aforesaid description, there will be a Nightly Watch, consisting of a Great Number of stout, able-bodied Men, properly armed, and who will be liberally rewarded for their Services, out of the Monies Subscribed for that purpose, by the Gentlemen and Tradesmen of this Borough."

In the same newspaper of Sept. 10th, 1782, is inserted this advertisement:—COCKING.—During the Races at Preston will be fought a Main of Cocks, between Sir F. Standish and Banister Parker, Esq., for Ten Guineas a Battle, and One Hundred the Main, or an odd Battle. To show thirty-one for the Main, and ten for Byes. Redfearn, Higham, Feeders."

In the same newspaper for Sept. 17th, 1782, is this account:—"We hear there were upwards of 300 Persons at the Masquerade in Preston on Tuesday last, a number of which assumed characters, and many were well supported." On Sept. 24th, this account of the proceedings at the Guild appears in *The Mercury*:—"In the *General Evening Post* of last Thursday, there appeared an 'Extract of a Letter from Liverpool,' wrote with the general spirit of malignancy, by some snarling, discontented, would-be satirist, in which he very illiberally gives a misquote description of Preston Guild. It is with pleasure that I take up my pen to confute the assertions of malevolence. Preston might truly be called the Region of Pleasure. Several people of the first fashion were here, and a great many of the middling rank. We had, it is true, two companies of Comedians, but it is degrading Messrs. Austin and Whitlock's Company to rank an Itinerant one with theirs; as those gentlemen, ever anxious to please the Public, had selected the best Performers they could get out of London; their encouragement was great, which they highly merited. The Procession of the Tradesmen was respectable. The Procession of the Ladies afforded a Sight to the Lovers of the Fair, truly delightful; they were all dressed in the extreme of fashion, the height of the ton, and shone with a brilliancy and splendour that dazzled the eyes of the beholder. Mr. Lee Lewis's Lecture on Heads, on account of the inconvenient place he had to exhibit in (and not from a want of merit) had but few auditors; but in consequence of his performing one night, the Managers politely gave him the Theatre for the Morning following, when he lectured to a numerous and brilliant assembly. The Oratorios and Concerts were conducted with a propriety that reflects honour on the Director, and supported by the most celebrated Performers both vocal and instrumental. The Masked Ball (under the direction of the Corporation) was also spiritedly attended to. Several grotesque Characters afforded the greatest entertainment; there was a very humorous Falstaff, and a truly comic Ballad Singer." The Races held during the second week of the Guild, are reported by the *Manchester Mercury* as having resulted as follows:—

PRESTON RACES

On Wednesday, Sept. 11, for £50 by 4 year olds.

Lord Surrey's bay Colt, Sir Thomas Jellybag	1
Mr. Pratt's bay Mare, Ransom	2
Lord A. Hamilton's brown Colt, Wisdom	3
Mr. Felton's grey Horse, Release	dr.
Mr. Turner's bay filly	dis.

The same Day, a Sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, p.p.

Mr. Clifton's bay Colt	1
Mr. Pratt's bay Filly	2
Mr. Douglas' bay Colt	3
Mr. Maynard's bay Colt	4
Mr. Wentworth's Colt	5

The rest paid forfeit.

On Thursday, £50, Weight for Age.

T. Clifton, Esqr.'s chesnut Horse, Tommy	1
Lord A. Hamilton's bay Horse, Ashton	2
T. Douglas, Esqr.'s brown Colt, Catch	3

Same Day, a Match for 100 Guineas betwixt Mr. Walker's bay Horse Jack-at-a-Pinch, and Mr. Charnley's grey Mare, Who's Afraid, was won by the latter.

On Friday, a Maiden Plate of £50.

Mr. Sale's bay Colt	1
Lord Surrey's bay Colt	2
Mr. Railton's chesnut Mare, Young Patty	3
Mr. Richardson's bay Mare, Miss Houghton	4
Mr. Walker's bay Horse, Jack-at-a-Pinch	dr.
Mr. Thompson's bay Colt	dr.
Mr. Charnley's grey Mare, Who's Afraid	dr.

A Liverpool newspaper, the *General Advertiser*, of September 19th, 1782, contains the following short report of the Guild:—"The Guild at Preston was, we are assured, honoured with the appearance of a more numerous and splendid assemblage of personages, of the first rank and fortune, than ever graced that place on any similar occasion. Messrs. Austin and Whitlock's company of comedians performed each night, to audiences not less crowded than they were judicious and respectable. The boxes in particular (which were filled every evening) exhibited scenes of beauty and elegance such as are rarely to be met with even in the theatres of the Metropolis; nor were the performances in any respect unworthy of such distinguished patronage, none but the newest and most celebrated pieces being represented during the fortnight; all of which, we have authority to say, were got up and performed with that chasteness and regularity which has long given this company the pre-eminence over every other out of London. In a word, the plays, oratorios, masquerades, assemblies, and races, formed a diversity of amusements for every description of taste, and greatly contributed to make up a degree of refulgence such as no former period has equalled, nor is it probable that any future one will surpass. There were upwards of three hundred people at the masquerade on Tuesday se'nnight, a number of whom assumed characters, which were extraordinarily well supported." Dr. Aikin, writing about ten years after this Guild, says of Preston:—"It has the peculiar privilege of holding a Guild every twenty years, which is resorted to as a kind of Jubilee by the people of fashion and leisure from all the country round. It is held in August, and lasts a month. The Corporation walks in solemn procession, followed by the Trading Companies under their proper banners, and decorated

with the insignia of their professions. Plays, concerts, and other public amusements have made part of the entertainment in modern times."

Writing in the *Blackburn Mail* for November, 1795, "An Old Freeman" of Preston furnishes extracts from the original Charter, and a list of all the known Guilds Merchant held before that date. Of the Guild of 1782, the writer (who doubtless had witnessed it) only mentions that it commenced on Monday, the 2nd September, 1782, and ended on Saturday, the 28th of the same month, "having been supported during all that time with equal if not superior splendour and hospitality, as any of the preceding meetings." Of the administration of the borough in 1795 the writer adds:—"The great attention of the present Mayor of Preston, Henry Welchman, Esq., assisted by the Bailiffs, Mr. Roger Fleetwood and Mr. Peter Blalock, to the regulation of that Market, and the keeping of good order in the Town, is deserving of the highest praise, and meets the approbation of the Inhabitants in general."

The lines respecting the Guild Procession in 1782, and the belles of that Guild amongst the ladies who attended, composed by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D., Master of the Clitheroe Grammar School, who witnessed the Guild, will be familiar to many readers of these Memorials, having been frequently printed; but they are too racy to be omitted from any account of the Guilds. The lines were addressed in the form of a letter to Mrs. Aspinall, of Standen Hall, near Clitheroe, wife of the then Recorder of Preston, John Aspinall, Esq., Serjeant-at-law. This dame was Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Maghull Yates, Esq. She had married Mr. Serjeant Aspinall in October, 1764. We append the lines:—

A Poetical Epistle, addressed to Mrs. Aspinall.

YOUR commands were received by the Captain, dear Madam,
And I wished to obey them as soon as I had 'em,
So I sat down to write, and apply'd to my Muse,
But was mortified greatly to find her refuse.
But the Muse at such scenes ne'er exhibit their faces;
They flew from the crowd to make room for the Graces.
Yet for prose, 'midst the tumult, I scarcely have time,
And, in spite of my Muse, must scribble in rhyme,
But can hardly begin 'mongst this chaos of stuff,
Though it must be confessed I have matter enough.
The Recorder attracted the eyes of the Town
With his wig of three tails and the blush of his gown.
Joy sparkled and smiled in the face of the Mayor,
As he marched through the streets with right worshipful air.
Whilst dignity shone in the steps of each Bailiff,
With looks of command and the Pomp of a Caliph.
New scour'd was the Mace, and so bright, I could see't,
By the help of a glass, half the length of the street.
'Twas glorious to see how the men of all trades,
With faces clean wash'd, wore their flaming cockades.
With a strut of true consequence, every Profession
Did honour to Preston throughout the Procession.
The gentlemen coupled, in pair after pair,
Cock'd their hats, and look'd fierce, when reviewed by the fair.
I'd the pleasure to see our old Grandmother Eve;
But how Adam was tempted I cannot conceive,
For her face and her air seem'd more fit for laughter;
And I'm sure she scarce e'er had so ugly a daughter;
I cannot perceive, on perusing her face,
The remains of one dimple or trait of one grace;
And if truth must be spoken, our Grandfather Adam
Was stupid and awkward, and clumsy as Madam.
But I cannot describe, or sufficiently praise,
The Beauties that burn'd with astonishing blaze;
They were rich constellations - a galaxy bright —
A host of pure angels too much for the sight.
There were Lancashire Witches, whom Venus still arms
With the magic of eyes, and profusion of charms.
Who bind us with spells, and display all their art
To wind their soft fetters in wreaths round the heart.
Each eye is prepared and well tutor'd, no doubt,
As love, death, and darts, are flying about;
Each shot is successful, well aimed at its man,
And all look as killing as ever they can.
Amidst their parading, such glances were sent,
That sighs were excited wherever they went;
Gowns, caps, and ruffles performed well their part,
While nets, lawns, and gauzes are spread for the heart.
Even Matrons of Eighty, with years bow'd down,
Stand straight as an arrow, and skip through the town;
Each dame her old age and infirmities scorns,
Skips light o'er the pavement, in spite of her corns.
Her flagging curls wave with a diligent care,
Her baldness relieved with a purchase of hair.
All the world is at Preston, the Multitude spreads,
So thick through the streets, 'tis a pavement of heads
Whilst feasting and dancing and music and noise,
Are the soul of a Guild, and the chief of its joys.
But who's the first toast, and the favourite Belle,
Must a secret remain, for no mortal to tell,
Most agree in the praise of the delicate features,
The person and manner, and air of Miss Petres;
And some I have seen, who the palm are for yielding
To the beauty of Blackburn, the pretty Miss Feilden.
The swains cast an eye, and a languishing look,
On the beauty of Preston, the pleasing Miss Brooke.
And Hulton ne'er fails admiration to raise,
But richly deserves a whole penful of praise.
'T was whispered to-day that the famous Miss West
Is come to the town, and appears 'mongst the best,
Whom for her false cunning no mortal can match,
So we must take care of our pockets and watch.
No more can I add, but that joy reigns around,
And with peace and good humour the Festival's crown'd.

Preston, Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1782.

The four ladies selected by the Clitheroe pedagogue for compliment as the most popular beauties of the Guild were Miss Petres, Miss Feilden, Miss Brooke, and Miss Hulton. Miss Frances Houghton Petres was the only daughter of Ralph Petres, Esq., of Platt Bridge; she married 17th March, 1788, the Rev. Croxton Johnson, Rector of Wilmslow, co. Chester, and died, aged 83, on the 12th July, 1850. She was a young lady of but fifteen years when she came to the Preston Guild in 1782. Miss Cicely Feilden was the only daughter of Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Blackburn, great-grandfather of Major-

General Feilden, M.P.; she was baptized the 20th May, 1766 (so was aged sixteen when she appeared at Preston at this Guild); married Richard Willis, Esq., of Halsnead, to whom she bore nine sons and six daughters; and died, aged 56, the 11th April, 1822. Miss Susannah Brooke was the only daughter of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley and Charnock; she was born in 1762; was aged 20 on her visit to the Guild in 1782; she married, first, in 1787, Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, and was mother of Robert Townley Parker, Esq., the Guild Mayor of 1862; she married, secondly, in 1797, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, whom she also survived, and died, in her 91st year, 2nd December, 1852. Miss Anne Hulton was the eldest daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park; she was born in 1760; married Banastre Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, and, widowed in 1788, died, aged 70, in 1830. Thus three of the belles of the Guild of 1782 lived to advanced ages—83, 90, and 70 years respectively; while the fourth became the mother of the large family of sixteen children, of whom nine were sons.

A few trifles preserved of the printed matter provided during the Guild of 1782 are found amongst a quantity of such things relating to later Guilds in the possession of the proprietor of *The Preston Guardian*. A duodecimo tract, neatly printed, containing the words of "The Fall of Egypt: an Oratorio," has written across its title, in contemporary caligraphy, "Preston Guild, 1782;" and this was no doubt one of the Oratorios rendered at that Guild. The tract, of 20 pages, has no printed date or imprint. There are also copies of the Play Bill at the Preston Theatre, on the 9th Sept., 1782, and on the 14th Sept.

The Guild Merchant of 1802.

The Guild of 1802, which we have now reached, was kept with not inferior ceremony and civic hospitality to what had been practiced at any former Guild Merchant, in ancient or modern times. In the twenty years since the preceding Guild an important manufacture in cotton textile fabrics had been added to the ancient trading industries of the town, having been established by Mr. John Horrocks and others, utilising the new machines invented by Richard Arkwright, the Preston barber, Samuel Crompton, and James Hargreaves. It will be noticed in the descriptions we cite hereafter that the most interesting and striking feature of the Trades-Procession at this Guild was the novel one of a Spinning Mule at work, furnished by Mr. Horrocks, followed by twenty-four of the prettiest girls then engaged in the Preston factories, attired in dresses of the finest cotton fabrics produced in the town, decorated with cotton fringe and blue ribbons. The people of Preston in 1802 were evidently proud of the latest-born of their valuable industries, which had already become the most commercially important and lucrative; although from the first the cotton manufacture in Preston could not have been hedged around by the exclusive restrictions which had for centuries been enforced for the protection of burgesses engaged in other crafts of early foundation. Mr. John Horrocks had only come to Preston in 1791, a young man of limited means trying to make his way, yet in 1802 he was the man of most consequence amongst the citizens of the borough, and he had been recently returned unopposed as one of the Members of Parliament for Preston. An official notification of the Guild was published about four months before the opening of it, by the Guild Mayor, Mr. Grimshaw. From the original small placard we copy the form of the notice :—

Borough of Preston, April 23rd, 1802.—This is to give Notice, That the GUILD MERCHANT for the Borough of Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, will be opened, with the usual Solemnity, at the Town Hall in Preston aforesaid, on Monday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, being the first Monday after the Feast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist, when and where all persons having or claiming to have any Right to Freedom or other Franchises of the same Borough, whether by Ancestry, Prescription, or Purchase, are to appear by themselves or their Proxies, sufficiently authorised, to claim and make out their several rights thereto; otherwise they will, according to ancient and immemorial usage, forfeit the same, and be debarred thereof. And it is further required, that at the Time and Place aforesaid, all and every Person and Persons that have been born since the last Guild Merchant (and claim a right to Freedom of the said Borough, by being the Sons of Freemen of the said preceding Guild), do and shall produce, themselves or their Proxies, true and authentic Certificates of their Names, Ages, and Places of Abode, the better to make out and ascertain their said Right.—NIC. GRIMSHAW, Mayor.—Addison, Printer, Old Shambles, Preston.

The Guild Roll of 1802 is written in a particularly fine hand, and at the head of its title-page appear emblazoned in either corner the arms of the Borough and of the Mayor (*a griffin segreant*, &c.). It records that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston, &c., was there holden and kept on Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, *i.e.*, the 30th day of August, in the 42nd George III., and A.D. 1802; by NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; John Grimshaw, Edward Pedder, and William Pritchard, Esqrs., Stewards; Thomas Greaves, John Fallowfield, Edward Robert Travers, Samuel Horrocks, Aldermen; and Richard Palmer, gent., Clerk of the said Guild, which said Mayor, &c., paid for their fees each of them One Shilling.

The Capital Burgesses of the Guild were:—John Watson, senr., Thomas Wilson, Thomas Briggs, John Green, Daniel Lyon, Richard Newsham, George Blelock, Henry Fisher, Seth German, Robert Gornall, Hugh Waterworth, Hugh Dewhurst, Thomas Sill, Ralph Asheton, John Troughton, Peter Blelock, William Brackell. Bailiffs: Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Thomas Norcross.

The names of the In-Burgesses, entered alphabetically, number somewhere near 3,000; and there were besides about 360 Foreign Burgesses. Two hundred and forty persons were now first admitted Burgesses of the Guild. A selection of names of In-Burgesses of more or less social note, with their sons, which we have made from the Roll, is appended.

John Addison of Preston, Esq.; Thomas Batty, John, Richard, and Henry, his sons.

William Alexander of Preston, Surgeon, admitted 18 June, 1795.

Richard Arrowsmith of Preston, Woollen Draper.

Wm. Assheton of Cuerdale, Esq.; William his son.

Richard Atherton of Preston, Esq.; William and Edward, his sons; John of Prescott, Esq.; Henry, and William, his brothers.

Robert Barrie, Captain in the Navy, and Nephew to Admiral Lord Gardner, admitted 9th Nov., 1795.

John Blundell of Preston, Linen Manufacturer; John, James, Christopher, and Francis, his sons.

Wm. Bramwell of Preston, Attorney-at-Law, son of Richard of Preston, deceased.

Henry Brewer, son of Henry deceased, late Coachman to the Earl of Derby; Henry his son.

Joseph Brooke, late Lieut.-Col. in the 20th Regt. of Foot, son-in-law to Mr. Alderman Grimshaw.

Alexander Butler of Kirkland, Esq.

John Calvert of Preston, gent.

Wm. Cardwell of Wyersdale; Thomas and Robert, his brothers.

Hugh Charnock of Euxton, late of Leyland; Wm., John, Hugh, Thomas, James, Robert, Matthew, his sons.

John Clayton of Little Harwood, Esq.; Thomas his son, late Lieut.-Col. in the Royal Lancashire Volunteers.

Ralph Clayton, Sergeant-at-law, admitted 7 May, 1784.

George Clayton of Lostock in Walton, Calico Printer; Edward of Manchester; George, and William, his sons; John Clayton of Bamber Bridge, Calico Printer.

John Clifton of Lytham, Esq., son of Thomas, deceased; Thomas, John, William, Edward, and Charles, his sons.

Richard Cooper of Walton-le-Dale, Gentleman, admitted 20 Oct., 1796.

Thomas Cooper of Astley, late of Preston, Gentleman.

James Cowburn of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, son of Alderman James, deceased; James, William, Thomas, John his sons.

Thomas Cowburn of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, late Alderman.

Samuel Crane of Preston, Linen Draper, Samuel Greenhow, and Thomas, his sons; Thomas of Preston, Samuel's brother; Roger, his cousin, and son of Thomas, deceased.

Richard Cross of Shaw Hall, Esq., son of Thomas Thomas and Richard, his sons.

William Cross of Preston, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Anthony Devis, son of the late Alderman Bartholomew.

John Dalton of Preston, Esq.; John his son.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, Barrister-at-law, and Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Wm. Farrington of Shaw Hall, Esq.

Henry Feilden of Blackburn, Merchant, son of Joseph, deceased; Joseph, William, Randle Henry, his sons; John and William, his brothers; Wm. Leyland, son of Wm.

John Fletcher of Walton-le-Dale, Steward to Sir Henry Hoghton, admitted 29 May, 1784.

Right Hon. Lord Alan Gardner, Admiral of the Blue, son of Wm. of Uttoxeter, Esq., deceased; Edward, Valentine, Samuel, Alan Hyde, Francis Farrington, William, Henry, Herbert, his sons; Valentine, his brother; Wm. Lindas and Valentine, his sons.

Evan Richard Gerrard, son of Evan John, Esq.

Charles Gibson of Quernmore, Esq.; Charles, John, Edward, Robert, his sons; Robert of Newland, Gloucestershire, his brother; William his son.

Edward Gorst of Leigh, Attorney-at-law, son of Robert Chaddock; Thomas Mill, his son; Septimus, John, James, brothers of Edward.

John Gosnell of Preston, Gentleman, son of Charles, deceased.

Thomas Greaves of Preston, Alderman; John, James, Thomas, his sons.

John Grimshaw, Alderman; Rev. Thos. Shuttleworth, and John Nocks, his sons; Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; William Edmund, Nicholas Charles, his sons.

William Hawkshead of Heskin, gentleman, admitted 29th May, 1784.

Edward Hardman of Manchester, Surgeon; James, of Bolton, attorney; James, of Preston, attorney-at-law; William, of Chaddeley, gentleman.

Reverend Robert Harrison, admitted 17th June, 1795; Robert, his son.

Robert Hesketh, Esq.; Henry, Edward Thomas, Robert Fleetwood, and Peter, his sons; Dr. Bold Fleetwood, brother of Robert.

Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, of Rufford, Bart.; Thomas Henry, his son.

Samuel Horrocks, Alderman, admitted 31st October, 1794; Samuel, his son, admitted 22nd Sept., 1797; Isaac Horrocks of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, admitted 28th May, 1795.

John Horrocks of Penwortham Lodge, Esq., one of the Members for the Borough of Preston; Peter, his son; John, another son, admitted 22nd Sept., 1797; Samnel, son of Thomas of Sidcup in Kent, and cousin to Messrs. Horrocks.

Sir Henry Phillip Hoghton, Bart., of Walton Hall, admitted 29th Jan., 1802; Henry his son, admitted 29th Jan., 1802.

Joseph Hornby of Ribby, Esq.; Hugh his son; Thomas, of Kirkham, brother of Joseph; Hugh, Joseph, Thomas, his sons; William, brother of Joseph; John Hornby of Blackburn, Merchant, his brother; John, Daniel, his sons; Rev. Hugh Hornby, Vicar of St. Michaels; Joseph, William, his sons.

Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick; Edmund his son; Edmund, son of Edmund; James John, son of Geoffrey; James John his son; Geoffrey, Edward Thos. Stanley, Phipps, George, Charles, other sons of Geoffrey.

Wm. Hulton of Hulton, Esq., infant son of William, deceased; Henry, in the army, brother of William, deceased; Henry William, his son.

John Langton of Kirkham, Merchant, son of Thos., deceased; Thos., John, his sons; William, of Kirkham, Merchant; Joseph his son; Zachary, brother of first-named John. Skinner, Zachary and Richard, his sons; Thomas, and Cornelius, brothers of first-named John.

Wm. Leighton of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, admitted 30th March, 1796.

Thomas Miller of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer, admitted 29th Jan., 1802.

Thomas Moss of Sandhills, near Liverpool, Clerk, son of Robert, late Recorder.

Joseph Myers, son of Joseph, deceased, Attorney-at-law; John his brother.

James Allan Park, Recorder, admitted 30th April, 1792; James Allan and Alexander Atherton, his sons.

Robert Townley Parker, of Cnerden Hall, Esq., infant son of Thomas Townley, deceased.

John Parker, of Whittingham, gentleman; Henry, his son.

Edward Pedder of Preston, Alderman; Edward of Darwen Bank, Esq.; Richard and James, his brothers; Revd. John, Vicar of Churchtown; James his son; Edward son of the late Alderman James Pedder.

Richard Palmer of Preston, Attorney-at-law, and Town Clerk; John his brother, hosier, and late Adjutant to the Royal Preston Volunteers; James, his brother, clerk to Mr. Mayor.

John Ravald of Bolton, Attorney, son of John of London, deceased.

Lawrence Rawstorne of Tulketh Hall, Esq.; Lawrence, William, Robert Atherton, his sons.

William Cunliffe Shawe, Esq., Robt. Newton, Samnel Pole, Charles Augnstns, Francis Manley, his sons.

Joseph Shaw, Esq.; Wm. Cunliffe and John Wingfield, his sons.

Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, son of Robinson, Esq.; Thomas Starkie his son.

James Sidgreaves of Goosnargh, Cotton Manufacturer, admitted 23rd Oct., 1795; John and George, his sons.

Edward Townley Standish of Standish, Esq.

Sir Frank Standish, Bart., of Duxbury.

Thomas Starkie of Frenchwood, Esq., late of Manchester.

Edward Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby; Edward Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, his son; Edward Geoffrey Smith, son of the said Lord Derby; James Smith, another son of the Earl of Derby.

James Scarlett, Barrister-at-law.

Thomas Tipping of Preston, chapman, admitted 28th May, 1795.

Charles Townley of Townley, Esq.

John Trafford of Trafford, Esq.; Thomas, William, Henry, Edward, his sons.

Scarcely any Foreign Burgesses distinguished by the description as above the rank of yeoman and tradesman are encountered amongst the 360 or so of persons possessing this more limited privilege in 1802. Of esquires I observe none excepting Samuel Crook of New Crook, Esq., and Samuel his son; and Edward Dicconson of Wrightington, Esq. The new Burgesses admitted are likewise for the most part obscure, but these occur in the record:—

John Bairstow, with Messrs. Horrocks, son of Michael of Preston, gentleman; Edward, his brother.

John Blackledge of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer.

John Dalton Esq., son of John, Esq., of Thurnham and Preston.

The Hon'ble Thomas Erskine, &c.

Alan Hyde Gardner, &c.

Robert Harris, son of the Rev. Robert Harris, Minister at St. George's Chapel, and late Chaplain to the Royal Preston Volunteers.

John Holden of Preston, Organist.

Sir Thos. Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., &c.

Bertie Markland of Cuerden Hall, Esq.

James Scarlett, Barrister-at-law.

Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., the Guild Mayor of Preston in 1802, and a second time in 1822, was the representative of a branch, settled in Preston early in the last century, of a family of Grimshaws whose ancient domicile was the Heyhouses, in the Forest of Pendle. In *The Preston Guardian* "Local Sketches" was printed, in September, 1877, an extended genealogical account of the Grimshaw family, by the writer of these Memorials, to which any reader especially interested in the family may refer. We need only insert here the leading circumstances in the personal history of three members associated with the municipal annals of Preston. Thomas Grimshaw, younger son of John Grimshaw of Fence Yate in Pendle, born in Jan., 1708-9, became a lawyer, and settled in Preston somewhere near the year 1730. He married, in 1739, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Nock, of Preston. He had two sons, who survived, John, born in July, 1740, and Nicholas, born, after an interval of seventeen years, the 14th Oct., 1757; also a daughter Mary, wife of Lieut. Naylor, of the Royal Marines. His wife died in April, 1762. At the Guild of 1742, in the list of In-Burgesses, appear, "Thomas Grimshaw of Preston, Attorney," and "John his son." He served the office of Bailiff in 1754. The 14th June, 1756, Thomas Grimshaw, gentleman, was elected a Councilman. On the Guild Roll of 1762 appear, "Thomas Grimshaw, of Preston, Gent., Common Councilman; John Grimshaw his son, one of the Bailiffs; Nicholas, his brother." The 1st of August, 1768, Mr. Thomas Grimshaw was elected an Alderman; and his son John was made a Councilman

in his stead. He served the office of Mayor in 1768-9, and again in 1775-6. He was a Steward of the Guild of 1782, and died, aged 78, in July, 1787. John Grimshaw, gent., eldest son of Thomas, born in 1740, was, like his father and younger brother, brought up to the law. He married Penelope, daughter of Mr. Edmund Shuttleworth of Horrocksford near Clitheroe, and was father of the Rev. Thos. Shuttleworth Grimshaw, M.A., born in 1777; and Mr. John Nock Grimshaw (Captain in the 103rd Regiment, with which he was in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition); and four daughters. In 1762, Mr. John Grimshaw served as Bailiff in the Guild year. In August, 1768, he was elected a Councilman of Preston, and was an Alderman of the Guild in 1782, having a short time before been advanced to the Aldermanic bench. He succeeded Mr. Atherton, the Mayor of that Guild, as Mayor in Oct., 1782. He was Mayor again in 1788-9, in 1799-1800, and in 1806-7. He was Steward of the Guild of 1802. He resigned his office of Alderman in 1820, at the age of 80, being then the Father of the Corporation, and died on the 12th of March, 1821. Nicholas Grimshaw, son of Thomas and brother of John, born in 1757, was entered as a scholar of Manchester Grammar School in Jan., 1773; and, on leaving school, was trained for the law. In 1780, he received the appointment of Acting Cursitor for the County; in 1782, was one of the Bailiffs at the Guild. In 1790, Mr. Grimshaw was made a Councilman of the Borough. Aug. 8th, 1793, Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., was elected Town Clerk of Preston, in the place of Mr. Nabb, deceased. In 1801, he was elected Alderman, in the room of Mr. John Horrocks, and relinquished the Town Clerkship; and soon after Mr. Grimshaw was elected Mayor for the Guild year, 1801-2. He acquitted himself so well at the Guild, that the Council afterwards voted 50 guineas for a service of plate for presentation to Mr. Grimshaw, inscribed:—"The Corporation of the Borough of Preston, in Common Council assembled, impressed with a deep sense of the services rendered by Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., and his Lady, as Mayor and Mayoress, during the Guild Merchant, 1802, offers this testimony of approbation and esteem." Altogether, Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw was seven times Mayor of Preston, and twice Guild Mayor—an unprecedented distinction. These were the years of his Mayoralty, additional to the first term in 1801-2:—1808-9; 1812-13; 1817-18; 1821-22 (Guild); 1825-6; 1830-1. Mr. Grimshaw married Miss Esther Mary Haigh (who outlived him, and died in 1853), and had issue, sons, William, George Henry, died young; Edmund; Samuel; Nicholas Charles, and George Henry (the two latter were drowned in the Ribble, whilst boating, the 24th April, 1822, at the time when their father was the second time Guild Mayor). The first son, William, was an officer in the 70th Regiment, and was killed in 1815; the third son was Mr. Edmund Grimshaw, of Preston and Cadeley, in this county, and of Pierremont, Kent, barrister-at-law; and the fourth son was Mr. Samuel Ridings Grimshaw, of Preston, barrister-at-law, who died in July, 1866. Mr. Grimshaw had daughters, Mary, Frances, and Eleanor. Mr. Grimshaw had a lucrative practice as a solicitor in Preston. His partners were Mr. Richard Palmer, many years Town Clerk of Preston, and later, his son, Mr. Samuel Grimshaw. He was Clerk to the Magistrates from 1801 or 1802 until his death; and served as Under Sheriff to several High Sheriffs of the County. At his death he was the senior legal practitioner in Lancashire. He was also a County Magistrate. Mr. Grimshaw died suddenly, at his house, 8, Winckley-street, Preston, the 7th Jan., 1838; he was in his 81st year; and between his father's birth and his own death was an interval of 129 years.

Of the arrangements made beforehand by the Guild Mayor, Mr. Grimshaw, for the various entertainments at the Guild, a specimen is subjoined, copied from the original memorandum of Mr. Grimshaw to Mr. George Bramwell, respecting the pay to musicians hired for the event:—

The Mayor offers the following terms to all or so many of the Military Band undermentioned as choose to accept the same:—

Mr. Snell (if a good Performer, but not else).
George Bramwell. James Thompson.
Henry Moss. Joseph Farmer.
James Parker. James Hogg.
Wm. Parker (the Mayor having first heard him play and approving of his playing – not else).
Wm. Parker (Serpent).

One Guinea each to play at the Mayor's Procession at the Guild. Half a Guinea each to play at the Mayoress's Procession, being a very short one; and Half a Guinea each to play at the Mayoress's Public Breakfast.

Also to the Persons undermentioned, to play at the Assemblys, Balls, and Masquerade at the Guild each night:—

Thomas Topping. } In addition to these Violins, the Mayor himself will engage a Violin.
Joseph Wilcock. }
Hugh Werden. }
James Thompson. James Parker.
Wm. Parker (if the Mayor approves his playing).
James Bramwell. Wm. Parker (Violoncello).
Twelve Shillings a-piece each Night.

To these Proposals, which the Mayor will not alter, he requests a positive Answer on or before Wednesday next, the 9th instant, at twelve at Noon, after which, if not agreed to, he will engage Bands elsewhere.

The Mayor will forbid the opening of the Theatre, or any other place of Public Resort of a like kind during the Guild, unless the Manager complies with certain Regulations to be prescribed by the Mayor, and, amongst others, each Manager shall employ no Musician without first having obtained the Mayor's approbation. The Concerts shall be under the like Regulations. N. GRIMSHAW.

7th June, 1802.

Mr. Geo. Bramwell, 1st Clarionet of the Band of Music, Preston.

A short letter printed below is from the firm in London who supplied three large chandeliers for the Guild Hall. The cost of them was £37, and the carriage from London £2:—

London. July 30, 1802. Sir,—The three Lusters have been pack'd up and will be sent to-morrow to Pickford's Waggon, directed to Messrs. Horrocks and Co.; the Drawing for them is put in case No. 3. All the pieces are numbered as the drawing, so that I hope you will have them put together without much difficulty. Each Luster is pack'd separate in a case; the Chains must be as under:—Chain for center, 8 foot long; 2 chains each 5 foot ditto.—I am, sir for Neale and Bailey, your obed't s't, J. Killick.—[Addressed] "London, Thyrtyth July, 1802. Nic. Grimshaw, Esq., Preston. *John [free] Horrocks.*" [Endorsed—"Neale and Bailey, Chandeliers."]

The state of matters in Preston on the eve of this Guild is described in a letter written from Manchester on the 28th of August, to the *London Chronicle*. The writer, after remarking upon the lively excitement caused even in Manchester by the approach of the Guild, and the extravagant prices charged for conveyances to Preston and at the roadside inns on the way, says:—"The Guild, which commences on Monday, is expected to be the grandest ever seen; no pains nor expense have been spared by Lord Derby or Mr. Horrocks to render it worthy of the attention of the public. As much interest is made to procure a lodging as if it were to obtain a permanent situation for life. Applications are made to the great men of Preston, in the humblest style, to procure beds, although enormous sums are demanded; fifteen guineas a week having been asked for three rooms; houses have been built upon speculation to let during the novel festival. Several performers from London are gone to act at the new Theatre, which has been built for the occasion. All the towns leading to Preston are in the same condition as we are; no conveyances are to be got. This morning the roads leading to Preston were lined with ladies and gentlemen going there in their own carriages." In the same paper, a letter from Preston, written on the first day of the Guild, Monday, August 30th, relates that on the day before (Sunday) Preston was a "London in miniature; for the number of pedestrians passing and re-passing through the principal streets was astonishingly great, while carriages of all descriptions poured, in almost one continuous line, from all the roads leading to the town, and particularly from Liverpool and Manchester." The windows in the main streets were "filled with some of the most charming Lancashire *witches*, dressed in the top of the fashion, to view the company enter the town. About six o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Derby entered their house in this town from Knowsley, to dinner. They came in a coach and six, accompanied by Mr. Farren and Mr. Wilson Braddyll. They were followed by their attendants in two other carriages." The "distress for beds" was great, and exorbitant prices were being paid for lodging—as much as fifty guineas for three beds in a close part of the town.

Preliminary to the Guild, brief accounts of the origin and purpose of the Guild Merchant were printed for the information of visitors, and published by the local booksellers. We have before us two such relics of the Guild of 1802, which are in the form of broadsides, or oblong sheets, the printed matter in double-column. The first is headed:—

Particulars of the PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT; containing an Abstract of the Original Charter for holding the same: an Account when the several Guild Merchants have been held; and the Order of the Procession. E. Sergent, Printer. [Broadside.]

In this broadside, printed just before the Guild, at the end of the list of former Guilds, it is announced that "the nineteenth, being the next ensuing Guild, will commence on Monday, the 30th of August, 1802, NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, Esq., Mayor." The account of the Guild Procession gives the following order:—1, The Marshal; 2, Tanners' Company; 3, Weavers' and Clothworkers' Company; 4, Masons' Company; 5, Cordwainers' Company; 6, Carpenters', &c., Companies; 7, Butchers' Company; 8, Vintners' and Innholders' Company; 9, Taylors' Company; 10, Skinners' and Glovers' Companies; 11, Smiths', Ironmongers,' &c., Companies; 12, Mercers', Drapers', &c., Companies; 13, Corporation: Procession:—Music, four Halbertmen, Bellman, Town Beadle, Ensign, two Town Silver Maces, Mayor's Gold Mace, Bailiffs, twelve Common Councilmen, eight Aldermen, two and two; Mr. Mayor and Recorder; 14, Clergy, Ladies, and Gentlemen from almost every part of Great Britain. The other sheet, published in Manchester, has the title:—

An Abstract of the Original Charter granted to the Borough of Preston for holding a Guild Merchant, &c.; the Manner of Opening the Guild Court; Extract of the Declaration; Extracts of the Grants; an Account when the several Guild Merchants have been held; and the Order of the Processions. Seddon, Printer, Hanging Bridge, Manchester. [Broadside.]

Several general accounts of the proceedings of the Guild of 1802 were printed at the time. The fullest and most circumstantial of them that we have found appeared in *Harrop's Manchester Mercury*. This narrative has not been previously quoted in recent manuals of the Preston Guilds, and we therefore think our readers may be pleased to have it repreduced. We subjoin it:—

Preston Jubilee Guild.

Aug. 31 [1802].—On Sunday night the Company continued to come into the town during the whole of the night, and early yesterday morning numerous parties entered the town from all parts, to see the novel sight of the commencement of our Jubilee. The different Companies had received instructions from the Wardens for some time past at what time and place they were to assemble in the morning

They accordingly met at the different Inns, where a band of music was provided, and a very elegant colour of each of them. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets. Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., the Mayor, the whole of the Corporation and Officers, assembled between eight and nine in the Guild Hall, which constituted the commencement of this celebrated Guild, which has been kept up every twenty years since the granting of the Charter constituting this a Corporate town. After the Conquest, King Henry the Second, Duke of Normandy, confirmed the Charter, and ordered that a Guild should be held every twenty years, for the Freemen to renew their freedom If they let one Guild pass without renewing their freedom, either by them or by proxy, they are for ever after excluded from all rights and privileges attached to the town of Preston. The Corporation being assembled under the Eighteenth Guild, the Common Crier made proclamation [according to the form we have before printed]. The members of the Corporation were then enrolled in a new book prepared for this Guild, and a number of persons then renewed their freedom.

About Ten o'clock the different Companies arrived at the Town Hall, preceded by an elegant flag, with devices emblematical of their trade, each with a band of music. It being announced to the Mayor that they were all arrived, an attempt to form a procession was made, but in vain ; and in making the attempt a scene of great confusion took place, for the crowd was so immensely great, that although the street where the Hall is situated is very wide, it was completely blocked up from one side to the other ; the shopkeepers were obliged to shut up their shops to prevent the windows being broken. The noise and confusion that prevailed was not in the least inferior to what takes place at a large assemblage of persons in London, on a public exhibition.

The time being arrived for the Corporation to go to Church, which they always do agreably to ancient custom at every Guild, they gave up the idea of forming a regular procession at that time, and got to the Church in the best manner they could. The Church was in a short time so completely filled that there was no possibility of getting near the door. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth. After Divine service was over, the attempt to form a procession was more successful ; by the exertions of the constables, and a party of the 17th Light Dragoons, who materially assisted in keeping the multitude from pressing in upon the procession. The procession then moved from the Church towards the Church-gate Bars.

The Marshal, armed cap-a-pie, on horseback. Two trumpeters on horseback.

The Tanners' Company, preceded by a band of music, colours flying, with the emblems of their trade, and bearing this inscription :- "We trust in God alone." Their Wardens, with staffs of office in their hands. They all wore green ribbons in their hats, and oak leaves. Most of them were dressed in blue coats. The wardens wore sashes over their shoulders, with these words in gold letters—"Success to Tanners."

They were followed by the Skinners, the Glovers, and the Woolcombers.

The Joiners succeeded, in company with the Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Coopers, Chair-makers, and Millwrights. They were preceded by a most excellent band of music, and colours flying. Two tall men with masks on, and carrying large hatchets each, in a position as if they were going to cleave timber, with leather cases hung over their shoulders to hold the hatchets, with a brass saw and hatchet on them. Six boys followed in green jackets, velvet collars, plain gilt buttons, green caps, with green feathers and oak leaves in imitation of foresters, with white wands in their hands. All the company wore blue ribbons in their hats.

The Tailors next appeared, with blue and pink ribbons in their hats. They were preceded by a band of music and colours, and then followed a man and woman, supposed to be in a state of nudity, with a white cotton dress on, and fig leaves upon it, in imitation of Adam and Eve, being emblematical of what they claim, of being the first trade employed to make clothes, when Adam and Eve discovered they were naked. Eve carried a large branch of an Apple-tree in her hand with apples on it, tempting Adam to eat as they passed through the streets. This novel pair were followed by ten apprentices with white hats, green pantaloons, wands in their hands, and oak leaves in their hats.

Then followed one of the most charming sights ever beheld. It was a procession of young people, bringing up to industry.

The Spinners' and Weavers' Companies. A large square board, painted dark blue, and the following inscription :— "Prosperity to the Cotton Manufactory." All the edges were ornamented with white cotton fringe.

Then followed a new Spinning Mule belonging to Mr. Horrocks, drawn upon a stage, with a boy with his hair powdered, white cotton turban, ornamented with blue silk, and his whole dress of white cotton of his own manufacture. He was attended by a girl about ten years of age, to mend the thread when it breaks. She was dressed in white cotton, her hair powdered, and a wreath of artificial flowers made of cotton on her head. As soon as they began to move in the procession and work, the populace gave them repeated rounds of applause. The little creatnres worked the machine, and performed their work with as much composure as if they were not seen by a single person, although they were viewed by several thousands, and with no small degree of satisfaction.

Then followed twenty-four young women, two and two, who had been selected from different manufactories for their attractive charms; their hair was dressed in the fashion of the day. Their dress wholly consisted of the manufacture of the town, white cambric ornamented with blue ribbons and cotton fringe ; each of them carried an artificial cotton tree in their hands; these trees appeared in full bloom. They were wholly made of cotton; the ingenuity with which the leaves were formed, and the whole of the execution, do the highest credit to the taste of Mrs. Horrocks and the female part of her family, who made them. They were headed by two men, who superintended the women's work in the manufactories, in doing what is called battening. They were dressed in white cotton jackets and trowsers, with white cotton epaulets on their shoulders, and tassels of the manufactnre of the town, and with white cotton turbans ornamented with purple silk. They likewise carried artificial cotton trees in their hands.

Mr. Horrocks and Mr. Watson, in whose employ the women are, followed arm in arm, carrying white wands. A number of proprietors of manufactories followed, two and two, with white wands in their hands. Upwards of 100 workmen followed, two and two, who are employed in the different manufactories in the town.

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Another board, prepared in a similar manner to the above, ornamented with cotton fringe, headed with a silver urn, and carried by a man with his head powdered, without any coat or waistcoat; his shirt, made of the cotton manufacture of the town, was uncommonly white, and ornamented on the sleeves with purple ribbon. The inscription on the board, in gold letters, was—"May the ingenuity and industry of the Cotton Manufacturers ever find protection and support in this United Kingdom." A new Loom belonging to Mr. Watson followed, drawn upon a high stage by about twenty men. On the stage were two boys, dressed in white cotton jackets and trowsers, and turbans on their heads made of cotton, ornamented with gold fringe in a very neat manner. The oldest, about thirteen years of age, was weaving, and the other, about eleven, winding on bobbins.

About fifty Masters and their sons followed with white wands in their hands, and between two and three hundred workmen brought up the rear of this truly gratifying part of the procession.

The Butchers' Company followed. There were about forty of them, with new white aprons and steels hung to them, and twelve of their sons, dressed in a similar manner, and all of them had white and red ribbons in their hats.

The Farriers' Company followed. They were led by a man in steel armour, handsomely ornamented; his armour cap was decorated with a fine plume of feathers; his horse had a scarlet saddle-cloth, ornamented with gold lace, which gave him a very good appearance. He represented Vulcan. He was followed by eight boys, with their hair powdered, without coats and waistcoats, their shirts ornamented with blue ribbons, carrying white staffs in their hands, with gilt heads. The Farriers followed, with new blue jackets and trousers; the jackets had red collars. They wore red caps with tassels at the top and fur fronts; new leather aprons, with new pincers and hammers hanging in the front.

The Smiths followed, and they were joined by the Plumbers, Painters, Glaziers, and Watchmakers. They were headed by their wardens, who carried their black staffs of office, with gilt heads; and about thirty of the different companies followed, in new blue coats with dark cockades, edged with gold fringe.

A lodge of Freemasons in the town, called "Peace and Unity," followed in full dress. The Bible was carried before them, open, on a crimson velvet cushion. This part of the procession finished with an officer called the Tyler. He was dressed in scarlet, with a hairy cap, and carried a drawn sword. There were about fifty of them.

The Company of Cordwainers succeeded, to the number of about forty. They were headed by two of their wardens, with staffs of office, and sashes on their shoulders, with "Preston Guild, and Success to the Cordwainers." They were followed by a number of apprentices, carrying on long poles all the different fashions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's shoes. All the Company wore new red morocco aprons, bound with light blue ribbons.

The Vintners' and Innkeepers' Company next came up, and the Companies of Grocers and Mercers.

The excellent Band of the 17th Light Dragoons preceded the Corporation, all in full dress, and their officers in new uniforms.

The Procession finished with about 200 Gentlemen, from all parts of the United Kingdom, in full dress, numbers of them in cocked hats. They were headed by Lord Derby and Mr. Erskine. Lord Gardner was in the Procession.

The inscription on the Joiners' Colour was "There can be no solid Friendship of which Virtue is not the basis."

All the Companies had colours and bands of music; and thus ended one of the most pleasing Processions ever seen in this or, we will be bold to say, in any other country. Although the crowd was so extremely great, we did not hear of any accident.

The confusion at the Hall-door in the morning may, in some degree, be accounted for. In the afternoon it was discovered that an infamous and disgraceful gang of London pickpockets had found their way down here. A number of gentlemen have been plundered of their property by them.

After the Procession, Mr. Grimshaw, the Mayor, entertained a number of Gentlemen with a sumptuous Dinner, at his house in the Fishergate.

Munden made his appearance this evening at the Theatre in the character of Sir Anthony Absolute, in *The Rivals*. On his entrance he was greeted with reiterated plaudits by the whole house, which was extremely well filled, although there was an Assembly at the Town Hall, where there were present between 600 and 700 persons. It was literally only an Assembly, for the Hall was so extremely crowded that no dances could be proceeded on.

All parties join in exerting themselves to support the Guild. At the time the Corporation went to Church there was a Grand Mass performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Respecting the Ladies' Procession, on the second day of the Guild, always the most interesting and attractive of the street spectacles of these celebrations, the writer of the description in *Harrop's Manchester Mercury* records:—

[Second Day.] Tuesday morning was ushered in with ringing of bells. At all the different houses where the companies assembled, colours were flying from the windows, and the bands playing; and we may say with Milton, "Young and old came forth to play;" for it was like calling all forth to enjoy the Jubilee. This morning, according to ancient custom, the ladies attended the Lady Mayoress to church, in grand procession. Soon after 9 o'clock her Ladyship arrived at the Town Hall, full dressed, to receive the ladies, who about this time began to assemble in great numbers. At one time the number of carriages was so great that they were completely blocked up in all directions leading to the hall; and although at so early an hour, some had come from Liverpool full dressed, and numbers remained in the streets, blocked up, without being able to gain access to the Hall. Several chairs were engaged to convey the ladies who reside in the Town to the Hall. By about eleven o'clock, near 400 were assembled. Such an assemblage of beautiful women has seldom been seen under one roof. Lancashire certainly is the envy of the world for beautiful women. The Hall was greatly crowded, and the heat so oppressive that the Countess of Derby had nearly fainted. After some violent exertions of the soldiers and a great number of extra constables, whom the Mayor had judiciously sworn in for the occasion, and provided with very long staffs, and when they had succeeded in forcing a passage, they joined hands to each other's staffs, but it was with the greatest difficulty they prevented the populace from breaking in upon them. The different companies which formed the grand Procession on Monday arrived at the Hall with colours flying and music playing, and they assisted in forcing a passage for the

ladies. The passage being properly made, the Corporation, with the Town's Regalia, came out of the Hall; they were followed by the Lady Mayoress, conducted by the Vicar of the Parish. Then followed the Ladies, two and two—the Countess of Derby and Lady Charlotte Hornby (daughter of Lord Derby); Lady Stanley (daughter of Lord Derby); and Lady Ann Lindsay; Lady Susan Carpenter and Mrs. Cawthorne; Lady Gerrard and Lady Hoghton; Lady Jerningham and Lady Fitzgerald. The rest of the Ladies followed, two and two; and when they had all got out of the Hall into the street, and formed the procession, it produced one of the most charming effects ever beheld.

The Ladies were most superbly dressed; each of them wore an elegant plume of feathers. We cannot compare this to any but a procession of the Knights of the Garter at an Installation. The body of the Church was allotted to the reception of the Ladies. When they were all seated, no Church was ever attended with a greater assemblage of beauty; it appeared more like a grand Concert-room in London than a country church. After divine service they returned in the same order they came, in grand procession through the streets to the Town Hall. Many gentlemen attended them, to prevent their being annoyed by the mob. The windows and the tops of the houses between which this uncommon and memorable Show passed were thronged with persons of the first respectability, as was the top of the Church and steeple and the trees in the Churchyard. In fact, every exertion and contrivance was made, only to get a glimpse of this very novel and grand sight, but greater numbers never attained this truly desirable object. We never thought to have seen such a crowd in a country town as appeared on Monday, but Tuesday far exceeded it. Every street was filled with people, and there was hardly any possibility of passing.

The notice of the Guild in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1802 is limited to the following reference to the proceedings on the first and second days, including the Mayor's and the Ladies' Processions:—

Aug. 30. The celebrated Guild at Preston commenced this day under the most auspicious circumstances imaginable, and with favourable weather. The concourse of people of all ranks was such as was never before colleeted there on a similar occasion. The nobility, clergy, gentlemen, and manufacturers assembled at the Guild Hall about 9 o'clock, as also the several trades, in distinct companies, and commenced the Procession, preceded by the Marshal, armed cap-a-pie, on horseback, trumpeters, &c. Then came 24 young handsome women, belonging to the different cotton-mills, dressed in a uniform of peculiar beauty and simplicity. The gentlemen, to the number of 400, walked in pairs, preceded by the Earl of Derby and Mr. Erskine. They paraded through the principal streets, and proceeded to the church. After divine service, Mr. Grimshaw, the Mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a sumptuous dinner.

On Tuesday was the Ladies' Procession. The young women, as before, led the van, and were followed by the Mayoress, the Countess of Derby, and nearly 400 of the most distinguished ladies in this and the neighbouring counties. This spectacle was by far the most brilliant of the whole festival. The Mayoress entertained the ladies on this day. The races began on Wednesday, which were most numerously attended. This Guild is, by charter, celebrated every twenty years, in default of which the elective franchises of the inhabitants, in sending Members to Parliament, and their rights as Burgesses, would be forfeited. It was instituted in the reign of Henry III., and this is the eighteenth which has been held, under twelve monarchs. The first was in the 2nd year of Edward III. His present Majesty is the only sovereign during whose reign three of these festivals have been celebrated.

The *Annual Register* for 1802 records:—

"The Preston Jubilee Guild has been this month [September] exhibited with extraordinary splendour; it occurs but once in 21 [twenty] years, and never fails to bring from all parts of the Kingdom crowds of visitors to so unusual a spectacle. It commenced on the last day of August, and continued for ten days. The scene each day commenced with a grand processiou of the Mayor and Corporation, the different Companies, Manufacturers, &c., with their several flags, and bands of music. The whole then proceeded to the Parish Church, after which they perambulated all the streets of the town, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of spectators. In the evening there was a brilliant assembly at the Guild-hall, and a supper. And thus for ten days was this festivity prolonged, the procession each day varied by the ingenious devices of the Manufacturers and Corporation; and horse races, cock-fights, public dinners, and dancing, with the addition of an excellent company of players, kept up, for the whole of the term the Jubilee lasted, a degree of festivity and enjoyment rarely experienced on such occasions."

The play on the Tuesday evening at the new Theatre in Fishergate was "The Poor Gentleman." Mr. Munden, a noted comedian of the period, took the part of "Sir Robert Bramble;" Mr. Siddons, that of "Frederick Bramble;" and Mrs. H. Siddons, that of "Amelia." On Thursday evening, Sept. 2nd, the Mayor's grand Reception was held in the Town Hall and Guild Hall, and more than a thousand persons attended, including the *elite* of the visitors to the Guild. The Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Gardner, Lady Anne Lindsay, Lady Gerard, Lady Hoghton, Lady Jerningham, Lady Fitzgerald, and Lady Charlotte Hornby were rmongst those who graced the Reception. There should have been dancing in both halls, but at the Town Hall the attempt of the Mayoress to lead off the dance was not successful in consequence of the excessive throng. In the Guild Hall, "Lord Stanley and Miss Crockslade led off a dance; they were followed by the Mayor and Miss Horton. His Worship also danced with Lady Ann Lindsay; a few parties followed; but no regularity could be kept on account of the crowd, till past eleven o'clock, when many having left, dancing was resumed with spirit and continued till a late hour." The same night, says the correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, "there was dancing in almost every inn and pot-house in the town." The entertainments of the remaining days of the Guild comprised oratorios, concerts, plays, horse races, and all manner of shows and popular amusements. On Sunday, Sept. 5th, the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation marched to the

Parish Church, where the sermon was preached by the Vicar, Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth. After church, the Corporation accompanied the Mayor to his house, and dined with his Worship. The day is stated to have been very wet. The Guild Festivities concluded on Saturday, Sept. 11th, and on the night before a Masqued Ball was held. An account of it appeared in the *Manchester Mercury* for Sept. 28th, 1802.

The Masqued Ball, on Friday evening, which terminated the amusements of Preston Guild, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. About 9 o'clock the company began to assemble at the Guild Hall, and by 11 o'clock about 700 persons were present. There being but few dominoes the number of characters was very great, and the dresses as diversified as the imagination can suggest. A squadron of Lancashire Witches, with Hecate at their head, affected their superiority over others with great success. There were several Harlequins, but no Columbine; a great number of Housemaids and Female Servants of all descriptions; among whom Counsellor Hornby and Mrs. Hornby acquitted themselves very happily; nor did Lord Tyrconnel omit evincing his usual humour, though belonging to this class. His lovely daughter, Lady Susan Carpenter, though habited in the most humble sort, could not wholly disguise her charms. The character of Robinson Crusoe, his man Friday, and a Cherokee Chief, were well supported. The most spirited and successful candidate for public notice was that of a Quack Doctor, undertaken by Dr. Bardsley, of Manchester, whose apposite eloquence gave a ready circulation to his hand-bills. Counsellor Orde amused the company as a very grotesque Punch, but finding the character rather onerous, he quitted it for his Wig and Gown, in which he appeared very much at ease. Mr. Watson, of Preston, played the part of a Waggoner so very well, as to impose upon the discernment of several. Mr. Cawthorne became the part of Father Paul so well that he wanted only a bottle to realise it. Counsellor Whitehead was very lively in the dress of a clown; though he did not always stick close to his character, his attention appearing to be more directed to the Lancashire Witches than the skittish Harlequins. Major Brooke, of Liverpool, drew upon him the eyes of all in the character and dress of an Infant, of 6 feet 4 inches high; his stature indeed was such, as to make his nurse like a pigmy. Lords Stanley and Strathmore did justice to the parts they attempted; but to describe them all would be impossible. Mr. Dalton, as a French Hairdresser, was inimitable. Captain Horton, as a Sailor, headed several others of that profession, who conducted themselves with great decorum, contrary to practice on these occasions. The fancy dresses were very neat, and yet elegant. Mr. Jerningham, and his most beautiful Lady, were habited in very magnificent Spanish dresses, of black velvet, trimmed with silver lace. There were several neat Quakers, who we should have thought had got astray, had we not discovered the charming Mrs. Chambre, of Lancaster, was one of the party. The beautiful Mrs. J. Hunter, of the same place, added her charms to a thousand others. About two o'clock, a.m., the Ladies began to unmask, when such a combination of graces sprang forth as was never perhaps exhibited at one spectacle before. It is to be regretted that there was no list taken of the names of all the company, and their assumed characters, as it would have proved a lasting source of amusement, and reflected no little celebrity on Preston Guild.

Among other characters were the following:—

An Old Englsih Baron—Lord Stanley.
The Grand Sultan—Lord Gardner.
A Farmer's Wife—Lady Charlotte Hornby.
King Richard—Mr. Jerningham.
Mary Queen of Scots—Mrs. Jerningham.
A Savoyard, with a tambourine Lady Fitzgerald.
An Indian Chief, with tomahawk, scalping-knife, and scalp—Mr. P. Dawson.
A Highland Chief—Mr. W. Rawstorne.
Virgins of the Sun—Miss Buckleys; and Mr. G. Strickland, of Liverpool.
Priestess of the Sun—Miss Welsh.
The Four Seasons—Two Miss Knags, &c.

Besides a number of Flower and Fruit Girls, Pilgrims, Nuns, Friars, Pedlars, Jockies, Mendicants, Country Lads and Lasses, Gipsies, Old Maids, Charlatans, Turks, Indians, &c.

Two burlesque dances enlivened the scene, in one of which a Spaniard (Lord Stanley), the Infant, a Jew, and a Devil, are joined by a Waggoner and Scaramouch. The Mayor and Mayoress were in the room, full dressed, but not masqued.

The following Verses were distributed in the Masqued Ball by a group of Young Witches:—

No Sprites or wayward Sisters we,
That sail in cockle-shells on sea;
Or ride on broom-sticks through the air,
To make old beldames quake and stare;
As Witches, take us at our words,
We're such as LANCASHIRE affords.

To Macbeth and his wrinkled crew,
We've many ages bid adieu;—
Roaring thunders, howling winds,
Are not music to our minds;
We love to frisk on other floors
Than forest heaths, or Glamis moors.

No spells we use, of viper's blood,
Or eye of newt, or gall of toad,
The bone of tiger, wool of bat,
Or older relic, this or that.
For, to your cost, your hearts will find,
OUR CHARMS are of a different kind.

Feathers, ribbons, gauzes, laces,
Have of these usurped the places;
And for the cauldron's bubble, bubble,
Yielding nought but toil and trouble,
To Wizards, o'er a cup of tea,
We read a milder destiny.

We Northern Witches play our separate parts,—
The OLD your PERSONS witch—the YOUNG your HEARTS!
If you escape the Old, the Young will seize ye,
And each in sad variety will teaze ye.

Our aim's a doubly winning game,
To keep the WITCH,—yet change the Name!

In the collection of printed matter relating to former Guilds possessed by the proprietor of *The Guardian* are two quarto tracts which belong to the

musical department of the celebration of 1802. One has this title :—

THE MESSIAH; a Sacred Oratorio, composed by Mr. Handel; as it will be performed in the Parish Church of Preston, on Monday, September 6th, 1802. Preston: Printed by Thomas Walker, Church-street, 1802. [4to, 8 pp.]

The solos in the Oratorio were sung by Mr. Hill, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Holden, Madame Dussec, Mrs. Atkins, and Miss Travis. The second tract, containing the words of the musical pieces to be sung at a public concert on Wednesday, September 8th, is entitled :—

A Selection of SACRED MUSIC, as it will be performed in the Parish Church of Preston, on Wednesday, September 8th, 1802. Preston: Printed by E. Sergent, in the Market-place. [Small 4to, pp. 12.]

The selections included Overture in "Esther" (Handel); passages from "Jeptha;" "Judas Maccabæus;" "Israel in Egypt;" "Saul;" "Scipio;" "Joshua;" and "Sampson." The principal vocalists on this occasion were Mr. Meredith, Mr. Cimador, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. Holden, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hill, Madame Dussec, Mrs. Atkins, and Miss Travis. From Madame Dussec, who, with Mr. Cimador, received £150 for her services at the Guild, the Mayor, Mr. Grimshaw, received the following note, written at Liverpool, after her departure from Preston. It refers to the balance of her charges for singing, and is copied from the original missive before us :—

N. Grimshaw, Esq., Mayor of Preston.—Liverpool, 12, Hanover-street, Sept. 13th [1802]. - Being obliged to sett off on Thursday morning very early for Birmingham, and finding nothing remains out of Sixty Pounds which Mr. Cimador brought to pay the expenses of our journey, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take of requesting you will have the goodness to order somebody in this town to settle with Mr. Cimador on Wednesday next. I hope you will not find the additional sum of Twenty-five Pounds (for the fourth Performance) immoderate, as the expenses at Preston were enormous. I had not the honor of seeing you to thank you for the trouble you have taken and paying the carriage of my Harp from London and postage of letters, which expenses I beg you will have the kindness to deduct out of the £150.—I am, Sir, your most humble Servant, SOPHIA DUSSEK.

It has been mentioned that one of the most honoured visitors to the Guild of 1802 was the very eminent King's Counsel of the day, the Hon. Mr. Thomas Erskine. He was born 21st January, 1750, and was therefore fifty-two years of age when he attended this Guild. The proprietor of *The Guardian* has the autograph letter of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Grimshaw, printed below, thanking him for his kindness at the Guild :—

Dear Sir,—I am very sorry that I was not at home when you did me the honor to call upon me. I am very sensible of your kindness, and of the Honor conferred on me by the Corporation of Preston during your Mayoralty, which I accept with thanks and satisfaction. I was highly gratified with the interesting spectacle which I was present at in the summer at Preston; and was proud to take a place in a procession which so strikingly exhibited the happy effects of civil order and industry in the wealth and prosperity of the Town and the surrounding Country.—I have the Honor to be, Dear Sir, your obliged and most obedient servant, T. ERSKINE.—Lincoln's Inn Fields, Novr. 22nd, 1802. [Endorsed by Mr. Grimshaw: "Mr. Erskine, afterwards Lord Erskine and Lord Chancellor."]

We have before noted that the Honourable Mr. Erskine was one of the distinguished visitors upon whom were conferred the freedom of the town during the Guild. Mr. Erskine was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Erskine, and appointed Lord Chancellor in 1806. He was the third son of the tenth Earl of Buchan. Lord Erskine died the 17th November, 1823, in his 74th year. His grandson, the present Baron Erskine, was born in 1802. Many amusing anecdotes of Erskine's witty conversation are recorded. This is one :—Lord Erskine was dining with a company which included Dr. Parr, who deemed himself great as a composer of Latin epitaphs. Lord Erskine having delighted the guests with his brilliant talk, Dr. Parr exclaimed, "My Lord, I mean to write your epitaph." Erskine, who was three years younger than Parr, replied, "Dr. Parr, it is a temptation to commit suicide."

Accounts of the Guild of 1802.

We are able to present an hitherto unpublished detailed statement of the Accounts of this Guild, extracted from a Manuscript Book in Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw's (the Guild Mayor's) own handwriting and now the property of the proprietor of *The Guardian*. These Accounts were not finally made up, presented to the Council, and passed until the second of December, 1805, more than three years after the date of the Guild. The signatures of the Mayor at the time, E. R. Travers, Esq., and of four other Members of the Corporation, written at the end of the Accounts in the MS. Book, attest the settlement thereof. The statement shows the total Receipts of the Guild to have been £3,438 6s. 11d.; and the whole Expenditure, £3,136 15s. 1d. There was accordingly a balance of £301 11s. 10d. to be paid over by Mr. Grimshaw, which was appropriated as stated in a memorandum at the end of the Accounts. The various items of the Expenditure are given as subjoined; but the particulars of the Receipts do not appear. The manuscript begins :—

STAMPS FOR GUILD FREEMEN.

Inn-Burgesses.....	1108
Foreign Burgesses	162
New Burgesses	244
	1514

"Disbursements at the Guild, 1802, by N. Grimshaw.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Carriage of a Hamper of Wine from Manchester	0	2	10
Mrs. Foster for various Articles at Liverpool, such as Glass, &c.	14	14	0
Messrs. Spencer and Perkins for Wine	119	14	0
Paid Carriage of the Corporation Colour	0	4	0
A Skewer plated	0	10	6
Paid Mr. Travers the Carriage of a Hamper of Wine from London	0	10	4
Paid for Perry	18	12	0
Ringers at the Guild	2	2	0
Mayor's Subscription for the next year's Races	5	5	0
Paid Servants for bringing Venison	1	8	0
Paid Mr. Cooper—the Corporation Plate	68	0	0
Paid Robinson, a temporary Servant	5	5	0
Paid Coachman	1	6	0
Paid the Band of Music for the two Processions and Pub.' Breakfast	17	11	0
Paid for Book to take the entries at the Guild	0	12	0
Paid Blannerhasset, an additional Clarionet from Liverpool	3	17	0
Three Musicians from Halifax for playing at the Mayor's Ball and Mayoress's Pub.' Breakfast	6	6	0
Paid the Preston Musicians for playing at the Public Ball and Breakfast	11	18	0
Paid Chairmen for carrying Wine to the Guild Hall	0	3	0
Paid James Gay, a Butler	8	7	0
Paid Mary Cross, a Cook	8	8	0
Paid the Boy who wove in the Guild Loom	1	1	0
Subscription to a Dwarf	0	10	6
Butler Pegg's Bill and Wages	14	5	10
Aspinwall's Wages for attending the Hall and all the Amusements	4	4	0
Expenses of my Wife and Myself on going to Liverpool to hire Servants and to engage Confectioner, Musicians, and for various purposes	12	13	6
Paid Mr. Ward's Bill the Cook and Confectioner from Liverpool for his attendance and for various articles	147	3	0
Paid Fisher for 2 dozen Chairs	6	0	0
Paid Tailor for making Servants' Cloaths	2	9	6
Paid Mr. Norcross for carriage of Wine from London	10	0	6
12 Septr. Mrs. Foster in part of Waiters' Wages	10	10	0
Paid James Woods for Turtle	8	6	0
Advertising the Guild in the *Blackburn Mail*	2	12	0
Extra Expenses in consequence of Mr. Palmer's staying to attend the Procession	1	11	6
Paid the Dragoons who attended the Processions	1	15	0
Mr. Basakell's Bill	89	4	0
Mrs. Smith for Candles and Cards	64	8	0
Mr. Holt's Glass Bill	11	8	0
Mrs. Croft's Bill	28	16	0
Mrs. Cook's Cake Bill	4	18	9
Mr. Harper, Silversmith's Bill	18	8	0
Mrs. Simpson's Bill for Tea	150	0	0
Mrs. Foster's Bill for all the Public Meetings	306	9	0
Ditto, a Bill for Knives and Forks	24	18	6
Ditto, for Flour	1	8	0
Mrs. Sharrock for Cake, &c.	5	13	0
Henry Aspinwall for Ale	22	19	0
Mr. Timbrel for Assembly Tickets	4	14	6
Mr. Nightingale for Cake	5	11	10
Messrs. Wall and Bailey for Chandeliers, &c.	37	0	0
A Box for Mr. Halstead as a Present for his Services	0	16	0
Mr. Sill's Bill	23	16	0
Harrison, Grocer	3	13	6
Mr. Green's Bill	18	18	0
Ditto, a Bill for Sundries paid for by him for the Rooms, &c.	33	7	4
Miss Wilcoxon s for Cake	3	5	11
Mr. Friend's Bill	13	0	0
Mr. Waterworth's	15	10	0
Mr. Walker, Bookseller	8	12	0
Joe Robinson's Bill	144	3	0
Hand the Painter	74	18	0
Abram, ditto	10	17	0
Baker, ditto	9	0	0
Mr. Williams	12	16	0
Mr. Westmore	2	18	0
Mr. Cooper	20	11	0
James Eastham, Sexton	0	10	0
John Hardy	0	16	0
Mr. Milsom	206	0	0
John Tailor for Chairs	25	0	0
Mr. Ogle	26	13	0
Peter Wilding for Earthenware	19	17	6
Paid Mr. Garth for a pair of Horses and Coach and for the Coachman	32	0	0
William Abbatt for Water	0	6	0
A Gown for Mr. Palmer [Town Clerk] for the Procession		12	9
Advertising the Guild in the *Gazette*, the *Sun*, and *Traveller*	4	16	6
John Thirk for Glass, Lamps, and other articles	46	0	0
Paid Mr. John Palmer for his trouble in disposing of Tickets and collecting the Money from the Stationers, and settling their accounts	3	5	0
Paid Richard Thompson for repairing and cleaning the Town Hall Chandeliers	10	10	0
John Walker, Whitesmith's Bill	5	5	0
Christopher Bulcock's Bill	28	1	0
Mr. Ireland for a Lamp	1	3	0
Robert Roper's Bill	35	17	0
Paid for the Coachman's Breeches	0	18	6
Mr. Breakall for Tin Candlesticks	0	14	0
Mr. Addison, the Printer	27	16	0
Ditto, for Selling Tickets	3	3	0
Mr. R. Gornall's Bill	40	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Ironmonger	5	9	0
Mrs. Serjeant	9	12	0
Paid for the use of the Theatre for Two Concerts	4	4	0
7 March, 1803.—Paid Mr. Pedder, in addition to the Money arising from the Land, part of the School Field, taken by the Proprietors of the Lancaster Canal, applied in discharging the Corporation Bond to him, the Schoolmaster's Share being £191 2s. 7d., for which the Corporation must pay Interest from this day	18	17	5
Paid Advertising the Guild in the Halifax Paper	1	7	6
Mr. Salter and Mr. Baines, for receiving Tickets at the Assemblies and other Amusements	8	8	0
Carriage of Chandeliers	2	0	9
Advertising the Guild in Gore's Paper	0	18	0
Corporation Allowance towards the Constables at the Guild	16	11	10

Paid Messrs. Gregson and Co., of Liverpool, for the loan of Branches and a Mirror	15	3	0
(Mem. on the Margin.—This should be £15 19s. 6d.; omitted, Guild Book, £15 3s. I have therefore deducted £15 19s. 6d. from the Balance on the Guild account in my hands. See the end of this Book.)			
Paid Mr. Briggs for 2 doz. of Port for the Braziers at the Guild, ordered by Mr. Breakell	3	10	0
Paid the Corporation's first Subscription to the Volunteers	100	0	0
Paid for altering a Cap for the Coachman, and other articles at Mr. Charnlev's	0	17	0
Mr. Lyon, for a Footman's Hat and other Articles	3	13	6
Paid for Wine for the Tanners' and Skinners' Company at the Guild	2	8	0
Paid Jas. Smith and others for attending the Concerts and Masquerades	1	11	0
Another Bill of Mr. Gore's for Advertisements...	2	9	6
Paid Mr. Harrop for Do.	2	14	6
Fees of Mr. Erskine's and Mr. Scarlett's Freedoms	2	10	0
Paid for Paper Book for fair Copying the Guild Freemen	0	14	0
Paid Madam Dussec and Mr. Cimador	145	0	0
Mr. Meredith	21	0	0
Mr. Yaniewiez	42	0	0
Mr. Watts	17	17	0
Mr. La Glace	4	4	0
Mr. Sudlow	12	12	0
Mr. Robinson	4	4	0
Mr. Grimshaw, of Manchester	11	0	6
Mr. Hine	12	12	0
Mr. Crathorne	11	11	0
Mr. Langhorne	12	12	0
Mr. Harvey	13	13	0
Mr. Hughes	13	13	0
Mr. Bealey	11	0	6
Mr. Nicholson	15	0	0
Mr. Webbe	15	15	0
Mr. Wainwright	15	15	0
Mr. Hill and Mrs. Atkyns	42	0	0
Mr. Tayleur	3	3	0
Bassoon	3	3	0
Mr. Clough	21	0	0
Do., his Bill for Carriage and Writing Music	2	14	6
Miss Cheese	12	12	0
Blennerhasset for Concerts	4	18	0
James Parker	3	0	0
William Parker	3	0	0
Knipe	3	0	0
James Hogg	3	0	0
Mr. Cummins	2	2	0
Mr. Jameson	3	0	0
Mrs. Fawcett	4	4	0
Wilson	4	4	0
Bottomley	4	4	0
The Chorus Singers	115	10	0
Paid removing Piano Forte to and from Penwortham Lodge	1	0	0
Paid Mr. Taylor	2	2	0
Paid carriage of Madam Dussec's Harp and her Letters	1	6	0
Paid Mr. Billinge for Tickets	8	13	0
Messrs. Wrea and Corry for Stage	10	0	0
Making fair Copy of Guild Book	6	6	0
Paid Mr. Yaniewiez for Music	4	10	0
Paid the Preston Musicians for the Assemblies, Promenade, and Masqued Ball	42	0	0
Mr. Blannerhassett for Do.	8	1	0
Do., three Musicians from Halifax	15	15	0
Paid Carriage of Mirror from Liverpool	0	8	0
By a counterfeit Half Guinea taken for Freedoms at the Guild Hall, rec'd by Mr. Bailiff Norcross	0	10	6
	3110	5	7
Letters	10	10	0
	3120	15	7

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Receipts	3438	6	11
[Payments as above]	3120	15	7
Balance	£317	11	4

Seen and allowed this 2nd Decr., 1805.

E. R. Travers, Mayor.
Edward Pedder. Richd. Newsham.
Daniel Lyon. H. Waterworth.

"After the settlement of this Acc't Mr. N. Grimshaw discovered an Omission of his own in not charging a sum of £15 19s. 6d., as stated in page 8 of this Book; that sum must therefore be deducted from the balance in his hands of—

	£	s.	d.
	317	11	4
	15	19	6
Balance	301	11	10

"19 Dec., 1805—Transferred the sum of £300 of the above Balance from my Acc't at the Old Bank to Mrs. Ann Nabb's Acc't in that Bank, in part discharge of the Corporation Debt of £1,000 to her; and paid the sum of £700, residue of the said £1,000, to her same Acc't, which £700 I borrowed for the Corporation from Messrs. Pedders and Co., and gave my Promissory Note for it, payable on demand with Interest, which the Corporation must discharge.

"Nic. Grimshaw."

Fees paid to the Serjeants:—

	£	s.	d.
John Clowes		—	
James Townsend		—	
John Hird	7	0	0
R. Dickinson	4	1	0
Jas. Thompson	1	1	0

These last three apportioned by E. R. Travers, Esq., Mayor.

The Guild Merchant of 1822.

After the lapse of two more decades, the antique festival of the Guild Merchant was kept by the Burgesses of Preston in September, 1822, with unabated ardour. The first "note of preparation" for the pageant has always been struck in the month of October of the year preceding the fixed date of the Guild, when, under the old system, the yearly election of Mayor took place; for it was regarded as most essential that the most experienced, accomplished, and influential personage the Corporation could boast for the time being should be installed as Guild Mayor, to dispense the hospitalities of the Guild to the many visitors of rank and distinction. Mr. Wilcockson, the writer of *Authentic Records of the Guild in* 1822, remarks:—"On ordinary occasions these elections of Mayor excite the least possible interest; for by a rule, the propriety of which the Jury seldom undertake to question, the Alderman next in turn to the acting Mayor is generally found to be the most fitting Burgess to serve that office. But the appointment of Guild Mayor is a matter which creates a little more bustle; and the election which took place in October, 1821, was attended by a larger number of Burgesses and inhabitants than usual. After some discussion, Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., who had before served the office of Bailiff in the Guild of 1782, and of Mayor in that of 1802, was chosen by the Jury, out of his regular turn, to be Mayor on this recurrence of the festival. William Clayton, Esq., was elected by the same Jury to be Town's Bailiff, and the new Mayor appointed his son, Edmund Grimshaw, Esq., to be the other Bailiff. The three Stewards of the Guild, in conjunction with the Mayor, were E. R. Travers, Esq., S. Horrocks, Esq., M.P., and D. Lyon, Esq.; and the Clerk was Richard Palmer, Esq. The Committee for arranging the festivities were, the Mayor and Bailiffs, and the following from the Body Corporate:—E. R. Travers, S. Horrocks, M.P., D. Lyon, R. Newsham, J. Troughton, H. Dewhurst, and T. Miller, Esqrs., Aldermen; and J. Green, W. Leighton, R. Friend, J. Mounsey, and J. Pedder, Esqrs., Common Councilmen." The Vicar of Preston, Revd. Roger Carus Wilson, M.A., was nominated by the Mayor as his Chaplain.

A sorrowful bereavement darkened the home of Mr. Grimshaw during this second year of his service as Guild Mayor. In April, 1822, "the second and youngest sons of the Mayor and Mayoress, the former aged about twenty and the latter seventeen, having gone out with two other young gentlemen, to enjoy the pleasure of a water excursion. in a sail-boat on the Ribble, were upset in a squall, and all four were unfortunately drowned." Mr. Grimshaw bore the loss with Christian fortitude; but the Mayoress was so much overcome by the sudden stroke that she felt unequal to the exacting duties of the position of Lady Mayoress; but she found an admirable substitute in her daughter, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Richard Atkinson, Esq., of Studdy Lodge, near Lancaster. The Mayoress, Mrs. Grimshaw, was a lady of the finest character, much beloved by all classes for her gentleness and generous charity, and her absence from the Guild ceremonies gave rise to universal regret for the unfortunate cause of it.

The first notification of the coming Guild in April, 1822, and the Proclamation of the Guild on August 24th, were made in the same forms as on preceding occasions. In order to afford sufficient accommodation for the Mayor's and Mayoress's Assemblies, a suite of four rooms was supplied in a temporary structure erected on the site of the then projected Corn Exchange in Lune-street. These included a grand ball-room, 100ft. by 34ft., and spacious tea and card room, saloon, and refectory. The rooms were handsomely decorated, furnished, and draped, and brilliantly lighted. The Town Hall and Guild Hall also were renovated and richly appointed. The official Programme of the Guild, as first issued, is copied beneath.

PRESTON GUILD.

This
FESTIVAL
Which is held every Twentieth Year, will commence
On MONDAY, the 2nd September next.

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, ESQUIRE, MAYOR.

The following is the Arrangement for the Entertainments.

First Week.

Monday Morning ..... The Mayor's Procession.
Monday Evening.....Ball.
Tuesday Morning..... The Mayoress's Procession.
Tuesday Evening .....Theatre.
Wednesday Morning.....Races.
Wednesday Evening..... The Mayor's Ball.
Thursday Morning.....Races.
Thursday Evening ..... Theatre.
Friday Morning..... .....Races.
Friday Evening ..... Fancy Dress Ball.
Saturday Morning.....Races.
Saturday Evening .....Display of Fireworks.

Stewards of the Races:—Charles Tempest, Esq.; George Walmesley, Esq.

Second Week.

In this Week there will be
A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
For the Benefit of the Public Charities of the Town.

Conductor—Mr. Greatorex. Leader—Mr. Mori.

The First Vocal and Instrumental Performers in the Country will be engaged, whose Names will shortly be published.

Monday Morning ..... Ascent of a Balloon.
Monday Evening.....Ball.
Tuesday Morning ..... Oratorio.
Tuesday Evening .....Concert.
Wednesday Morning ..... Oratorio.
Wednesday Evening .....Charity Ball.
Thursday Morning ..... Mayoress's Public Breakfast.
Thursday Evening.....Concert.
Friday Morning..... Oratorio.
Friday Evening.....Masqued Ball.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have already accepted the office of Stewards for the Musical Festival:—

James Shuttleworth, Esq., High Sheriff of the County.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Preston.
The Honorable Mr. Justice Park, Recorder of Preston.
The Reverend the Vicar of Preston.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Wilton.
The Right Honorable the Earl Howe.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester.
The Right Honorable Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Right Honorable Lord Lindsay, M.P.
The Right Honorable Lord Lilford.
Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Baronet.
Sir William Gerard, Baronet.
Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Baronet.
The Right Honorable George Canning, M.P.
The Right Honorable Robert Peel, M.P.
John Blackburne, Esq., M.P. General Gascoyne, M.P.
Jas. Alex. Hodson, Esq., M.P. Edmund Hornby, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Horrocks, Esq., M.P. Thomas Legh, Esq., M.P.
Edward Booth Wilbraham, Esq., M.P.
John Dalton, Esq. William Farington, Esq.
Robert Townley Parker, Esq. Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq.

Preston, June 12th, 1822.

In a subsequent announcement, the following additional Noblemen and Gentlemen appear on the list of Stewards:—

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Bradford.
The Right Honorable Lord G. H. Cavendish.
The Right Honorable Lord Molyneux.
The Honorable and Revd. G. Bridgman.
Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Baronet.
Robert Hesketh, Esq.

The lines below, which are printed in Mr. Wilcockson's Guild Tract of 1822 from the *Preston Chronicle* of August 24th in that year, depict the aspect of the town a few days before the Guild during the busy preparations of the Burgesses for the event.

"*Letter from Mr. Giles Rider to Messrs. Barker and Botherum, Cockey-lane, Norwich.*

"White Horse, Preston, Aug. 20th, 1822.

DEAR Sirs,—You will wonder to hear that this town,
Like our own, my good friends, of reforming renown,
Has at last got re-formed in a style rather novel,
From the Mayor to the Mob, from the Hall to the Hovel.
Roam wherever you will, saws and hammers resound,
As if Babel were rising once more from the ground;
And buildings spring up, or of bricks or of boards,
For pictures and horses, for lions and lords.
Cross the street, and a painter defiles your new black,
Or the end of a beam lays you flat on your back;
Make a call, and your glove to the knocker adheres,
While out walks your friend powdered down to the ears,
In a London-cut coat;—then he speaks *such* a slang!
No more like your *old* friend than Ourang-Outang!
'My dear Sir, what's the matter? sure Preston is mad,
For nought as of yore can be seen or be had:
Every house is in mask from the Jail to the Ribble,
Nay, the streets walk abroad in a new suit of pebble.'
Your friend simpers and shrugs, as he hands you a chair,
And replies with a smile, ''Tis the *Guild*, my dear Sir.'
The Guild!—There's no action so rash or absurd,
But will stand quite excused by this magical word.
Should childhood be ruined, or dotage be wed,
If 'tis done at 'The Guild,' there's no more to be said.
Should you ask of a lawyer to seize or to sue
(A thing he is seldom unwilling to do)
Of a lady a kiss, of a doctor a pill,
Still the answer is one and the same,—'tis the Guild.
I call'd on my tailor, as honest a brother
As e'er measured one yard and cabbaged another;
He had shouldered his yard wand, by way of a staff,
With his face puckered up, 'twixt a grin and a laugh,
And not till I muttered some wish for my bill,
Could I wring from my snipper one word but the Guild.
You will stare at this string, not of orders, but rhymes,
But as folly's the rage, I comply with the times.
I called on a friend—ask'd for orders—he said:—
'Just in time, my dear Sir, a front-room, and good bed.'
So as nothing, you see, can at present be done,
I've determined to see all this folly and fun.
When should orders be scant, and I find nothing better,
With rhymes on the rant I may fill up my letter.

"Your obedient Servant, Giles Rider."

The cookery and service of the civic tables during the continuance of the Guild were entrusted by the Mayor to a notable caterer of the period, Mr. Wm. Lynn, of the Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool; and so successful were his endeavours that when the Guild was past a piece of plate was presented to Mr. Lynn by the authorities, bearing an inscription of which the following copy turns up amongst the papers of Mr. Grimshaw, endorsed, "Inscription on Mr. Lynn's Plate."

"Presented by the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of Preston, to Mr. WILLIAM LYNN, of the Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool, as a Token of their high approbation of the Taste and Skill displayed by him, in his Direction and Management of the Public Dinners, and Refreshments, given by them at their late Guild Merchant. NICHS. GRIMSHAW, Esquire, Mayor of the Guild. 2d October, 1822."

The title-page of the Roll of Burgesses of the Guild of 1822, which was handsomely engrossed by a clerk of the Herald's College in London, is emblazoned at the head of the writing with the Royal Arms of England in the centre, the Borough Arms of Preston on the left, and the arms of the Guild Mayor, Mr. Grimshaw, upon the right. The Roll occupies about fifty leaves of parchment, written on both sides; and contains the names of rather more than 2,700 In-Burgesses; of about 300 Foreign or Out-Burgesses; and of 141 new Burgesses created at the Guild. These latter being entered also in the first list, the total number of Burgesses of both kinds in 1822 was a few more than 3,000. The non-resident In-Burgesses had again become limited in numbers when compared with previous Guilds. The Foreign Burgesses, as we noticed at the Guild of 1802, no longer included any appreciable number of representatives of the ancient county families.

The record on the title of the Guild Roll is to the purport that a Guild Merchant of the Burgesses of the Borough of Preston in Amounderness, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, was there holden and kept on Monday next after the Feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, that is to say, the Second day of September, in the 3rd year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, and in the year of our Lord 1822, by NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, Esq., Mayor; Edward Robert Travers, Samuel Horrocks and Daniel Lyon, Esqrs., Stewards; Richard Newsham, John Troughton, Hugh Dewhurst, Thomas Miller, Aldermen, and Richard Palmer, Clerk, of the said Guild, &c.

Capital Burgesses (Councilmen): John Green, Robert Gornall, Henry Fisher, James Heald, Richard Palmer, William Leighton, Robert Friend, James Mounson, John Taylor, James Pedder, Thomas Tomlinson, James Dixon, Thomas Mooney, Jonathan Lodge, Arthur Wilson, Joseph Robinson and John Paley. Bailiffs: William Clayton and Edmund Grimshaw, Esqrs.

We subjoin the names, selected from the Roll, of some of the highest in station and repute of the Free Burgesses who were of this Guild, and whose Fathers were of the preceding Guild, with their sons or other male kinsmen.

John Abraham of Preston, Attorney-at-law.

Wm. Addison of Preston, Stationer.

John Addison of Preston, Barrister-at-law; Thomas Batty, his son, Barrister-at-law; John, another son, Barrister-at-law; Richard, another son.

Thomas Ainsworth of London, gentleman, son of John formerly of Preston, Attorney-at-law.

Roger Anderton of Hoghton, Cotton Spinner; James his son.

Joseph Seaton Aspden of Preston, Esq.

Wm. Assheton of Downham, Esq.; Wm. his son, of Brandon House, Co. Warwick, Esq.

John Bairstow of Preston; Edward his brother.

Robert Barrie, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy; Wm. his son.

Robert Bickerstaff of Preston, Attorney-at-law.

John Greaves Blackhurst, son of James, deceased; Henry, his brother, Attorney-at-law; Septimus and Frederick, his brothers; and other members of the Blackhurst family.

James Blanchard of Preston, gentleman; John his son.

John Blelock of Preston, son of John, late of Preston, gentleman.

Robert Boardman of Livesey; Robert, his son, of Blackburn; Robert son of Wm., deceased, and grandson of the first-named Robert; James, of Livesey, another son of Robert.

Henry Bowerbank of Preston, Mace-bearer to the Corporation.

Thomas Bowes of Lancaster, gentleman.

William Brackell of Preston, gentleman; Thomas his son; Edward, brother of Wm.

Joseph Bray of Preston, Attorney-at-law; Joseph the younger, ditto; Thomas brother of Joseph the younger, son of Thomas, deceased.

William Buck of Alston Lodge, Esq.; Charles his son; Charles, of Preston, Attorney, brother of Wm.

John Butler of Pleasington, Esq.

Paul Catterall of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer; Peter his son, of Preston, Attorney; Thomas, Paul, James, John, Joseph, his brothers.

Thomas Clayton of Carr Hall, Esq.

Edward Clayton of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer; Ralph his brother, of Cuerden; John, Ralph, Thomas, and Edward, his sons; John, of Bamber Bridge, brother of the first-named Edward.

John Clifton of Lytham, Esq.; Thomas, John, William Edward, and Charles, his sons; John Talbot and Thomas Henry, sons of Thomas.

Wm. Corry of Preston, Architect; George his son.

Wm. Cowburn of London, Esq., son of James, Cotton Manufacturer, deceased; Allan his son; Thomas, of Liverpool, and John, of Tenbury, Co. Worcester, brothers of William.

Nicholas Cowell of Wigan, Yeoman; Nicholas and Thomas, his sons.

Samuel Crane of Preston, Linen Draper; Samuel Greenhow and Thomas his sons; Thomas of Preston, brother of Samuel; Samuel and David his sons; Roger of Preston, cousin of the first-named Samuel, and son of Thomas, deceased.

Wm. Cross of Red Scar, Esq., &c.; William Assheton and John Edward, his sons.

Anthony Devis of Preston.

Hugh Dewhurst, Esq., Alderman; Thomas, of Preston, and John, his sons.

George Drinkwater of Liverpool, Esq.; Wm. Leece and John his brothers; James, Wm. Leece, George, Gandy, John, and Peter Bourne, his sons.

Michael Emett of Liverpool, formerly of Preston, Upholsterer; Thomas, of Preston, Cabinet-Maker; Thomas, Charles, William, his sons, &c.

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Erskine.

Wm. Farington of Shaw Hall, Esq.; Wm. Matthews and James Nowell, his sons.

Wm. Feilden of Feniscowles in Pleasington, Esq.; Wm. Henry his son; John Feilden, Esq., of Morlington Hall, near Chester.

George Fishwick of Scorton, Cotton Spinner.

Henry Paul Fleetwood of Preston, Gentleman.

Thomas Wilson ffrance of Rawcliffe Hall, Esq.; Thomas Robert, his son.

The Rt. Hon. Alan Legge, Lord Viscount Gardner, son of Alan Hyde, deceased; Rt. Hon. Edward, his brother; Herbert, Samuel Morten, and Wm. Henry, brothers.

Evan Richard Gerrard, Esq., of Haighton; Evan John, his son.

Charles Gibson of Quernmore Park, Esq.; Charles, John, Edward, his sons; Robert, of Newland, Co. Gloucester, his brother.

His Royal Highness Wm. Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.

Edward Gorst of Preston, Esq.; Thomas Mee, and Edward Chaddock, his sons; John, of Preston, Esq.; John his son; Septimus, of Preston, Esq.; James, of Somerstown, London, Esq., his brother.

Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; Edmund his son, Bailiff; Samuel Ridings, another son; John Nocks, son of John, deceased.

Revd. Robert Harris; Edmund Robert, and Thomas, his sons.

Wm. Hawkshead of Heskin, Gentleman.

Peter Haydock of Preston, Gentleman.

Wm. Heatley of Brindle Lodge, Esq.

Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall; Thomas Henry his son.

Robert Hesketh of Rossall Hall; Peter his son.

Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Baronet; Henry his son; Henry, son of the last-named Henry.

Joseph Hornby of Ribby-with-Wray, Esq.; Hugh his son; Thomas, of Kirkham, brother of Joseph; Wm. his brother; Hugh, Joseph, and Thomas, sons of Thomas.

Edmund Hornby, of Dalton, Esq.; Edmund George his son; James John, brother of Edmund; Geoffrey, Edmund Thomas Stanley, Phipps, George, and Charles, brothers.

Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Alderman and M.P. for Preston; Samuel his son; Peter, of Penwortham Lodge, Esq., son of John, deceased; John Ainsworth, Arthur, and Eustace, his sons.

Henry Hulton of Preston, Esq.; Wm. Adam, Jessop George, Campbell Bassett, Frederick, his sons.

Wm. Hulton of Hulton, Esq.; Wm. Ford and Arthur Hyde, his sons.

George Jacson of Preston, Cotton Manufacturer.

John Knowles of Fulwood, son of James deceased; James his brother; James his son; George, another brother of John.

Richard Grimshaw Lomax, Esq., of Clayton Hall; John, James, Wm., Edmund, Walter, Charles, Thomas, his sons.

John Lowe, son of John, deceased.

Daniel Lyon, Esq., Alderman; Joseph, of Preston, son of Cottam, deceased; John Daniel, son of John Daniel, deceased, &c.

Wm. Marshall, son-in-law to Mr. Alderman Miller; Frederick Earnshaw, his son.

Thos. Mercer of Great Harwood; Thos., his son.

Thomas Miller, Esq., Alderman; Thomas and Henry, his sons.

John Myers of Preston, Attorney; John Fox Burdett, his son.

Richard Newsham, Esq., Alderman; James and Richard, his sons.

James Ogilvie of Preston, Gentleman.

John Paley of Preston, Councilman; John, Joshua, Wm., his sons.

Richard Palmer, of Preston, Attorney, Town Clerk, and one of H.M. Coroners for the Co. of Lancaster; James, his brother, of Ormskirk, Attorney; Richard, James, Robert, John, Thomas, his sons.

Right Hon. Sir James Allan Park, one of the Justices of H.M. Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of Preston; James Allen, Alex. Atherton, Wm. Waldegrave, his sons.

John Parker of Whittingham, Gentleman; Henry his son; John Birch, son of Henry.

James Pedder of Ashton and Preston, Councilman; Edward, Thos., his sons.

Edward Pedder of Darwen Bank, Esq.

Edward Pedder of Preston, Esq., son of the late Alderman James Pedder; James, Richard, Edward, Thomas, his sons.

Richard Pilkington of Preston, Gentleman; Wm. Ormerod, his brother.

John Prichard of Preston, Esq.; Richard Preston, of King-street, London.

John Ravald of Bolton, Attorney.

Lawrence Rawstorne of Penwortham Hall, Esq.; Wm. his brother, of Preston, Gentleman; Wm. Edward, his son.

The Hon. Sir John Richardson, Knt., one of the Justices of H.M. Court of Common Pleas.

James Scarlett, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

John Sergent of Fulwood, Schoolmaster; James his son.

Townley Rigby Shaw of Preston, Esq.; Wm. his brother.

Henry Sherrington of Preston, Merchant; Wm., John, his sons.

Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth of Preston, Esq.; John, Edward, Wm., his brothers.

James Sidgreaves of Woodplumpton; George his brother.

Edward Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby; Edward Smith, commonly called Lord Stanley, his son; Edward Geoffrey Smith, son of the said Lord Stanley; Henry Thos. Smith, and Charles James Fox Smith, other sons.

Thos. Tipping, of Preston, Chapman; Wm., and Thomas, his sons.

Edward Robert Travers, Esq., Alderman.

John Troughton of Preston, Esq., Alderman; John, Thos., Robert, his sons; Thomas, of Preston, brother of the Alderman; Thomas his son.

Richard Walmsley of Preston, Woollen Draper; Thomas his son.

Jackson Walton of Preston, Surgeon; Richard his son.

Thomas Walton of Preston, Sergeant-at-Mace.

Henry Crane Walton, son of Richard of Preston, Woollen Draper.

Walter Horrocks Whitehead of Preston ; John Horrocks, his brother.
John W. Richard Wilson, of Preston, Gentleman
Rev. Roger Carus Wilson, Vicar of Preston, and Chaplain to the Guild.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton.
Thomas Winder of Preston, Attorney-at-law ; Robert his son.
John Winstanley of Leyland, Attorney.
John Woodburn of Preston, gentleman ; John Dale, his son.

The Orders of the preceding Guilds of 1802, &c., were confirmed and continued as the Orders of the Guild under notice without alteration. At the end of the confirming Order the Guild Book is signed by the Mayor, "NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW," and is sealed with the Corporate Seal on red wax.

There are several contemporary descriptive accounts of the ceremonies and entertainments of the Guild of 1822 in print. In the *Preston Chronicle* for August 31st, Sept. 7th, 14th, and 21st, in that year, detailed reports of the proceedings occur ; and there were others in the *Liverpool Mercury*, *Manchester Mercury* and *Manchester Guardian*, *Blackburn Mail*, and probably in other county newspapers of the time. A more handy memorial of this Guild is preserved in book-form, compiled and printed by Mr. I. Wilcockson, a Preston Printer, issued a few weeks after the Guild, as a neatly-printed octavo pamphlet of 128 pages, which has the title :—

Authentic Records of the GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the year 1822 ; with an Introduction, containing an Historical Dissertation on the Origin of Guilds ; and a Relation of all the different Celebrations of the Guilda Mercatoria of Preston, of which any records remain. Carefully compiled and arranged, as a work of reference and authority : by I. WILCOCKSON. Embellished with a Portrait of N Grimshaw, Esq., Guild Mayor in 1802 and 1822, and a Print of the Procession of Trades. Preston : Printed and Published by I. Wilcockson, *Chronicle* Office, Market-place, &c. Price 5s.

A London firm of publishers also had got up for sale during the Guild a thin quarto book containing but little original matter, but reprinting some information derived from earlier tracts respecting the origin of the Guild Merchant, and a scanty narrative of the Guild of 1802, accompanying the re-used copper plates of the Guild Procession in 1762. This is entitled :—

The HISTORY OF PRESTON, in Lancashire, together with the GUILD MERCHANT, and some Account of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster. With Eighteen Plates. London : Printed for Edward Jeffrey and Son, Pall Mall ; and sold also by I. Wilcockson, Preston, 1822.

This production bears no author's name, and is of less value than smaller publications concerning the Guilds. It extends to 156 quarto pages, and was sold for fifteen shillings.

A Liverpool periodical of considerable repute sixty years ago, entitled *The Kaleidoscope*, issued, as a supplementary sheet, a description of this Guild, principally taken from that which had appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*. It consists of 8 pages quarto, the matter arranged in three columns to the page, and has the heading : "Supplement to the Kaleidoscope. A full and connected Narrative of the Proceedings at the PRESTON GUILD of 1822 ; collected from the pages of the *Liverpool Mercury*, in which Journal it originally appeared, on the 6th, 13th, and 20th September, 1822. Tuesday, September 24, 1822. Price 3½d." Of this narrative, which is well written and sufficiently detailed, we shall extract the gist, and complement it with quotations from Mr. Wilcockson's interesting and ample record of this Guild, and with items from other sources. The preliminaries and commencement of the Guild the Liverpool writer describes as follows :—

For the last twelve months, preparations had been made for the present festivities. Hospitable families had been storing their cellars ; new dresses had been devised and got ready ; handicraftsmen had formed their models and emblems ; Societies had prepared their banners ; houses had been repaired ; new fronts and new signs had been made for the shops ; the rooms in the Guild Hall had been fitted up and decorated ; a suite of large and splendid apartments in the new Corn Exchange had been furnished for assemblies ; and so brushed up, painted, and beautified is the good Town of "Proud Preston," that, on entering it, we had a pleasure in recognising "an old friend with a new face." It was evident, indeed, to any person arriving in the town on the first day of the Guild, that much sport and bustle was intended, and that the *Guild* was the end and object of everybody's attention. The busy streets, and the placarded walls, sufficiently indicated the spirit of the time. There were bills, long as a house-side, describing the authorized arrangements for the *Guild ;* there were similar bills announcing a grand circus, with forty performers, and twenty horses, during the *Guild ;* there were Races during the *Guild ;* De Camp's Theatre, during the *Guild*, with new performers, new decorations, new plays, new scenery, and new dresses ; Mr. Ryley's Brooms, with Adam's performances on the musical glasses, during the *Guild* ; a Steam-Chariot exhibited during the *Guild ;* a mass of Vauxhall entertainments at the Bowling-Green, with Fire-works, by Madame Hengler, during the *Guild ;* Wombwell's Menagerie, during the *Guild ;* Livingston's Balloon, exhibition and ascent, during the *Guild ;* coaches to and from the *Guild ;* Marshall's Panorama of the bombardment of Algiers, during the *Guild* ; Mr. Lynn's excellent turtle, during the *Guild ;* lodgings, during the *Guild ;* fashions and fancy dresses, during the *Guild ;* supplements to the *Preston Chronicle*, with particulars of the *Guild ;* history upon history of Preston and the ancient *Guild ;* and lastly, the *Kaleidoscope* itself, with a new "righte merrie and conceited" song, called "A Summons to the *Guild !*"

On Saturday last [August 31st, 1822], the company began to arrive in every description of vehicle from the carriage-and-four of the Peer down to the humble cart of the Peasant. On Sunday evening, arrivals were noticed in every street ; the race-course was a scene of recreation ; and the fine weather, which had prevailed all day, afforded

the greatest pleasure. Every arrangement was completed by the different Societies, and all was harmonious and satisfactory, except that the defection of the Tailors had caused a gap in the order of the day. The journeymen of that trade refused to walk in the intended processions unless they were placed at the *head*. The Masters, however, consented to walk in their allotted place, and all dispute was thus terminated.

Monday morning [Sept. 2nd] arrived, and with it all that cheerful bustle which might be expected. The bells rang merrily; flags waved in the breeze, and all was life in Preston. During the preceding night and early in the morning, hundreds of persons had flocked in from all parts. At one private house, on Sunday evening, persons arrived from east, west, north, and south, namely, from Blackburn, Dublin, Carlisle, and Liverpool. It was well remarked by a gentleman who has generally been absent from Preston, but who has attended three Guilds, that such festivals, if they had no other object, were extremely useful in bringing together old acquaintances, and reviving "auld lang syne" among those friends who might otherwise lose sight of each other for ever.

At an early hour, the Societies and Trades began to form in readiness for the Procession, and company began to arrive at the Mayor's house and at the Guild Hall. Four gentlemen connected with the Press in different towns were introduced to his Worship as being desirous of reporting the proceedings of the Guild. They were received with the utmost politeness, and cheerfully furnished with every facility for visiting the entertainments.

At half-past nine the Mayor, accompanied by Judge Park as Recorder of Preston, and the Revd. Mr. Wilson, Vicar, his Chaplain, arrived at the Guild Hall in a carriage, drawn by four horses, and followed by another carriage, in which were Mr. Palmer, the Town Clerk, and other officers. In the Public Room, his Worship then received the Earl of Derby, and a vast number of Noblemen and Gentlemen from all parts of the country, amongst whom we recognised many of our Liverpool neighbours. Precisely at ten o'clock the Guild was opened by the Town Clerk reading the Charter and the Proclamation; after which, several of the Freemen reclaimed their rights in person or by an assoign of one shilling. The superb carriages, which had brought the company, having been cleared away, the Procession began to move towards the Church; the music from numerous bands struck up; and, on reaching the gates, the Free-Masons formed right and left, leaving a passage for the Mayor, the Corporation, and other gentlemen, who entered the Church, and attended Divine service, followed by the Free-Masons. The Rev. Mr. Monk, the curate, officiated at the reading-desk; and the Rev. Vicar preached a sermon from Psalm 122, v. 6. During the service the Mechanical Societies were engaged in Church-street, putting themselves into perfect arrangement, and, on the procession being recommenced, it moved in the following order:—

A Marshall (Mr. Fothergill) on horseback.

Band; Flag with Tanners' Arms; Tanners and Leather Dressers.

Band; Flag, Curriers' Arms; Curriers.

Military Band in uniform; three Flags, Inscriptions on Cotton Trade; Cotton Tree; Cotton Spinners and Weavers, all wearing white sashes over the shoulder, tied with blue and red ribbons; 4 masters and 40 men; Steam Engine at work, on a platform drawn by horses; 2 masters and 40 men; Carding Engine at work; 2 masters and 40 men; Drawing Frame at work; 2 masters and 40 men; Fly Frame at work; 2 masters and 40 men; Mule for Spinning at work; 2 masters and 40 men.

Band; Cotton Tree; two Flags, Weavers' Arms; Masters and others in the Trade, with 40 workmen; Winding Machine, worked by four Females in white, and two boys; 2 masters and 40 men; Warping Mill at work; 2 masters and 40 men; Loom at work, and Reed Maker at work; Remainder of masters and men. The gentlemen leading each division had white wands, and all the stages were drawn by grey horses, conducted by men in white waggoners' frocks.

Band; Boot and Shoe Makers; Platform with persons making shoes; men with red morocco aprons.

Band; three Flags; Joiners; preceded by two Woodcutters, and all bearing wands surmounted by the Compass and Square.

Band; Flag, Butchers' Arms; Butchers' Company, in blue coats and white aprons.

Band and Flag; Innkeepers and Publicans, most respectably dressed, and wearing Guild Medals.

Band; two Flags: Master Tailors; in a large carriage an immense Alcove of Fruit Trees; a Serpent on one of the trees tempting Eve, and she tempting Adam with the Apple. (He resisted her wiles as long as we observed him). Apprentices followed, in white and green.

Band; Flag and Emblems; Bricklayers and Plasterers.

Trumpeters; Flag, Braziers' Arms; Smiths and Braziers; preceded by two Vulcans, on horseback, one in steel and one in brass armour, carrying swords, and attended each by two Cyclops.

Band; Crown of Flowers; Flags, and innumerable Emblems; Adam and Eve in miniature, &c.; Gardeners.

Two Flags; Printing Presses at work; Binders' Plough at work; Printers and Bookbinders, distributing Papers relative to the Guilds, &c.

Band; Splendid Colours and Regalia; Society of Oddfellows, in full costume, sashes, &c.

Band and Colours; Free and Accepted Masons, with splendid Regalia; the Under-Sheriff and many other most respectable gentlemen attended as Masons.

Band; Civic Flag, Arms of Preston; Aldermen and Members of the Corporation; Judge Park; the Mayor; the Vicar; the Clergy; High Sheriff; Magistrates and Gentry of the County, &c.

The Procession passed down and up Church-street, through Cheapside, Market-place, Friargate, Lune-street, down Fishergate to Pitt-street, then back through Winckley-place to the Guild Hall. The sides of the streets and all the windows were crowded with spectators, as was also the top of the church, and, indeed, every practicable eminence. The whole was a brilliant and orderly scene. Mr. Miller and others of our (Liverpool) police were in attendance, but their office was a perfect sinecure, except in the useful assistance they afforded to the authorities in matters of arrangement, which, on every occasion, was the subject of honourable mention. During the latter part of the procession, and several times in the day, there was considerable rain, but it occasioned no

inconvenience, except interrupting the work of the Cotton machinery, which embraced every process, from the raw material to the drapery. When the procession passed the Panorama, Mr. Marshall placed his band on the roof, and they played several military airs. When the Mayor had re-entered the Guild Hall, the multitude repaired to their several dinner parties and evening amusements; and at night there was a brilliant and most numerously attended Ball at the New Exchange. The numbers present were about 530, including all the distinguished persons now at the Guild.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1822, in its brief chronicle of this Guild, writes of the Procession on the first day:—"The whole of the persons composing the procession were dressed in new apparel, with sashes and rosettes. The banners were the most splendid ever witnessed. Before the Spinners and others engaged in the Cotton trade, Cotton Trees were carried, and carriages, drawn by horses, contained the steam engines and different machinery employed in that business, all at full work, and superintended by able workmen, who were chiefly dressed in white clothing. This exhibition had a most pleasing and novel effect. Between each carriage walked 40 men, with white sashes, and, on a rose-coloured ground, the inscriptions, 'Success to the Spindle,' 'Prosperity to the Warpers,' &c. The procession of the Master Tailors claimed particular notice, and excited much laughter, from its singularity. The Smiths were preceded by two stout men in antique dresses, carrying axes, followed by two others, one in mail and the other in brass armour. The Carpenters' and Joiners' Company had a splendid effect; each man carried a wand, surmounted with a gilt square and compass. The 'Paradise Lodge of Gardeners' were greatly admired. A large crown of flowers preceded the individuals composing the lodge, together with poles bearing specimens of the choicest fruits. Two children, raised in a car of flowers, surmounted with trees, personified Adam and Eve, the serpent being placed between them, with a large apple in its mouth. The Printers and Bookbinders came in deservedly for a great share of public attention. In a large vehicle a Printing Press was seen at full work, striking off various mottoes, which were eagerly purchased. On the side of the carriage appeared the words, 'Printing invented 1440,'—and on the flags, '*Libertas non Licentia*,' and '*Sit Lux, et Lux fuit.*' Next came the Odd-fellows, attired in the eccentric dress of their order. The Freemasons, decorated with their several Orders, closed the procession, and lined the way from the Town Hall to the Church, for the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the Corporation, who proceeded on foot, together with the Officers of the borough, bearing the mace, &c. The Guild Sermon was preached by the Vicar, and at the conclusion of divine service the procession paraded all the principal streets of the town, back to the Town Hall, where the bands played 'God Save the Queen' and 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' The Mayor and Corporation walked the whole of the distance, though the rain poured very fast. The whole line of procession was thronged with spectators, and also the tops of houses and churches. The windows presented a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion. In the evening the opening Guild Ball was numerously attended, and displayed a scene of beauty, elegance, and fashion unrivalled in that town, and perhaps in the county. The dresses of the ladies were particularly splendid, uniting the very height of fashion with classical chasteness. Silver lama over white muslin, with a profusion of pearl ornaments, in a variety of devices of loops, brooches, tiaras, necklaces, &c., was the prevailing costume. The simplicity and elegance of the general appearance were uncommonly attractive and beautiful."

It has been stated that the Vicar of Preston, Rev. R. C. Wilson, as Mayor's Chaplain, preached the Guild Sermon in the Parish Church, before the Mayor and Corporation and visitors, on the first day of the Guild. The Vicar likewise preached another discourse before the Ladies on the second day of the Guild. Both these sermons were printed and published soon after the delivery in a tract, whereof the title runs:—

TWO SERMONS preached in the PARISH CHURCH of PRESTON in the County Palatine of Lancaster, at the GUILD MERCHANT of 1822. By the Rev. ROGER CARUS WILSON, M.A., Vicar of Preston, Chaplain to Viscount Carleton, and to the Preston Guild. London: Published by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly. Price Two Shillings. 1822. [8vo, pp. 32.]

The tract is dedicated to "Sir James Allan Park, Knt., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of Preston, at whose request these two Sermons are published." The first Sermon was "preached before the Corporation, and the various Companies of Trade, &c., in the Parish Church of Preston, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1822, the first day of the Guild Merchant." The second Sermon was "preached before the Ladies, in the Parish Church of Preston, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1822, the second day of the Guild Merchant."

Next to the Earl of Derby, perhaps the most important member of the county aristocracy who attended the Guild in 1822 was Thomas Egerton, second Earl of Wilton, who was born Thomas Grosvenor, second son of the first Marquis of Westminster by his wife Lady Eleanor Egerton, daughter and heiress of the first Earl of Wilton. He was born in 1799, and succeeded to the earldom in 1814. As a young man of 23, Lord Wilton came to Preston in 1822, and entered heartily into the proceedings of the Guild. He had married, the year before (1821), Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, and it was no doubt through his alliance with

the Stanleys that he was led to attend the Guild. He received the complimentary freedom of the borough; and the proprietor of *The Guardian* has the autograph letter of Lord Wilton, addressed from Knowsley to Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, in Oct., 1823, acknowledging the receipt of the certificate of his enrolment as an In-Burgess of Preston. We print the missive below, as a token of the early connection with Preston of a nobleman who, until his recent decease, stood in the first rank amongst the Lancashire territorial magnates:—

"Knowsley, Oct. 12, 1823.—Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing me the Certificate of my Enrolment in the Corporation of Preston, and I trust you will have the kindness to convey to the Mayor and Council my best thanks for the honour they have conferred upon me, in admitting me a Free In Guild Burgess of your Ancient Borough. I remain, Sir, Your obed't Humble Serv't, WILTON.—I am not aware if the insertion of *Grosvenor* instead of *Egerton* in the Certificate is material."

The outer sheet in which the letter was folded is addressed:—"Prescot, Oct. 12, 1823.—To Nic: Grimshaw, Esq., Preston.—WILTON." Sealed with the Earl's armorial seal.

Continuing our chronicle of the proceedings of this Guild, we cite from the Supplement to the *Kaleidoscope* the subjoined description of the chief event of the second day, the Ladies' Procession:—

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 3.—This, the second day of the Guild, was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and welcomed by smiling looks and the gayest preparation. The weather, after a little glooming, became delightful; and the day was declared to be one of memorable pleasure. Company poured in from all quarters, until every street was a Bond-street; and as the time for the ladies' procession approached, expectation was on tiptoe; hope promised much, but reality soon exceeded her; and it was evidently "high holiday" in every mind and every heart.

Before we proceed with our narrative, we will mention a few of the distinguished individuals who attended the Guild, and were active in promoting its splendour and effect;—the Gentlemen in the Procession of Monday, and the Ladies in that of Tuesday, viz.:—Right Hon. Earl of Derby; the Countess of Derby; Right Hon. Earl of Wilton; the Countess of Wilton; Right Hon. Earl of Stamford and Warrington; Lord Grey; Lady Jane Grey; the Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, M.P.; Lord Muncaster; Lord Lindsay; Lady Lindsay; Lady Aylmer; Lady Gardiner; Mr. Justice Park; Sir W. Guise, Bart.; Major-General Lord Aylmer; Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart.; Lady Hoghton; Sir Geo. Jerningham, Bart.; Lady Jerningham; Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart.; Sir E. Blount, Bart.; Sir John Hilton, R.N.; Sir Richard Brooke; Lady Brooke; S. Horrocks, Esq., M.P.; John Blackburne, Esq., M.P.; John F. Cawthorne, Esq., M.P.; E. Bootle Wilbraham, Esq., M.P.; General Despard; Lieut.-General Browne; Colonel H. Baillie; Major Austen; and a multitude of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Hornbys, the Traffords, the Tempests, the Hultons, the Parkers, and all the well-known aristocracy of all parts of the county.

The Mayor's accomplished daughter, Mrs. Atkinson, officiated as Lady Mayoress, in behalf of her mother, for the day. About ten o'clock, the ladies who intended to join her in the Procession began to arrive in their carriages at the Guild Hall. Gentlemen who accompanied them took leave of them at the door, and they were ushered into the beautiful Drawing-room, where they were received by the Lady Mayoress and her Father with the most marked politeness. The dresses of the ladies were finished specimens of true elegance, superb as wealth could make them, and yet neat as the most refined taste could design them to be. We have not room to expatiate upon the scene, of which, by special favour, we were the only recording witness; but let our readers imagine everything that is beautiful in female attire, enriched by all the combined efforts of skill and fancy; that attire displayed by persons in whom all the advantages of wealth, rank, education, beauty and fashion were concentrated; let them imagine one hundred and sixty ladies, thus entitled to their most eager observation, promenading an elegant room; happiness glowing on every countenance; music playing in the adjoining apartments and among the crowds in the streets; the bright sun shining upon crimson and gold curtains, dazzling chandeliers, pictures, beaming eyes, snow-white feathers, and costly gems; then they will have *some idea* of what we beheld. It was a scene of which not only Preston may be proud, but which would have done honour to the Court of "George the Magnificent." The worthy Mayor was happiness personified, as he roamed at will in the beauteous flower-garden which the Lancashire Witches presented to his delighted gaze; and it is well that *one* gentleman at least was permitted to participate in his Eastern honours (the *Vicar* was present); for surely when a mortal is surrounded by one hundred and sixty such reasons for being in love with this world, it is most requisite he should have some spiritual guide to save him from the errors of idolatry.

The procession of Trades and Societies being arranged in the streets, the bell on the Guild-hall was rung, and the ladies, forming two and two, and headed by the Lady Mayoress and the Vicar, left the Drawing Room, and proceeded to "walk the Guild." The general arrangement was similar to that on the preceding day, with the addition of the Ladies occupying the centre of the line. When they had all reached the street, their waving plumes and elegant dresses gave an indescribable lustre to the scene. The procession was led by Mrs. Atkinson, supported, as before, by the Mayor and the Mayor's Chaplain. The Countess of Wilton, with the Hon. Mr. Stanley, followed, and these were succeeded by a train of beauty and elegance which could not be surpassed out of the fair circle of "Lancashire Witches." The number of ladies who formed this most interesting and enchanting sight was about 170. Amidst the music of many bands, and the cheerful din of the Church bells, they passed through the ranks of gentlemen and tradesmen, who stood uncovered as they passed, and soon reached the Church, where prayers were read and a Sermon preached by the Vicar, from Luke i., v. 46–7. After service, they returned up Church-street, down the Old Shambles, round the Market-place, and up Cheapside to the Guild-hall, where, after spending an agreeable hour, they took leave of the Lady Mayoress and departed in their numerous carriages to their respective residences. The concourse of people in the streets where the procession passed, and in the windows, upon the Church, the houses, and every place of observation, was incalculable. Still very

little confusion, and nothing like disorder, occurred. The Mayor was delighted with the good order which prevailed. He had been urged to have a detachment of military in town during the Guild; but he preferred relying on the good sense, and, indeed, good humour, of the people, and, in fact, not a soldier was to be seen. He showed that he had a good opinion of the town, and the town justified that opinion.

In the afternoon, the Mayor gave a grand Dinner, at the Guild Hall, to a select party, and, in the evening, the Theatre was crowded to excess by the nobility and gentry. A box in the centre of the lower circle was tastefully fitted up for the distinguished visitors who were present. A very large party of ladies, friends of the Earl and Countess of Derby, nearly filled the box from the commencement of the performance. The Earl and his highly-respected Countess, attended by Earl Stamford and several other persons, entered the Theatre about 10 o'clock, and stayed until the end of the play, which was *Rob Roy*. The other numerous places of amusement attracted vast numbers, and the day closed in the merriest manner.

The *Preston Chronicle's* report furnishes the names of the ladies who honoured the Guild by walking in the procession. It may interest readers of the fair sex and others if we reprint the names.

Mrs. Atkinson, representing the Lady Mayoress.
Countess of Derby,
Countess of Wilton.
Lady Hoghton,
Lady Brooke,
Hon. Mrs. Stanley,
Hon. Miss L. Stanley,
Hon. Mrs. C. Clifford,
Hon. Mrs. Langdale,
Mrs. Austin,
„ P. Ainsworth,
Miss Ainsworth,
„ H. Ainsworth,
Mrs. L. Brooke,
Miss Brooke of Alderley,
Mrs. T. Birley,
„ R. W. Barton,
„ H. Baillie,
„ E. Birley,
Miss Barton,
„ S. Barton,
„ E. Birley,
„ S. Brocklehurst,
„ Brooke,
Mrs. Clayton.
„ Cross,
„ Clarke,
„ G. Clayton,
„ W. Clayton,
Miss E. Clayton,
„ A. Clayton,
„ F. M. Clayton,
„ L. Champney,
„ Campbell,
„ J. Campbell,
„ A. M. F. Clinton,
„ J. Clinton,
„ Chadwick,
Miss M. A. Chadwick,
„ Dalton,
„ Davies,
„ Entwisle,
Mrs. Farington,
„ Fielding,
„ W. Feilden,
„ W. W. Fell,
Misses Feildens,
Miss Fielding,
„ S. Fielding,
„ H. Fielding,
„ M. Fielding,
„ E. Farington,
„ Fletcher,
Mrs. Gorst,
„ Garforth,
„ R. Gibson,
„ E. Gibson,
Miss Grimshaw,
„ Gorst,
„ B. Gorst,
„ M. Gorst,
„ D. Gorst,
„ Gardner,
„ Greenalgh,
„ E. Greenalgh,
„ Gell,
„ Greene,
Mrs. Hulton,
„ H. Hornby,
„ Harris,
„ Horrocks,
„ Hall,
Miss Hoghton,
„ F. Hornby,
„ H. Hornby,
Miss Haigh,
Misses Horrocks,
Miss Jupp,
„ Jackson,
„ H. Kearsley,
Mrs. Flynn,
„ Leigh,
„ Leach,
Miss Langton,
„ C. Langton,
„ Lambert,
„ Legh,
„ Lyons,
Mrs. O. Milne,
„ Moss,
„ B. M. Master,
„ W. Marshall,
„ F. Middleton,
Miss Myres, Liverpool,
„ Miller,
Mrs. Pedder, Churchtown,
„ Pedder, Darwen Bank,
„ Penny,
„ T. Petty,
Miss Peel,
„ Pedder, Churchtown,
„ M. Pedder,
„ Park,
Mrs. Robinson,
„ Radcliffe.
„ Rishton,
„ Rigbye, Harrock Hall,
Miss Rigbye, ditto,
„ E. Rigbye, ditto,
„ A. Rigbye, ditto,
„ Robinson,
Mrs. Shuttleworth,
Mrs. Shuttleworth, Gawthorpe
„ Smelt,
„ A. Swainson,
Miss Starkey, Heywood,
„ T. Stonor,
„ J. Swainson,
„ Shawe,
„ Statham,
„ Swainson,
„ Serjeant,
„ Smith,
„ Shuttleworth,
„ E. D. Shuttleworth,
„ Shuttleworth, Bath,
„ A. Smith,
Mrs. Tempest, Broughton,
„ Thomas,
Miss Tempests,
„ Trafford,
„ Truman,
„ Taylor,
„ Townsend,
„ Unsworth,
Mrs. J. Webber,
„ G. Weld,
„ Walker,
Miss Bootle Wilbraham,
„ E. Bootle Wilbraham,
„ Whitehead,
„ Wood,
„ Wilkinson,
„ Wilson,
„ Wainhouse,
„ C. Wainhouse,
„ E. Wainhouse,
„ C. Warren,
„ H. Warren.

Of the dresses of nearly all the ladies who walked in the Mayoress's Procession descriptions are on record; but space will not permit us to mention more than a few costumes of the most distinguished. Mrs. Atkinson, the Mayor's daughter, who acted for the Lady Mayoress, wore an elegant silver gauze robe, with head-dress of diamonds and feathers. The Countess of Derby wore an elegant gold lama dress; head-dress, plume of feathers and diamonds. The Countess of Wilton wore a silver lama dress, with ponceau trimming; head-dress, diamonds and feathers; Lady Hoghton wore a white crape, full trimmed, &c., and white crape hat, with white crape roses. Miss Hoghton wore a rich white gauze dress, trimmed with blond lace over white satin; handsome plume of pink feathers. Lady Brooke wore a white satin short dress, embroidered in silver, satin petticoat with silver, *en suite;* head-dress, Grecian bandeau of diamonds and feathers; bouquet of brilliants. Lady Gardiner wore a lace dress richly trimmed with Mechlin; head-dress, plume of feathers. Mrs. Hulton wore a French white satin dress, superbly embroidered in silver lama; head-dress, feathers and diamonds. Mrs. Townley Parker wore a petticoat magnificently embroidered in silver

lama, with apron and fichu to correspond; head-dress, feathers and diamonds. Miss E. Farington wore a French blond dress, over white satin, trimmed with blond, flowers, and beads; head-dress, feathers and pearls. Miss Trafford wore a steel dress over white satin, and cap, plumage of feathers. Mrs. Thomas Birley wore a white satin gown, with head-dress of feathers. Mrs. Feilden of Feniscowles wore a superb dress of tulle, over a rich white petticoat of satin, elegantly ornamented with steel; head-dress, diamonds and plume of feathers. Mrs. Rigbye of Harrock Hall wore a white satin and tulle dress; head-dress of satin and tulle, a plume of ostrich feathers. Mrs. J. Pedder wore a lace dress, with French trimmings over white satin; a turban cap with ostrich feathers. The Misses Horrocks wore net dresses decorated with flowers; head-dresses of ostrich feathers. Mrs. Legh wore a white tulle dress trimmed with blue flowers and point lace; head-dress, feathers, diamonds, and pearls. Mrs. Shuttleworth of Manchester wore a French embossed dress over white satin. Mrs. Gorst wore a white gros de Naples with blond trimming, turban and feathers. Mrs. Whitehead wore a figured lace dress, over white satin, festooned with flounces of lace and beads, &c., turban with plume of white feathers and pearl ornaments.

The Mayor gave dinner parties on several days of the Guild to the nobility and gentry who had come to Preston to assist at the ceremonies. The constitution of these parties on two days, Tuesday the 3rd, and Thursday the 5th of September, is indicated by the two lists printed beneath, which are copies of originals found amongst the papers of the Guild Mayor, Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw.

Endorsed "Guild Dinners, 1st and 2nd Lists."

Tuesday, the 3rd Sept, 1822, 1st List.

8	The Mayor's Party	8 The Chaplain come.
8	Lord Derby.	7 come.
3	Lord Stamford	3 come.
1	Lord Lindsay	3 come.
4	Sir H. P. Hoghton	6 all come.
2	Sir T. D. Hesketh	2
None.	Mr. Parker of Cuerden	5
2	Mr. Blackburne	2 come.
2	Mr. Tempest	2
2	Mr. Farrington	3
4	The High Sheriff	4 come.
5	Mr. Dalton	4 come.
1	Mr. Wilbraham	2
2	Mr. Horrocks	2 come.
2	Mr. Hesketh of Rossal	2 come.
2	Mr. Ald. Travers	2 come.
2	Col. Rawstorne, Mr. Powis	–
52		58

Thursday, 5th Sept., 2nd List.

The Mayor and his Party	8
Mr. T. Hesketh and Strangers	6
Mr. Dalton's, including S. M.	4
Mr. S. Horrocks	6
Lord Lindsay's Strangers	3
Major Bunn	1
Lt.-Genl. Browne and Son	2
Mr. Green of Slyne	1
Revd. R. Gibson	1
Aldn. Miller	3
Aldn. Lyon	3
Aldn. Dewhurst	3
Col. Plumbe	3
Mr. Aspden	2
Mr. Jacson Walton	2
Lt.-Genl. Fletcher	3
Revd. James Webber	3
Revd. Mr. Radcliffe	4
	58

It was the usage for the invited personages to return to the Mayor cards upon which their acceptance or otherwise was intimated. Below are three examples of these responses in 1822, written upon plain cards:—

"Lord Bradford and Captain Bridgman will have the honour of waiting upon the Mayor of Preston as desired on Wednesday, the 11th of Septr."

"Mr. Edward Gibson is sorry it will not be in his power to wait upon the Mayor to-morrow, 10th Septr."

"Mr. S. Gorst and his guest, Mr. Kearsley, will do themselves the honour of dining with Mr. Mayor on Wednesday, the 11th inst.—Tuesday, 10th Septr."

The Horse Races, which were still in 1822 a popular feature of the Guild, commenced on the third day, Wednesday, Sept. 4, and continued on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Heavy rain on the two first days considerably spoilt the pleasure of the sport, but the crowd of spectators of all classes was great. A printed Race-sheet of the date affords the subjoined particulars of the several races and their results:—

Preston Guild Meeting, 1822.

First Day, Wednesday, September 4th.—Twenty Pounds for Horses, &c., of all ages, that never won Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, &c. Won by Mr. Newsham's black Mare. —Same Day, Produce Stakes of 50 Guineas each.—Two Miles.—Won by Lord Stamford's bay Colt, &c.

On Thursday, the Old Gold Cup, value 100 Guineas. Added to a Sweepstake of 10 Guineas each.—Three Miles and a distance.—Mr. Pierse's Reveller, 1; Mr. Riddell's Doctor Syntax, 2; Mr. T. O. Powlett's Jack Spigit, 3.—Same Day, a Plate value £70, the gift of the Earl of Derby —Two Miles and a distance.—Mr. Simpson's Bonny Bess 1; Mr. Ferguson's Champion, 2.

On Friday, a Plate value Seventy Ponnds, given by Samuel Horrocks and Edmund Hornby, Esqrs.—Three Miles and a distance.—Mr. Simpson's Bonny Bess, 1; Mr. Newsham's Mare, 2.—Same Day, a Sweepstakes of 10 Guineas each, for Colts and Fillies.—Sir W. Wynn's Brother to Cymro, 1; Mr. Clifton's Colt, 2.

On Satnrday, Sept. 7th, a Gold Cup, given by the Corporation of Preston, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Guineas each, for Three and Four year old Colts and Fillies.—Two Miles and a distance.—Mr. J. Ferguson's Jonathan, 1; Sir W. Wynn's Brother to Little Cymro, 2.—Same Day, a Hunter's Stakes, of 10 Guineas each, to be rode by Gentlemen.—Two Miles.—Mr. Walmsley's Sultan, 1; Mr. Seel's Young Sorcerer, 2.

On Monday, a Gold Cup value 100 Guineas, the Gift of the Tradesmen of Preston, for Horses of all ages, that never won a cup. A Mile and Three-quarters. Mr. Ferguson's Champaign, 1; Mr. Simpson's Bonny Bess, 2. Same Day, a Handicap Stakes, of 5 Guineas each, with 20 Sovereigns added, for all ages. Two Miles. Mr. Feild's Horse by Sultan, 1; Mr. Seel's Horse by Mercury, 2.

A Cock Fight was part of the amusements of the Guild. The sheet of the sporting events, printed by Walker, reports that "a Main of Cocks, commencing on Tuesday, the 3rd Sept., was fought between the Earl of Derby (Potter, Feeder), and Thomas Legh, Esq. (Gilliver, Feeder), for 10 guineas a Battle, and 200 guineas the Main.—33 Main Battles, 10 Byes, as under:—

	Lord Derby.		T. Legh, Esq.	
	Mains.	Byes.	Mains.	Byes.
Tuesday	5	2	1	0
Wednesday	1	1	5	1
Thursday	7	1	0	1
Friday	6	1	1	1
Satnrday	4	2	3	0
	23	7	10	3

Lord Derby was thus the winner of the contest.

The Third Day of the Guild, Wednesday, Sept. 4th, closed with the Mayor's Invitation Ball, About 800 noble and distinguished persons attended, and many of the ladies appeared in the dazzling dresses worn in the grand procession. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock. The Mayor and his daughter paid assiduous attention to the company, The Mayor of Liverpool and other notables of that town were present. The Ball was over about two o'clock in the morning.

Besides the balls, theatricals in the evenings helped to fill the daily round of festivity whilst the Guild lasted. On the third and fourth days, the plays were as stated in the following extracts from two old play-bills of these dates:—

Theatre Royal, Preston.—Third Day of the Guild, 1822.—Wednesday, September 4th, 1822, will be acted the favourite Comedy of *Exchange no Robbery, or, Who's to Father Me*, &c. Also a Mnsical Farce, called *The Agreeable Surprise*, &c. After which Mr. Lees's Drury Lane Fac-Simile of the grand Pageant of the *Coronation of his Majesty King George IV.*, performed at the Theatres Royal, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Birmingham, &c.

The copy of the play-bill for Thursday, 5th September, which we possess, is printed on silk, and probably was the Mayoress's copy, as it is amongst the Grimshaw papers.

Theatre Royal, Preston.—By desire and nnder the immediate patronage of the Mayoress.—On Thursday, 5th September, 1822, will be acted the highly-popular Drama, founded on the celebrated Novel of that name, called *Ivanhoe*, &c. To conclude with Sheridan's satirical Farce of *The Critic; or a Tragedy Rehearsed*, &c.

The *Preston Chronicle* reports of the performance and audience on this night:—"The Mayoress's bespeak this evening was attended by all the fashionables in town. The magic circle was complete. The stage boxes right and left were fitted up in very tasteful style; the former was occupied by the Earl of Wilton and his lovely Countess, with the Stanley family; and on the other side the party of the Mayoress appeared to great advantage. The performance was *Ivanhoe* and *The Critic*. Miss Atkins, a very promising young actress, represented the Jew's Daughter with great truth and feeling. The Ivanhoe of Mr. Carter was a very spirited performance. *The Critic* followed, and was both well got-up, well acted, and well received."

The *Kaleidoscope* account of the Fancy Ball, the chief incident of the fifth day of the Guild, is appended:—

Fifth Day—Friday Evening—The Fancy Ball.—The Ball, which was a splendid spectacle, was held in the large suite of rooms in the New Exchange, which were brilliantly fitted and illuminated. From six to seven hundred persons attended, including noble and wealthy families from all parts of the county. The company were more than two hours in being set down in their carriages. At eleven o'clock the rooms were crowded, and presented a most animated scene. Kings and courtiers, peers and parsons, fairies and philosophers, queens and quakers, ladies and legislators, barons and barristers, soldiers and senators, ministers and magicians, Turks and tyrants, Shylocks and shepherdesses, knights and knaves, sages and savages, merrymen and misers, all in admirable costume, promenading, dancing, and conversing. It was all the world at "high change;" it was not the grandeur of one court and the manners of a people; it was all the courts of every country, assembled, as if on special embassy, to the gay Court of the Guild Mayor. The Countess of Derby appeared in an elegant crimson and white dress, which had been woven in the grand procession. It was highly ornamented. (The Earl of Derby was present, but not in fancy dress.) The Earl of Wilton wore the splendid dress of a Greek Prince, loaded with jewels, worth £7,000. The Countess of Wilton was the Lady Chief of a Highland Clan, and was much admired. The Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Atkinson, was elegantly dressed in white, adorned with silver and pearls, and a Spanish hat. The Mayor was present in his usual full dress. Miss Jupp was a lovely shepherdess. Mr. Bootle Wilbraham appeared as a baron of the Cinque Ports in the same dress he wore when holding the canopy over his Majesty at the Coronation. The two Misses Wilbraham as Russian peasants. Mr. Townley Parker as an Albanian officer, with elegant dirk, &c., richly wrought in silver.

Lord Stanley personated a Neapolitan Peasant most admirably. His two sons were Tyrolese Peasants. Colonel Plumbe was in the uniform of the Lancashire Militia of 1760. Mr. Waterton, of Walton Hall, Yorkshire (the great naturalist) personated in the true costume of a South American Indian Chief, the illustrious Montezuma; his only dress was a small scarf of silk net, several beautifully formed bands of the richest and smallest feathers we ever saw, which he had himself brought from the interior of South America, and an unrivalled head dress of feathers; he held in his hand the short, square-formed club used in that country as a defence against wild beasts; and he exhibited the most surprising muscular strength, by giving and repeating the savage dance of the Indians. Lady Jane Grey interested every one as the representative of her well-known namesake. Mr. Edmund Grimshaw was a fine old English Gentleman. Mr. Samuel Grimshaw was splendidly attired in the regal costume of Richard III. Mr. R. Pilkington was an old English Baron; and Mr. W. O. Pilkington, the Under Sheriff, was a Spanish Forester. Mr. Baines, of Leeds [Edward Baines, Esq., the Historian of Lancashire] most accurately personated the printer and patriot of America, Mr. Franklin. Mr. Trafford was remarkably dressed as his own crest, a clown, in parti-coloured clothes, a flail in his hand, and a motto, *Now thus*.

Amongst other local notables who appeared in character-costumes were, Mr. John Addison, as a Roman Senator; Miss Shuttleworth, a Lady of Quality of 1750; Mrs. Swainson, as an English Archer, green and gold dress; Mrs. C. Swainson, also an English Archer, with his bow: Mr. J. Bairstow, Highland dress; Mr. Cardwell, a crimson Turkish dress; Miss E. Farington, as Flora, an elegant dress, decorated with a profusion of flowers; hat to correspond, with a wreath of flowers; Mr. H. Farington, an Italian Shepherd; the Misses Gorst, as Swiss, Milanese, and Greek Peasants; Mr. R. Brook, of Liverpool, as Prospero; Mr. Richard Addison, as the Duke of Buckingham; Mr. J. F. Hindle, of Blackburn, an old English dress of white and gold; Mr. Woodcock, a Scottish Chieftain; Mr. Feilden, of Feniscowles, a superb embroidered dress, the costume of a Dutch Burgomaster; the Misses Feilden, as Picardy Peasants; Lord Lindsay, as a Chinese Prince; Mrs. Pedder, an English Shepherdess; Mr. T. S. Shuttleworth, as the Dey of Algiers; Captain Langton, of Kirkham, a rich Turkish dress; Mr. P. Ainsworth, as an Old English Baron; Mr. Clifton, a Scottish Chieftain; Mr. Thomas Birley, a Grand Turk; Miss Swainson, English fancy dress; Mr. Charles Swainson, junr., and Mr. J. S. Birley, as Sailors in true character; Mrs. Edward Birley, as a lady of Gielthall, in blue silk boddice, with stomacher and petticoat of crimson, belt of fur and gold, &c.; Miss Eliz. Birley, as an English Flower Girl; Mrs. Anthony Swainson, a Swiss Peasant, &c.

Saturday, Sept. 7th, the Sixth Day of the Guild, was devoted to the races in the morning, when the Corporation Gold Cup was run for, and was won by Mr. Ferguson's Jonathan, against Sir W. Wynn's Brother to Little Cymro; and the Hunters' Stakes, 10 guineas each, was won by Mr. Walmsley's bay colt by Sultan. In the evening there were performances at the theatre; at Madame Hengler's Gardens; at Mr. Ryley's Rooms; at the Circus, and many other places.

On Sunday, the churches and chapels were crowded. The Old Church was filled with distinguished strangers.

Seventh Day, Monday, Sept. 9.—The morning of the first day of the second week of the Guild was signalised by the ascent of a large balloon, the property of Mr. Livingstone. Balloon ascents were not so common in Lancashire sixty years since as they are now, and an extraordinary interest was taken by the assemblage of people at the Guild in this item of the programme. The balloon was inflated in Woodcock's Yard, Friargate. The wind was gusty on the morning in question, but Mr. Livingstone refused to disappoint the spectators by putting off the ascent. A spacious wooden structure had been erected to enclose the balloon. The Gas Company supplied the gas without charge. The balloon was 30ft. in diameter, and held 16,000 cubic feet of gas. All the persons of rank in the town were present to view the ascent; and the Earl of Wilton, Lord Stanley, and Lord Grey started a subscription on the ground for the benefit of the æronaut. The balloon should have risen at one o'clock p.m., but was not ready till half-past two. The ascent is thus described:—

The appearance of such an immense object floating in the air, and only detained from rising by men holding on the cords of the netting, had a very fine effect. A slight shower of rain fell at the time, but subsided quickly, and left the wind much calmer. The arrangements were superintended by Mr. Sadler, junr., who attached an elegant car to the net-work. A circle having been formed round the balloon, the Countess of Wilton, attended by the Earl and Lady Mayoress, advanced, and each presented Mr. Livingstone with a colour, wishing him success in his ærial voyage. The wind was now more favourable than it had been at any time of the day. After shaking hands with a few friends, Mr. Livingstone stepped fearlessly into the car, and was launched forth on his perilous voyage at ten minutes to three o'clock, amidst the shouts of an immense assemblage of persons. The ascent was magnificent, the balloon rising majestically and slowly to a great height, when it took a direction towards Blackburn. It continued in sight about eight minutes, when it was immersed in the clouds; it was again visible, and at a quarter-past three was seen to descend in the neighbourhood of Whalley. The sun shining upon the balloon during its progress gave it the appearance of a ball of burnished gold." Another writer says that the ascent was by far the best he had witnessed. "The balloon soon overtopped the highest buildings in the town, and, as it proceeded in an easterly direction, continued to rise until it diminished in appearance to the size of a large kite." "In about 18 minutes the spectators on the Church steeple saw it descending, but it became invisible, and nothing remained on their minds but admiration of the scene, and anxiety for the fate of him who had so highly gratified them."

In the evening of the day, it was reported that Mr. Livingstone had come down near Whalley, but had lost his balloon, and been rather badly hurt. Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Livingstone re-entered Preston in a chaise from Blackburn. He was hurt on the left side and hip, but having been timely bled, hoped to be well in a day or two. His balloon was gone, and he had only saved one colour (the Preston arms). He had opened the valve to begin his descent when nearly over Blackburn, at a height of three miles. When the balloon, gradually falling, approached the earth, he found he was on the slope of a valley, and then threw all his weight on the valve, and descended fast, throwing out grappling irons as he neared the ground. He fell at five minutes past three o'clock, in a field on Billington Moor, within two miles from Whalley, on the left of the road. The balloon was dragged by the wind across two or three fields. Three persons who ran to the spot managed to throw the grappling iron round a tree, but the balloon was driven with so much force that the tree was torn up by the roots. At length, after several dreadful rebounds, Mr. Livingstone was thrown out of the car, at a height of 18ft. from the ground, and fell upon his side. The balloon could not be held. It rapidly rose and passed into the clouds, sailing towards Yorkshire. Mr. Livingstone was placed on a horse and taken to Whalley; was put in the coach to Blackburn, where Dr. Barlow attended to his bruises, and advised him to rest for the night. The escaped balloon eventually fell at Menthorpe, six miles from Selby, between 4 and 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and was secured by the farmer, Mr. Chaplin. It was brought back to Preston by Mr. Livingstone's brother, and was exhibited in the building from which it had ascended. It had been considerably damaged; several rents had been made in the silk, and the net-work was much broken.

In the evening of Monday, the seventh day of the Guild, a Public Ball took place at the New Exchange.

The entertainments during the second week of the Guild included several important musical performances. On Tuesday morning the Musical Festival commenced with a grand selection of sacred music at the Parish Church, attended by all the persons of rank and consequence in the town; and in the evening a Miscellaneous Concert was given at the Theatre. The Oratorio of the Messiah was rendered in the Parish Church on Wednesday morning, before a large congregation. There was another Miscellaneous Concert in the Theatre on Thursday evening; and the Oratorio of the Creation, and a selection of sacred music, were performed in the Church on Friday, Sept. 13th, and occupied four hours, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The best vocalists and instrumentalists who could be secured were engaged for these occasions, and the performances are stated to have been admirable. The five printed tracts of which the titles are appended contain the words of the music sung at each of these musical entertainments:—

Preston Guild.—First Grand Selection of Sacred Music, to be performed in the Parish Church, on the Morning of Tuesday, September 10th, 1822. Preston: Printed by I. Wilcockson, *Chronicle* Office, Market-place. Price One Shilling. [Small 8vo., pp. 16].

Preston Guild, 1822.—First Grand Miscellaneous Concert, to be performed in the Theatre, on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 10th. Principal Vocal Performers:—Madame Camporese, Miss Goodall, Signora Mori, Master Smith, Mr. Braham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Isherwood, and Mr. Kellner. Leader, Mr. Mori. At the Pianoforte, Mr. Greatorex. Preston: Printed by J. Mc.Cormack, Main Sprit Weind. Price One Shilling. [12mo., pp. 12].

Preston Guild, 1822.—Messiah, a Sacred Oratorio, by G. F. Handel, to be performed in the Parish Church, on the Morning of Wednesday, September 11th, 1822. Preston: Printed by John Walker, Church-street. Price One Shilling. [8vo., pp. 18].

Preston Guild, 1822.—Second Grand Miscellaneous Concert, to be performed in the Theatre, on Thursday Evening, 12th September. Principal Vocal Performers:—Madame Camporese, Miss Goodall, Signora Mori, Master Smith, Mr. Braham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Isherwood, and Mr. Kellner. Leader, Mr. Mark. Pianoforte, Mr. Greatorex. Price One Shilling. Preston: Printed by W. Addison, Church-street. [12mo., pp. 12].

Preston Guild.—Second Grand Selection of Sacred Music, to be performed in the Parish Church, on the Morning of Friday, September 13th, 1822. Preston: Printed by L. Clarke, 143, Church-street. Price One Shilling. [Small 8vo., pp. 16.]

On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 11th, the Mayor's hospitable table at the Guildhall was unusually crowded. Throughout the Guild his Worship had given sumptuous dinners, almost daily, to about 60 persons at a time, and every variety of luxurious entertainment was provided in profusion. On this occasion, 84 noblemen and gentlemen, including several distinguished performers at the Musical Festival, were present, and the company was delighted by the brilliant singing of Mr. Braham, Mr. Kellner, and Mr. Nicholson. A Ball for the benefit of the local charities took place in the evening at the New Rooms, which were crowded with distinguished visitors and townspeople. The Lady Mayoress was exquisitely dressed, and the costumes of all the ladies present were of the most beautiful description; there was also an unusual display of jewels. Quadrilles were the order of the night, and the dance was kept up till a late hour.

On Thursday, Sept. 12th, the tenth day of the Guild, in the morning, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Common Council, with their Officers, marched in procession to the site of the new Church

(St. Peter's) about to be built by a Parliamentary grant, between the Lancaster and Kirkham Roads. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Justice Park, who delivered an eloquent address. The procession afterwards returned by a circuitous route to the Town Hall.

The Lady Mayoress's Public Breakfast was given in the afternoon, at one o'clock. Above 700 invitations had been issued. Mr. Lynn provided the viands. The guests drove in carriages to the Exchange, and promenaded the front rooms until breakfast, which was served in the great hall, was announced. The tables were arranged for 320 persons to be served at once. As fast as those who first sat down rose, their places were taken by other guests. At a quarter before two the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by her father, the Mayor, took her place at the head of the table, followed by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and other guests of high rank, amongst whom was Lord Linton. Behind the chair the civic flag, and a banneret bearing the Borough Arms, were displayed. The band of Mr. Halton, jun., performed waltzes and other music during the repast. The tables were loaded with a profusion of dishes and dainties. The great number of beautiful women in the rooms was a subject of remark. After the breakfast and promenade, the company began to separate about half-past three, but the last of the guests had not quitted until five o'clock.

The Guild was virtually closed on Friday, Sept. 13th, the eleventh day of the festivities. In the morning the concluding Oratorio "Creation" attracted a most respectable audience to the Church. Mr. Braham, Madame Camporese, Miss Mori, Miss Goodall, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Smith, Master Smith, and Mr. Isherwood sang delightfully; and the Orchestra, which included Mr. Nicholson and other eminent performers, was extremely effective. In the afternoon the Mayor gave another grand dinner to a large party.

The winding-up event of the Guild was the Masquerade, or Masqued Ball, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 13th. A small hand-bill, a copy of which is before us, sets forth the regulation of the Ball:—"Preston Guild Masqued Ball.—Regulation of the Mayor and Mayoress.—The Doors will be thrown open at Eight o'clock. At half-past eleven o'clock, the Band will play the National Anthem of 'God Save the King,' when the Company will Unmasque. The Refreshment Rooms will then be opened, and not before, and the Dancing afterwards be continued, as at a Fancy Ball.—Winckley-Place, 13th Sept., 1822." The report in the *Kaleidoscope* says the Ball was "a scene which will render the new Exchange of Preston memorable throughout the lives of all who were present."

The Company began to assemble soon after eight o'clock, and continued pouring in, from carriages and sedans, until eleven; at which time there must have been from 800 to 1,000 persons in the rooms. Before nine o'clock the various characters had commenced their promenading and performing. Every description of representation, serious and comic, surrounded us; and the multifarious cries, the addresses, the solicitations, the huntsman's horn, the postman's bell, violins scraping, and now and then a watchman's rattle springing, rendered it a lively and merry, but by no means a boisterous scene. All was order and freedom combined, and amidst the noisy, there were many silent, melancholy characters, exhibiting a grotesque contrast to the aspects of their busier neighbonrs. The dresses and masks were, in general, very appropriate to the subjects represented, and so perfect were the disguises, that it was impossible to recognise the most intimate friends.

The writer of the above description goes on to mention a number of the characters personified by the Masquers. We can only extract a few examples.

A Dancing Bear. Dressed in a hide of fur, a staff in his hand, and a chain round his middle, by which his master, an old soldier, secured him. He frequently danced, but once was very unruly, when a Chelsea-bun Man passed him; he roared and snatched at the cakes, until a countryman in a smock frock approached, and cracking his long whip, said, "Mester, mun aw whip him a bit for o ?"

Night, and a Spectre. Night was clad in deep black, with a thick veil covering nearly all his person, studded with golden stars and planets, representing a clear sky on a dark night. In his right hand he held a black mirror, having a transparent centre in which the crescent moon was shining. With this, upheld, he allowed the Spectre to follow him. The Spectre, in perfect white, with outstretched arms, and solemn pace, obeyed the summons in awful silence. The effect was beautiful. (Night, Mr. Paul, of Manchester; Spectre, Mr. Heron.)

A French Barber. Dressed in a red jacket with a bouqnet at his breast; and cleverly introduced his curling irons and a tirade of French palaver, whenever he perceived a stray curl. He was attended by a journeyman who assisted him most officiously. (Mr. Hulton of Hulton, and Mr. R. Dennison, junr.)

A Wounded Soldier. He hobbled about with a lame leg, having been wounded at Waterloo; had no pension, and got his living by fiddling. He played a variety of tunes, and had always a crowd around him. He sustained the character admirably, and collected pence to the amount of half a crown. (Mr. Henry Whittle.)

A Jew Pedlar. He solicited custom industriously for his shop, No. 10, Monmouth-street, and circulated bills announcing the variety of articles in which Isaac Moses dealt. "Every article used at masquerades; characters bought, sold, altered, and pulled to pieces; also, supplied to those who have none of their own." Correctly dressed and bearded. (Mr. Brooke, of Liverpool.)

A Servant Girl. Had all the appearance of a hard-working charwoman, with blue bed-gown and linen cap. (Mr. Hesketh, of Rnfford Hall.)

North American Indian and his Wife. These were very conspicuous, being richly dressed as native Indians, the hero having a huge and very beautiful war-club. (Sir Richard and Lady Brooke.)

An Hussar. This was a splendidly-dressed character. (Mr. Samuel Grimshaw.)

Mary Queen of Scots. An interesting representation. (Mrs. Braham.)

Four Lancashire Witches. (The Misses Gorst.)

Flying Stationer. Last dying speeches, lists of races, songs, new and old, Irish bulls, &c. (Mr. Rogerson, of Blackburn.)

Bardolph. A fine humorous personation; in the true costume of the red-nosed toper, he walked about, treating all he met with some excellent sack. His bottle was twenty times emptied and replenished. (Mr. King, of Kirkham.)

Ann Page. With powdered hair, green stomacher, and crimson gown, she looked most truly a "sweet Ann Page." (Mrs. Townley Parker.)

Female Ballad Singers. A group of these amusing vagrants was well represented. (The Hon. E. Stanley, Mr. E. Hornby, Mr. Horrocks, jun., and others.)

Sir Walter Raleigh. He seemed as if he was the only resurrection of Queen Elizabeth's Court, and appeared silently to deplore the absence of his renowned contemporaries, and their famous Queen. (Mr. Jos. Lingard.)

An Old English Lady. Dressed in full ancient Court dress, flowered silk gown, high head-dress, and monstrous hoops. (Mr. Randle Wilbraham.)

An Arab Chief. Richly attired, and looked the character extremely well. (Lord Linton.)

An elderly Quaker Lady. She waltz'd, talked, and made herself as agreeable as any good "Friend." (Capt. Langton.)

A British Tar. A capital representation. (Lord Grey de Wilton.)

An Albanian Peasant Girl. Admirably dressed. (Mrs. Hulton.)

A Yorkshire Tyke fra' Halifax, who had come to see "t' Masquoraid o' Preston Gill." (Lord Molineux.)

An Aged Hermit. (Mr. Charles Swainson.)

A Seller of Banbury Cakes. (Mr. J. S. Birley.)

An English Gipsy. Miss H. Fielding.

A Fruit Girl. In the costume of an English Peasant. (Miss E. Farington.)

A Stage Coachman. (Mr. Robson, of Rochdale.)

A Lancashire Waggoner. A well-supported character. (Mr. James Crossley, of Manchester.)

A May Day Sweep and his Amazonian Wife. (Mr. J. B. Falkner, and Mr. Hindle, of Blackburn.)

A Man Servant out of place. (Mr. Feilden, of Feniscowles.)

Besides the amusements and festivities directed by the civic authorities, the popular crowds found diversion to their fancy at Adams and Powell's Circus in Woodcock's-yard, Fishergate; in Wombwell's Collection of Wild Beasts, stationed first in the North-road, and afterwards in the Market-place; in Marshall's Panorama of the Battle of Algiers, in a temporary structure of wood, opposite the Theatre in Fishergate; and at Madame Hengler's display of Fire-works, at the Bowling Green, near North-road.

A neat commemorative Medal was struck for this Guild by a firm in Birmingham, having the profile of the Guild Mayor on the obverse, and the arms of Preston on the reverse, copies of which, in silver, were sold for two guineas.

The dignity, urbanity, and address the Guild Mayor, Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq., had displayed whilst presiding over the celebration of the Guild were gracefully recognised by the principal personages who had been present, and on the 24th Sept., 1822, the Mayor received a letter from Sir T. D. Hesketh, conveying a document which we print as an appropriate finish to our Sketch of the Guild of 1822.

"Under a high and grateful sense of the unmixed pleasure which we have enjoyed during the festivities of the Guild, we feel it impossible to separate without imparting, in some public manner, our best thanks to the Mayor, for the zeal, assiduity, judgment, good taste, and courtesy which have marked his conduct, and have so highly distinguished every enjoyment, prepared with a view to the public amusement, and terminating in universal gratification.

Derby.	Stanley.
Derby for the Earl of Wilton.	E. G. Stanley.
Stamford and Warrington.	H. J. Stanley.
Grey.	T. H. Hesketh.
Bradford.	J. Silvestre.
Linton.	E. Bootle Wilbraham.
Richard Brooke.	W. Bridgeman.
Wm. Hulton.	Lindsay.
Wm. Ashley.	H. P. Hoghton.
Edward Stanley.	J. Plumbe.
Wm. Cross.	C. K. Mainwaring.
R. Bootle Wilbraham.	J. P. Wilson.
P. Langford Brooke.	C. Hesketh.
R. Townley Parker.	T. Despard.
Thos. D. Hesketh.	T. B. Glegg.

H. Hewgill, H. Hesketh, jun., H. Reynolds Hinde, Gilbert Blackburne, James Lonsdale, Rev. Charles Barton, R. W. Barton, Robt. Hesketh, Joshua T. Horton, Robt. A. Rawstorne, P. Hesketh, J. Blackburne, S. Lutwidge, C. S. Royds, Hugh H. Baillie, Robt. Williams, C. Pitt, W. Gage, G. Jerningham, Fras. Middleton, P. Stourton, John Dalton, R. Gage Rookwood, C. Stanley, H. Jerningham, Robt. Dennison, jun., T. A. Powys, J. Starky, R. G. Hopwood, W. Formby, W. Townley, R. Gwillym, E. Gorst, E. Gorst, jnn., Rev. Wm. Birkett, T. S. Shuttleworth, Wm. St. Clare, J. S. Aspden, Sept. Gorst, Jno. Grimshaw, H. S. Cardwell, Jas. Kearsley, Jas. Blanchard, F. St. Clare, W. Cririe, John Wilson Edmund Yates, William Yates.

In the twenty years interval from the Guild of 1822 to that of 1842, two occurrences are on record which affected the position of the Chartered Corporation of Preston, the one temporarily and slightly, the other enduringly and essentially. The first was the grant, after a space of 144 years since the last preceding one was obtained, of another Royal Charter to the Borough by the monarch then reigning, George the Fourth. The grant was made in response to a petition from the Corporation itself. This Charter, the last of the Preston Charters, is dated the 9th George IV., and A.D. 1828. It does not touch the general privileges of the Burgesses of Preston, but deals solely with the matter it was designed to alter. After reciting that by previous Charters the Mayor and his immediate predecessor were constituted Coroners within the borough, and the Mayor, his immediate predecessor, the senior Alderman, and the Recorder were Justices of the Peace within the borough, the Charter sets forth that it had been represented to the King that Preston had become a great trading and manufacturing town, its population having increased during thirty years from 6,000 to some 30,000 persons, so that the number of Magistrates as above was insufficient for the needs of the borough; wherefore his Majesty declares his royal will that thenceforth the Mayor, his predecessor in the office, and the senior Alderman should be Coroners, and that all the Aldermen should be Borough Justices. The Charter confirms all the rights and privileges possessed by the Burgesses under former Charters.

The second and more significant event for this, as for all old boroughs, was the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835. By this Act all charters and statutes inconsistent with the provisions of the new general municipal law were abrogated; the exclusive right of freemen to trade within the town (which had been for years a dead letter) was formally done away with; and the legal description of the Corporation was changed from "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses," to "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses" of the borough of Preston. The borough was divided into six Wards, with one Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and thirty-six Councillors; the Councillors to be elected by the Burgesses, and every male person of full age, who, on the last day of August in any year, occupied any house, warehouse, shop, &c., within the borough during that year and the whole of the two preceding years, and should be an inhabitant householder in the borough or within seven miles distance, if duly enrolled, was to be a Burgess and member of the body Corporate. The Aldermen to be chosen by the Councillors, and the Aldermen and Councillors to choose a Mayor out of their own body, to continue in office one year.

At the date when the old Corporation was superseded by the new one, Alderman Thos. Troughton was Mayor; the other Aldermen were, Nicholas Grimshaw, John Troughton, Thomas Miller, James Mounsey, James Dickson, John Addison, and John Woodburn, Esqrs. The Councilmen were, Messrs. R. Palmer, R. Friend, J. Taylor, J. Pedder, T. Moor, J. Robinson, J. Paley, C. Buck, T. Petty, W. Taylor, W. O. Pilkington, S. Horrocks, junr., T. German, W. Clayton, E. Grimshaw, J. Paley, junr., and Greenhow Crane. Town's Bailiff, Mr. George Noble. Mayor's Bailiff, Mr. Thos. Howard. Town Sergeant, Mr. Thos. Walton. Serjeant at Mace, Mr. H. Bowerbank.

The Councillors were elected by the Burgesses for the first time on the 26th Dec., 1835; the Aldermen were chosen on the 31st Dec., and the Mayor on the 1st Jan., 1836. Thomas Miller, Esq., was first Mayor of the reformed Corporation. The Aldermen were, Messrs. James Dixon, Charles Swainson, George Gradwell, Peter Haydock, Thos. German, John Horrocks, John Paley, Thos. Monk, John Lawe, Wm. Taylor, John Noble, Thomas Miller. The Councillors were:—St. John's Ward—Messrs. Joseph Walker, Thos. Munday, George Jackson, Joseph Livesey, J. Fallowfield, Edward Leece. Trinity Ward—Messrs. F. Sleddon, Wm. Garstang, Wm. Holmes, P. Walker, John Knowles, R. Segar. Fishwick Ward—Messrs. John Swainson, Thos. Barker, John Horn, S. Horrocks, junr., Wm. Shawe, S. Horrocks, senr. Christ Church Ward—Messrs. John Smith, Richd. Pilkington, Thos. Leach, R. W. Hopkins, Thos. Clayton, Robt. Brown. St. George's Ward—Messrs. John Paley, senr., Richd. Arkwright, Wm. Humber, J. Bulman, Richd. Threlfall, John Park. St. Peter's Ward—Messrs. Thos. Swindlehurst, Robt. Gardner, Thos. Carter, Joseph Mitchell, Joseph Pomfret, James Park.

The Guild Merchant of 1842.

Subjoined are minutes extracted from the records of the Corporation relating to the preliminaries of the Guild of 1842.

At a Special Meeting of the Council of the Borough of Preston, held on Friday, the 23rd June, 1842, it was resolved:—That the Guild Merchant of this Borough be held according to ancient custom, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, being the first Monday after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist. That Mr. Mayor be requested to preside and act in the said Guild Merchant, according to ancient custom. This Council doth appoint Mr. Alderman Paley, jun., Mr. Alderman Monk, and Mr. Alderman Jacson, to be Stewards of the said Guild Merchant, and Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., to be Recorder of the said Guild Merchant. That the Aldermen of this Borough be requested to act and assist in the said Guild Merchant according to ancient custom. This Council doth appoint Mr. Ricnard Palmer to be Clerk of the said Guild Merchant. That Mr. Mayor, Mr. Alderman Jacson, Mr. Alderman Paley, jun., Mr. Alderman Monk, Mr. Alderman Gradwell, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Dixon, Mr. John Threlfall, Mr. Philip Addison, and Mr. Sidgreaves, be and are hereby appointed a Committee for making the necessary arrangements for the proper conducting of the approaching Guild Merchant, and that any three of them be competent to act. —S. Horrocks, Mayor.

At a meeting of the Guild Committee held on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1842, Resolved—That the following gentlemen, viz., Mr. Mayor, Dr. Norris, Mr. George Corry, Mr. John Addison, Mr. William Clayton, and Mr. William Taylor be appointed a Committee to obtain a plan and estimate of an intended Ball Room in the area of the Corn Exchange, and that they be requested to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to such alterations, and report to the Guild Committee. That the following gentlemen, viz., Mr. Mayor, Mr. T. S. Shuttleworth, Mr. Wilson, Mr. S. R. Grimshaw, and Mr. R. Arkwright, be a Committee to conduct the Musical Department. That the following Gentlemen, viz., Mr. Mayor, Mr. Alderman Monk, Mr. Richard Aughton, Mr. John Latham, Mr. William Taylor, and Mr. Kilner be appointed a Committee for conducting the Processions (except the School Processions). That the following Gentlemen, viz., Mr. Mayor, Messrs. Charles Swainson, junr., John Bushell, Thomas Birchall, Francis Armstrong, William Wilson, T. S. Shuttleworth, Thomas Miller, Thomas Parker (Cuerden), Cecil Trafford, Henry Corbett, William Birley, Philip Addison, Richard Pedder, John Gradwell, Thomas Harris, John Cooper, T. B. Addison, Joseph Bray, Charles Jacson, and John Addison, and Dr. Norris, be a Committee to conduct the Public Breakfast and Balls.

At a meeting of the Guild Committee held on Friday, the 22nd day of July, 1842, it was resolved:—That Mr. Mayor be requested to procure the attendance of the Band of the 72nd Highlanders to perform at the Public Breakfast. That Mr. Richard Wilson (Broughton), Joseph B. Dickson, Thomas Walmsley, Richard Dickson, E. Rawstorne (Howick), and John Whitehead (Uplands) be added to the Committee for conducting the Public Breakfasts and Balls.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Guild, and of the Guild Committee, held on Friday, 27th July, 1842, S. Horrocks, Esq., Mayor, in the chair; Mr. Mayor's Letter to the Corporation (July 18th) requesting that the Members of the Council would resume the use of Gowns at the approaching Guild, having been read,—Resolved:—That upon investigating the records of former Guilds, it appears that at the opening of all previous Guild Courts, the Corporation have assisted at the ceremony in Gowns. That it appears to the Committee desirable that upon the opening of the Guild Court of 1842, the Stewards of the Guild, and the Members of the Council generally, should assist at the same in Gowns accordingly. That the Gown now produced, being one of the Gowns now in use by the Common Council of the City of London, be the style adopted by the Councillors of the Corporation, and that the Gown now in use by the Aldermen be continued.

The Guild Merchant was held once more on Monday, Sept. 5th, being the Monday next after the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, the sixth year of Victoria, and A.D. 1842, by Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Mayor; John Paley, Junior, Thomas Monk, and George Jacson, Stewards: George Gradwell, Charles Swainson, Peter Haydock, John Horrocks, William Taylor, John Paley, senior, William Clayton, and Thomas German, Aldermen; and Richard Palmer, Clerk of the Guild. T. B. Addison., Esq., Recorder of the Borough. Councilmen: Messrs. Richard Threlfall, junr., R. E. Waterworth, James Dixon, Edward Leece, Thomas Munday, J. J. Myres, F. Sleddon, sen., Proctor Walker, Edward Sidgreaves, Robert Walker, John Knowles, Isaac Wilcockson, W. B. Swainson, Richard Riley, J. H. Norris, Philip Addison, Lawrence Spencer, William Shawe, John

Smith, Peter Catterall, Thos. Leach, Robert Brown, Richard Pilkington, Thomas Clayton, Daniel Dewhurst, Thomas Petty, John Armstrong, Thomas Dewhurst, Richard Arkwright, Richard Threlfall, John Stevenson, John Turner, Paul Catterall, John Dewhurst, F. Sleddon, junr., Richard Crankshaw.

SAMUEL HORROCKS, Esq., Mayor of the Guild of 1842, was the only son of the elder Samuel Horrocks, Esq., who succeeded his brother John Horrocks, Esq. (locally famous as the founder of the modern cotton manufacture under the factory system in Preston), as Member of Parliament for Preston in 1804, and sat until 1826, when he retired. We have seen that, at the Guild of 1802, amongst the In-Burgesses enrolled were "Samuel Horrocks, Alderman, admitted 21st October, 1794;" and "Samuel his son, admitted 22nd Sept., 1797." This son was born in 1796, or early in 1797, and was thus secured the freedom of the borough when an infant of a few months. Again on the Guild Roll of 1822, the father and son of the same name appear as In-Burgesses. The wife of Mr. Samuel Horrocks, senior, and mother of the Guild Mayor, was Alice, daughter of Mr. Duckworth. The wife of Mr. Samuel Horrocks, junior, and the Guild Mayoress of 1842, was Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Miller, Esq., of Preston. Mr. Horrocks married her in 1827. His father Samuel Horrocks, Esq., of Lark-hill, Preston, died on the 24th of March, 1842, when his son was Guild Mayor, at the age of 76. Prior to his election as Mayor in 1841 for the Guild year, the younger Mr. Samuel Horrocks had been appointed a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County. Little more than three years after the Guild, Samuel Horrocks, Esq., died, on the 20th Feb., 1846, at his residence, Lark-hill, Preston. He was but 49 years old at his decease. He left no son. There is a mural tablet to his memory in the chancel of St. Paul's Church in Preston.

The number of In-Burgesses who took up their freedom at the Guild of 1842 was under 2,200, and the Foreign Burgesses entered were 288 in number. No new freemen were made at the Guild. The total receipts of the Stewards of the Guild were about £2,500, and when all charges had been paid, a balance of over £200 was left, which was bestowed upon the local charities.

We have copies of two or three small books and tracts published in connection with the Guild of 1842. The first of these was issued before the date of the Guild, and accordingly contains no particulars respecting the celebration. It is a tract of 30 pages duodecimo, and bears the title:—

The PRESTON GUILD HANDBOOK, containing a brief Sketch of the Borough of Preston; Origin, &c., of Guilds. Notices of former celebrations of the Guild in the years 1662, 1762, 1782, 1802, and 1822. List of the Guild Mayors since the year 1329. Resolutions of the Corporation. Programme and Arrangements for the ensuing Guild, 1842. Races, Regatta, List of Patrons, &c. Dedicated to the Mayor and Guild Committee. [Woodcut.] Preston, Published by George Bateman, 13, Fishergate. 1842. [12mo., pp. 30.] [Cuts of the Town Hall, Buildings in Marketplace, Parish Church, and Corn Exchange.]

The next is an octavo pamphlet of about 60 pages, devoted to a detailed narrative of all the transactions and entertainments of the Guild held 40 years since. It is entitled:—

A full and detailed Account of the GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, as celebrated in the year 1842. Illustrated with a View of the Procession of Trades, the Mayoress's Public Breakfast, the Grand Costume Ball, and a View of Preston and the Race-Course. Preston: Published by W. Pollard, 25, Church-street, &c. [1842.]

The two Preston newspapers of the period were the *Pilot* and the *Chronicle*. The *Pilot* of Sept. 10th, 1842, of 4 pages, 28 columns, has a twelve-column report of the Guild held during that week. The *Chronicle* of the same day has a report of the event which fills 14 columns. As now, the local newspapers in 1842 for several weeks before the Guild contain numerous paragraphs referring to the preparations for the great festival. In the *Chronicle* for August 6th is a notice of "some very elegant coat and waistcoat Guild Buttons," having a silver ground, the outer edge richly gilt; and within it a wreath of flowers, and a circle of gilt letters, forming the words "Preston Guild, 1842;" the centre occupied by the Preston arms, the lamb and flag. It is stated, too, that Mr. Park of Fishergate was having a medal struck of the venerable and worthy Town Clerk, Mr. Richard Palmer, who had been Clerk of the two previous Guilds of 1802 and 1822. Mr. Joseph Lyon, then of Birmingham, but a native and freeman of Preston, was to execute the medal. There chances to be in the collection of Guild Papers of the proprietor of *The Guardian* an original letter written by Mr. Lyon to Mr. S. R. Grimshaw, on the subject of a Medal for the Guild of 1842, which we think is of sufficient interest to print here, and we subjoin it.

5, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, Aug. 5th, 1842.—My dear Grimshaw, It is a curious thing, but in making the inquiry you requested about a Medal for the Guild, I found in the possession of a person who occasionally works for us the Dies of the Medal struck for the last Guild, with the profile of your father upon it. Mr. Park cannot do better than let it be done by the same person, and it will be sure to be a good medal if you only send a good Drawing; but of this you must be very careful, or no likeness can be obtained. If you send a good spirited drawing, I will take care that a good copy is obtained. Who published the Medal

last Guild? I should think that some of them would sell at the approaching Guild. If nobody else undertook to issue them (*i.e.*, from the dies used in 1822), I should be inclined to do so myself, and make Mr. P. Addison the agent for the sale of them. What do you think of it? I forgot to tell Mr. Park that he must be very prompt in making up his mind now, as it will take a good portion of the month to get them ready. Let me know how you are getting on with the Musical arrangements; let me have a programme of the Concert soon as ready. G. Ainsworth tells me that a whole host are to be with you from Manchester, and amongst them Mr. Seymour. Poor Clough! how he would have enjoyed being there. . . Believe me, very faithfully yours, Jos. Lyon.—[Addressed:] S. R. Grimshaw, Esq., Solicitor, Preston, Lancashire.

Another publication prepared as a *souvenir* of this Guild is in quarto form, eight pages, entitled:—

Extracts from Ancient Documents in the Archives of the Corporation of Preston, presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, at the Guild of 1842. Preston: Addison, Church-street. [Contents: Fac-simile of the Charter of King John; Extract from the Guild Roll of 1397. Literal Copy of the ancient Costumale of Preston. Extract from the Guild Roll of 1542. Articles of the same Guild. Fac-simile of part of the Guild Roll of 1582. The so-called fac-similes of the Charter of John and of the headings of the Guild Rolls of 1397 and 1582 are indifferent imitations lithographed from written copies.]

A Latin oration, hereafter mentioned as having been delivered before the Mayor and Corporation on the first day of the Guild by the head scholar of the Grammar School, was likewise printed in a quarto tract of eight pages, and bears this title:—

Oratio in Curia Prestoniensi Habita: S. Horrocks' Armigero, Prætore urbano, A.D. mdcccxlii. Auctore T. Humber, Schol. Gram. Allumno, Prestoni. Excudebat L Clarke.

The *Illustrated London News*, which had then just been started, in its 18th number, for Sept. 10th, 1842, gives a panoramic picture of the Guild Procession, and a view of Preston in 1842, taken from the race-ground on the Penwortham side of the Ribble. In the next number, for Sept. 17th, is a woodcut representing the scene at the Mayoress's Breakfast on Thursday, Sept. 8th. The same publication prints a descriptive report of the Guild festivities. The account of the proceedings on the first day differs little from the sketch which appears below. On the second day, this paper records, the town was crowded to excess with strangers from all parts of the country. Some persons of rank had been deterred from coming by the fear that the recent riotous demonstrations in the town might be renewed. "It had indeed been rumoured that the Chartists would endeavour to get up a meeting or counter-demonstration, but. by the excellent arrangements of the Mayor and Magistrates, any such attempt would have been immediately frustrated. The railroad trains from Manchester, Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Lancaster were crowded with passengers whose destination was the Guild; one train contained 1,000 persons. The festivities comprise every description of amusement, both for the higher and lower classes, viz., boat-races, regattas, balls, bazaars, concerts, processions, fancy fairs, public breakfasts, masquerades, &c." There was a desperate rush into the town of the London swell-mob. One lady was robbed of £1,900, and the thieves made good their escape. She had just sold an estate for £4,000, and, having received half the sum in cash, she had come to Preston from the neighbourhood of Blackburn to lodge it in the bank. This reporter computes that 80,000 persons were congregated in the streets on Wednesday morning to witness the procession of ladies from the Guild Hall to the Parish Church, for which a mat was laid along the street upwards of 300 yards.

The Guild was opened on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1842. The streets were filled with townsfolk and strangers early in the day, which was very fine. Shortly before ten o'clock, the Mayor and Council met at the Town Hall to open the Guild Books and proclaim the Guild. The Guild Court was then adjourned to the great room in the Corn Exchange. The Mayor was attended by the Recorder and Town Clerk, in their official robes. A semi-circular bench was erected on the daïs, covered with crimson cloth. The Mayor took his seat in the centre, supported by the Recorder and Chaplain, and two of the Guild Stewards—the third, G. Jacson, Esq., being absent on account of illness. The veteran Clerk of the Guild, Mr. Palmer, sat below the Mayor. The room was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The Recorder rose and passed a eulogy upon the Guild Mayor, Mr. Horrocks, saying that if the town had been enriched by the talents of his family, so the Mayor, by his courage and firmness, had preserved it in the critical state in which it had recently been placed (referring to the riots earlier in the same year). The Guild Clerk, R. Palmer, Esq., read over the records of former Guilds, and declared that all rights, privileges, &c., then devolved into the hands of the Mayor and Guild Stewards, and must be renewed, or would be for ever lost. The Roll of the Guild was called over by the Clerk, who received from the Mayor, Stewards, Aldermen, and Burgesses the ancient fee of one shilling for the renewal of their freedom. Master Humber, a scholar of the Grammar School, then addressed the Guild Court in a Latin oration, to which the Recorder, T. B. Addison, Esq., replied in Latin. The Mayor decorated the young orator with a silver Guild Medal. The Clerk having announced that the Guild Books would remain open all the week to receive the names of Guild Burgesses, the Court adjourned, and returned to the Town Hall.

Besides Cricket Matches, the Regatta of the Ribble Yacht Club was commenced, by the contest of ten yachts for the Guild Plate, won by Mr. R. Dugdale's Ocean Queen. Other boat races followed.

In the evening there was a brilliant display of Fireworks in the Market-place, witnessed by a great number of visitors and townspeople. Mr. Bywater, of Sheffield, was the pyrotechnist. The display concluded with a special device for the occasion; "it commenced with the wheel, in green, scarlet, and purple flames, changing to four lofty revolving spiral columns, in purple and crimson, supporting a kind of frieze or entablature, on which were inscribed in many-coloured lights the words 'PRESTON GUILD,' surmounted with a bouquet of Roman candles, which, on being discharged, formed a canopy over the whole device, of crimson, blue, green, silver, lilac, and orange-coloured stars, and concluded with a royal salute of imitative cannon."

On the Second Day, Tuesday, Sept. 6th, the Procession of the Guild started from the Town Hall at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. On arriving at the Parish Church, the Corporation and gentlemen left the main body, which proceeded up North-road, down Park-road, thence to the end of London-road, and back to the church. At the end of the service, the Corporation rejoined the procession, which moved down Cheapside into Friargate, as far as the Adelphi; then returned to the Market-place; and then marched down Fishergate, through Winckley-street to the top of Winckley-square, through Chapel-street and Fishergate, to Stanley-terrace, and then up Fishergate to the Town Hall, where it separated. The order of the procession was the following:—

1. The Guild Marshals (Messrs. Latham and Aughton) mounted on piebald horses.

2. JOINERS.—Band; Flag—Joiners' Arms; three Boys on horseback, bearing wands; a crown and hat and feathers, borne on two poles; Master Joiners; stage, drawn by three horses, on which men and boys were working at carpentry; Journeymen Joiners, with white aprons, bearing rods with square and compass fixed at the top; two wooden models of buildings, &c.

3. PLASTERERS.—Flag; two trumpeters on gray horses; two boys, on white ponies, each bearing the crest of the trade on wands; Masters and Journeymen, with white aprons, each bearing the trade-crest.

4. PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, AND PAINTERS.—Flag; Band; decorated car, drawn by four horses, in which was a man, in wig, beard and gown, painting at an easel, to represent St. Luke, patron saint of the art; boys performing operations of the trade; Masters and Journeymen; Flag, with arms of the trade.

5. SMITHS.—Flag, with arms of the Society; Band; Man on horseback, with helmet and gauntlets, representing Vulcan; Figure in dark blue robe and broad brimmed hat; Masters and Workmen, wearing white leather aprons.

6. COACHMAKERS.—Flag, with arms of the trade; Band; Banner, with Preston arms in the centre; Models of vehicles, on vans; including a sovereign phylanterum, made by Mr. Leece; a britzska, belonging to Mr. Ker, whose granddaughter rode therein; a phylanterum phaeton, made by Mr. Penny, with child seated; a model railway carriage; and a Victoria gig, made by Mr. Isherwood, of the North Union Railway.

7. LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS.—Stage, on which was a demy Britannia Printing-Press; Mr. Pablo Fanque's Band in his carriage, drawn by four horses; the Press was worked by William Kenyon, who had done the same at the Guild of 1822; a sheet on which was printed in ornamental types the programme of the Guild was struck off in the procession and sold to spectators; three Flags; Journeymen Printers, in accordance with ancient usage, with swords by their sides.

8. GLASS-CUTTERS.—Members, each carrying a specimen of the art.

9. BUTCHERS.—Flag, with the arms of the Fraternity; Band; Apprentices on horseback, with blue coats and white aprons, and steels by their sides; Masters and Journeymen.

10. FREEMASONS.—Flag, with arms of the Fraternity; Band; Banner, with regalia and insignia of the Order.

(The Weavers did not assemble.)

11. THE CORPORATION.—Band of the Rifle Brigade; two Halberdmen; Silver, Gilt, and Silver Maces; Town Steward, in his gown; Town Clerk, in his gown; Councilmen, two and two; Aldermen, two and two; Magistrates of the Borough; three Guild Stewards, with white wands; Clergy, two and two; Recorder, MAYOR, Vicar, in their robes; Patrons of the Guild; Magistrates of the County; Gentlemen.

In the Parish Church, the service included the performance of several pieces of sacred music; the organ had been enlarged for the Guild at the charge of the Mayor. The Vicar and Chaplain of the Guild, Rev. J. Owen Parr, preached the Guild Sermon. This was afterwards printed, with the title:—

The duty and advantage of National Union in the National Church. A SERMON preached before the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Preston, on occasion of the Guild, September 6th, 1842. By the Rev. JOHN OWEN PARR, M.A., Vicar of Preston. Preston: Printed by L. Clarke, 143, Church street. 1842. [8vo., pp. 16.]

A Bazaar was opened this day at the Schools near St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church, in aid of the funds of the Abbey Church of St. Bernard, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was patronised by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Prince Doria Pamphilli, and other principal Roman Catholics who were in Preston at the Guild; and two of the stalls were presided over by the Princess Doria Pamphilli and the Countess of Shrewsbury.

A Wrestling Match for a Guild Belt took place this day, and it was won by George Donaldson, of Patterdale.

There was a grand Concert in the evening at the Theatre, which was filled with a fashionable audience. A copy of the book of words of this concert, which we possess, is entitled:—

PRESTON GUILD, 1842. Grand MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music to take place in the Theatre, on Tuesday Evening, September 6th. Principal Vocal Performers: Miss Birch, Miss Stott, and Miss Maria B. Hawes; Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Phillips. Leader, Mr. Herrman. Mr. George Holden will preside at the Pianoforte. [4to, pp. 12].

The band, of 43 performers, included Mr. Starkie Shuttleworth, Mr. S. R. Grimshaw, and one or two other local amateurs. The concert was considered very successful.

The Third Day, Wednesday, Sept. 7th, the weather being again fine, the town was more crowded than even on the first two days. The Ladies assembled in the Town Hall, to meet the Mayoress. On this occasion, besides the loving cup and the punch bowl, several pieces of the Corporation Plate were used, including the Queen Anne's Cup, which is of glass, screwed into a silver-gilt foot and pedestal, and inscribed "Prosperity to the Queen, the Church of England, and Corporation of Preston." The Ladies formed a Procession to escort the Mayoress to and from the Parish Church, and were themselves attended each by a gentleman, bareheaded; and by a portion of the trades which had walked the day before. The Procession was headed by the Rifle Band, and the Corporation Regalia, and the Lady Mayoress was conducted by the Recorder in his official robes. About 113 ladies of position joined in the procession, in the order of their names printed below:—

Mrs. R. Addison.
Miss Starkie.
Miss Power.
Miss Andrews.
Miss Addison.
Mrs. Starkie Shuttleworth.
Miss Atkinson.
Miss F. M. Atkinson.
Miss Renshaw.
Mrs. W. A. Hulton.
Miss Gorst.
Miss F. Sleddon.
Mrs. T. Pennington.
Mrs. Pratt.
Miss Taylor.
Miss Addison.
Mrs. Bellassis.
Mrs. Standish of Duxbury.
Misses De Trafford.
Misses (2) Rothwell.
Mrs. Brandt.
Misses (3) Brandt.
Miss Tinley.
Mrs. St. Clair.
Miss Whitehead.
Mrs. George.
Miss Taylor.
Mrs. Langton Birley.
Miss M. Birley.
Mrs. E. Pedder.
Miss Gawne.
Miss Petre (Dunkenhalgh).
Miss Robinson.
Mrs. Bashall.
Miss Bashall.
Mrs. Snell.
Miss Snell.
Mrs. J. Munday.
Miss Munday.
Miss Marshall (Penwortham).
Miss Marshall (Ardwick).
Miss Phillips.
Mrs. E. Braddyll (Conishead Priory).
Mrs. Townley Parker.
Misses (3) Parker.
Mrs. Wilson (Dallam Tower).
Misses (2) Blackburn.
Mrs. Dawes.
Misses (2) Fisher.
Mrs. R. Ascroft.
Mrs. Lucas.
Miss Ainsworth.
Miss Threlfall.
Mrs. Brown.
Miss B. Gorst.
Miss Harris.
Miss Potter.
Misses (2) Wilson.
Miss Calrow.
Miss F. Gerard.
Mrs. Wainwright.
Miss Wainwright.
Mrs. Chadwick.
Miss Chadwick.
Mrs. Peace.
Mrs. W. Wilson.
Mrs. Legh.
Misses (2) Legh.
Mrs. Miller.
Misses (2) Ewan.
Miss Ellen Clayton.
Miss Croome.
Miss Brooke (Norton Priory).
Mrs. J. R. Dickson.
Misses (3) Swainson.
Mrs. Austen.
Miss Austen.
Miss Hawes.
Miss Maria B. Hawes.
Mrs. Jacson (Barton Lodge).
Mrs. Birley.
Mrs. Michaelson.
Misses (3) Jacson.
Miss Gibson.
Miss Birley.
Mrs. E. Sidgreaves.
Mrs. H. Trappes.
Mrs. Ashton.
Miss Parker (Browsholme).
Mrs. Birley.
Miss Bowes.
Miss Mary Birley.
Miss Addison.
Mrs. Hindle (Woodfold Park).
Miss C. Hulton.
Mrs. Hodson (Bolton Hall).
Miss Sparling.

The procession was augmented by the members of the Friendly Societies;—about 300 of the Order of Free and Ancient Gardeners; 500, males and females, of the Guild of St. Wilfrid; 100 of the Ancient Order of Druids; between 200 and 300 of the Independent Order of Mechanics; 400 of the Ancient Order of Foresters; 24 members of each of 25 lodges of the Independent Order of Oddfellows; altogether 600 members. There was a splendid display of emblems, allegorical groups, banners, &c., by the Friendly Societies. The Gardeners represented in their procession the Garden of Eden, and figures of Adam and Eve, surrounded by the choicest fruits. The Foresters' pageant included a large Stag, the gift of the Earl of Derby, on a decorated stage, guarded by two men in front, and two boys behind, with bows and arrows, all dressed in Lincoln green. The Oddfellows, amongst other flags and emblems, carried a splendid new flag, painted for the district, expressly for the Guild, by Mr. Pilkington, covered with allegorical figures. The societies were all in full craft costume.

Instead of the ordinary service and sermon, as at previous Guilds, the Oratorio of the Messiah was performed in the Parish Church on the occasion of the visit of the Ladies who formed the Mayoress' Procession on the third day. The performance was considered very fine. There were five principal vocalists, Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, and Miss Stott, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Hobbs; the Orchestra consisted of forty-two performers, and the Chorus of sixty-six voices. Mr. Matthews was organist; Mr. Hermann, leader; and Mr. Geo. Holden conducted the chorus. Amongst the bass singers was Mr. Croft, of Preston,

who had thus sung in the Oratorios at the three Guilds of 1802, 1822, and 1842. The book of words for the Oratorio, of which we have a copy, has the title:—

PRESTON GUILD, 1842. The MESSIAH; a Sacred Oratorio, composed by G. F. Handel, with the additional accompaniments by Mozart, to be performed in the Parish Church of Preston on Wednesday Morning, September 7th. Preston: H. Oakey, Printer, Fishergate. 1842. [4to. pp. 16.]

More wrestling matches took place during the day, and in the evening a full dress ball, attended by more than 500 ladies and gentlemen, was held in the saloon of the Corn Exchange. The Lady Mayoress opened the ball at ten o'clock.

Thursday, the fourth day of the Guild, was a disappointment, in consequence of the heavy, continuous rain which fell. But this did not prevent the assembling of a large audience in St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Chapel-street, to hear a selection of Sacred Music. Our collection of Guild tracts, &c., includes one containing the words, with translation of the passages from the Stabat Mater rendered on the occasion, entitled:—

PRESTON GUILD. SACRED MUSIC at St. Wilfrid's Chapel on Thursday Morning, September 8th, 1842, consisting of selections from Rossini's Stabat Mater. Principal Performers, Mddle. Ostergaard, Signora Pacini, Signor Nigri, Signor Rubini, and Signor Puzzi. Mr. J. C. Yates will preside at the organ. [12mo., pp. 12.]

The Mayoress's Breakfast took place at the Exchange Rooms at one o'clock. The repast was provided and served by Mr. Lynn, of Liverpool, and was of the daintiest quality. The decorations also were greatly admired. The coats of arms of the principal gentry of the town and district were emblazoned on paste ornaments, and landscape views, fruit, feathers, and birds were painted upon others. Wax vases, two feet high, stood on pedestals painted and gilt. The Rifle Band performed during the breakfast. The Mayor proposed the health of the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster. Mr. Wilson-Patten, M.P. for the county, responded, and proposed "the good and standing toast of the Lancashire Witches." After breakfast the promenade which had preceded it was resumed, and a few quadrilles were walked.

The Scholars in the schools of the Established Church, to the number of 2,500, were assembled in the Parish Church, sang several hymns, and were addressed by the Vicar. They afterwards walked in procession, joined by 2,000 others, to the schools, and were there regaled.

The Regatta, on this day, included rowing matches on the Ribble, in four-oared boats, for the Guild Cup, value £40; the Borough Cup, value £20; and the Ribble Cup. The Stewards were Thos. Townley Parker and Joseph Ridgway, Esqrs., and the Judge, Capt. Beechey.

The Races, on the race-course on the Holme, included a Handicap race for horses of all denominations for the Stewards' Purse of £50, won by Mr. King's Atalanta; the Guild Handicap, value £150, &c., won by Mr. James Owen's Collina; and the Holme Plate of £50, &c., won by Mr. King's Atalanta. The weather during the races was showery. The Stewards for the races were R. Townley Parker, J. N. ffarington, J. Meiklam, and W. Standish Standish, Esqrs. Clerk, Mr. Orton, of York. "An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasurer of the Preston Guild Race Fund, 1842," shows a subscription list of £467; and Booth and Ground Rents, £98.

In the evening a Concert was given in the Theatre; the Programme, before us, is headed:—"Preston Guild, 1842.—Grand Concert, principally of Vocal Music, to take place in the Theatre Royal, on Thursday evening, September 8th, for which M'dlle. Ostergaard, Signor Pacini, Signor Puzzi, Signor Nigri, and Signor Rubini, are engaged," &c. There was a crowded and fashionable house. At the request of the Mayor, made near the conclusion of the concert, the audience remained whilst the performers sang "God save the Queen."

A Ball was held the same evening in the School-Room of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at which 100 persons were present.

Friday, September 9th, the fifth and last day of the Guild, was marked by the entertainment of the School Children of the town. The scholars of the Sunday and National Schools connected with the Church of England, 4,500 in number, were mustered in the Market-place, and with their numerous flags and banners, and neat dresses, constituted a pretty sight. The Band of the Rifle Corps performed musical selections. The children having given cheers for the Queen, and the Guild Mayor and Mayoress, were marched off to their schools to be regaled. A considerable portion of the children of Protestant Dissenting Schools in the town enjoyed an excursion by railroad to Fleetwood—a form of pleasurable diversion less common for working-class children forty years since than it is now. The children of the Roman Catholic Schools met at the school in Fox-street, and were taken through the Bazaar; afterwards they were supplied with refreshments, and then visited Mr. Pablo Fanque's Circus, where 1,500

of them witnessed the performances in riding and vaulting. The Wesleyan Sunday Schools walked in procession on the Moor. In many of the Schools, Guild Medals were presented to the Scholars.

On this day the Weavers walked in procession through the main streets. After the band came a waggon upon which a weaver, dressed in a fancy cap and coat, the product of his own work, was engaged in weaving fancy cloth, and a boy was winding bobbins.

The Guild Races were concluded with the running for the Borough Members' Purse, of £50, won by Mr. Price's filly Marion; for the Guild Cup, value £100, with a sweepstakes of £10 each, won by Mr. Owen's filly Collina; and for the Selling Stakes, of £3 each, with £40 added, won by Mr. Meiklam's filly Temptation.

The Costume Ball, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 9th, the last day of the Guild of 1842, is described as "the most gorgeous of the Guild Festivities." The Ball and refreshment rooms in the Corn Exchange were handsomely decorated, the first with flags and banners, and brilliantly lighted. The fancy dresses were rich and of wonderful variety. The Mayor was in the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant; the Mayoress in full dress; and the Recorder, Mr. T. B. Addison, in his official Robes. A few of the costumes exhibited were the following:—

John Addison, Esq., Recorder of Clitheroe, in the dress of a predecessor, Sir Thos. Stringer, *temp.* Charles II.

Mr. Richard Addison, in the dress of his great-grandfather, Richard Addison, Mayor of Preston, 1727.

Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, Blackburn, as a Polish Count.

Richard Atkinson, Esq., Ellel Grange, as a Cavalier of the reign of Charles I.

Miss M. Birley, Kirkham, in the holiday costume of a Swiss Peasant.

Mrs. Edward Braddyll, as a Turkish Lady.

Mr. Nicholas Blundell, as a Tyrolese.

Mr. T. Langton Birley, as a Brigand.

Mr. Charles Birley, Kirkham, as a Circassian.

Mr. W. Birley, as the Mayor of Preston in 1745.

Mr. Edward Birley, as the Barber of Seville.

Mr. Edmund Birley, Kirkham, as a Polish Noble.

Mr. R. Benson, as a French Courtier of the reign of Louis XII.

Miss Calrow, as the Lady Rowena.

Mr. R. Calrow, of Derbies, as Prince Charles Edward.

Mr. R. F. Calrow, Walton-lodge, in a Turkish dress.

Mr. Paul Catterall, as a Swiss Peasant.

Mr. J. Cooper, The Oaks, as Napoleon Buonaparte.

Mr. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn, as a Greek.

Mr. J. N. ffarington, Worden Hall, as a Cavalier, in black Vandyke costume, taken from one of the pictures at Worden.

Mr. John Gilbertson, as Robin Hood.

Mr. R. Gradwell, as a German Professor.

Miss Grimshaw, Swainshaw, as an Albanian Peasant.

Mr. Alderman Haydock, as a Port Admiral.

Mr. H. Hornby, Ribby Hall, as a Forester.

Miss C. Hulton, as Lady Edith Plantagenet.

Mr. E. R. Harris, in a Student's Gown and Cap.

Mr. Thomas Harris, as an Italian Bandit.

Mr. C. R. Jacson, as Sir Walter Raleigh.

Hon. Colin Lindsay, Haigh Hall, in a Highland Dress.

Mr. Edward Pedder, Clifton Hall, as a Swiss Peasant.

Mr. Peel, as the Grand Turk.

Mr. Henry Petre, jun., as a Highland Chieftain.

Mr. Lionel Standish, as Jack Shepherd.

Mr. Trappes, Clitheroe, as a Spanish Grandee.

Mr. R. Troughton, as a Venetian Nobleman.

P. E. Townley, Esq., as Dominie Sampson. Mr. Townley had joined in the festivities of four Guilds, and this was his fourth appearance in character at the Guild Fancy Balls.

Mr. De Trafford, in a costnme of the 17th century.

Lady De Trafford, in a superb silver brocade, and wearing a magnificent parure of diamonds.

Mr. H. C. Walton, as Captain Cleveland, in the "Pirate."

Major-General Sir Thomas Whitehead, Uplands, as a General Officer.

Lady Whitehead, in a Greek costume.

The *Illustrated London News* report states that "more than 1,000 persons were present at the Fancy Dress Ball on Friday evening, Sept. 9th, amongst them the Duke of Brunswick, Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Major-General Sir Thos. Whitehead, Sir Thos. de Trafford, Bart.; Townley Parker, Esq., late M.P. for this borough; the Earl of Balcarres, Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and most of the aristocracy of the surrounding country;" and concludes that "the proceedings of the present Guild have not been inferior to those of any on modern record."

The Guild Merchant of 1862.

Having now furnished the reader with detailed illustrations, from all available sources, in the form of Corporation Records, private manuscripts, and scarce old printed narratives, of the manner in which the Guild Merchant has been held in Preston during more than five centuries from A.D. 1328 to 1842, it is scarcely requisite that we should complete these Memorials of the Guilds with any exhaustive description of the latest celebration of the Guild in the year 1862. Thousands still living witnessed that Guild and yet remember well its salient incidents; and for those who desire to revive their recollections of the event, ample descriptions published at the time are yet readily and cheaply purchasable. In the rather lengthy list of publications relating to the Preston Guilds which we append to these Memorials, several will be noted which were printed in 1862. One or two of them appeared before that Guild had transpired; but the others, which were published a few days after, are limited to descriptive reports of that Guild. The fullest is "An Account of the Celebration of Preston Guild in 1862. Compiled by WILLIAM DOBSON." Another is Mr. D. Longworth's account of the "Celebration of the Preston Guild Merchant of 1862." Referring the reader who asks for more particulars of the carnival of 1862 to the pamphlets mentioned, we proceed to give a summary of the proceedings; premising that the Guild of 1862 fell at a time of much commercial depression and industrial interruption locally, being at the beginning of the great Cotton Famine (1862-64), when many factories in and around Preston were already closed, and multitudes of the townsfolk of the working class were without employment.

The two pictorial London newspapers of twenty years back, both illustrate the Guild of 1862. The *Illustrated London News*, which has a lively description of the carnival by its Special Correspondent, published Sept. 6th, 1862, a view of Preston, from the south bank of the Ribble; on Sept. 13th, an engraved portrait of the Guild Mayor, R. Townley Parker, Esq., and woodcuts of the new Town or Guild Hall; the Agricultural Society's dinner (under canvas—and umbrellas); the scene at the Laying of the Corner-stone of the Town Hall; the Showground at the Holmes-field, Penwortham; and on Sept. 20th, pictures of the Trades Procession, doubling at the Triumphal Arch, London-road, and of the Costume Ball in the Guild Assembly Room. The *Illustrated Times* for Sept. 13th, 1862, has woodcuts representing the scenes at the laying of the Corner-stone of the Town Hall, and at the gathering of Sunday School Children in Avenham Park. There is besides a not uneffective large picture, representing the Guild "Procession of all the Trades," in the *Penny Illustrated Paper* for Sept. 20th, 1862.

The local newspapers of the date, *The Preston Guardian, Chronicle,* &c., print very extensive reports of the proceedings of the Guild, and elaborated details of the entertainments.

The Town Council of Preston resolved, at a meeting held on the 27th of February, 1862, that the Guild Merchant should be held as before, on the completion of the term of twenty years since the previous Guild. A Guild Committee was appointed, composed of the Guild Mayor, Aldermen W. Birley, Spencer, and Miller, and Councillors J. J. Myres, C. Birley, Isherwood, Arkwright, Park, and T. Goodair. On the 15th of May, the Committee was enlarged to include the whole twelve Aldermen; and besides the Councilmen already upon it, Messrs. T. M. Shuttleworth, N. H. Beazley, R. Clarke, and G. Lawson, jun.

The Guild Merchant was accordingly held on Monday, the 1st of September, 1862, being the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, by ROBERT TOWNLEY PARKER, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; Thomas Miller, Richard Pedder, and Peter Catterall, Esqrs., Stewards; William Humber, William Birley, Edmund Birley, Lawrence Spencer, Robert Parker, Thomas Walmsley, John Goodair, and Samuel Smith, Aldermen; John Whitehead, J. J. Myres, Thos. Phillips, John Humber, James Parker, Robert Benson, jun., Lawrence Dobson, Thos. Turner, Joseph Woods, Henry Cottam, Chas. Birley, Richard Carr, Robt. Shorrock, George Eastham, David Wilcockson, Thos. Eastham, James Naylor, Joseph Isher-

wood, James Whitehead, Philip Park, J. B. Williamson, Edward Wilson, Robert Hunt, Miles Myres, Thomas Goodair, Thomas Riding, John Swarbrick, Thos. Maynard, John Raw, Thos. Talbot, Geo. Smith, Richard Duckett, Richard Goodair, John Haslam, William Dawson, Daniel Arkwright, Councillors; Robert Ascroft, Esq., Clerk of the Guild; Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Recorder.

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, Mayor of the Guild of 1862, was the only son of Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., and grandson of Robert Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, whom we have noticed in these Memorials as Guild Mayor in 1762. He was born on the 27th of August, 1793, and when a boy of nine years was enrolled an In-Burgess of Preston at the Guild of 1802, when his name appears on the Guild Roll as "Robert Townley Parker of Cuerden Hall, Esq., infant son of Thomas Townley Parker, deceased." Thus at his death in 1879, Mr. R. Townley Parker had been an enrolled Burgess of Preston 77 years. He married, 21 Dec., 1816, Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Church Minshull, co. Chester, and by her had issue, sons, Thomas Townley, born 5 May, 1822; Robert Townley, born 20 Dec., 1823; Henry, born 31 March, 1827; Arthur Townley, born 4 Feb., 1830 (now Rev. Canon Parker, Rector of Burnley); Frederick Townley, born 6 Feb., 1832; and daughters, Harriet Susan, born 14 March, 1818; Emily Anne, born 5 Aug., 1819; and Louisa Lucy, born in 1825. He served the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1817. The 14th Jan., 1819, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, and subsequently was made a Deputy Lieutenant. In 1837 (the first Parliament of Queen Victoria) Mr. R. Townley Parker was elected M.P. for Preston, and sat till 1841. Again, in 1852, at the General Election, he was elected Member for the Borough, and sat till 1857, when he retired. In Nov., 1861, he was elected a Councillor of the Borough as a preliminary to his election as Mayor for the Guild year (1861-2); and was made an Alderman in Jan., 1862. Having officiated as Mayor of this Guild with characteristic energy, Mr. Parker not long after retired from the Council. He was for many years the recognised chief of the Conservative party in Preston, and his old political friends presented to him a handsomely illuminated address of acknowledgment on the 4th Dec., 1878. Robert Townley Parker, Esq., died at Cuerden Hall, at the advanced age of 86 years (within a few days), the 11th August, 1879. His wife, Mrs. Parker, the Guild Mayoress of 1862, died the 20th May, 1878. The mortal remains of both were buried in the family tomb at the Church of St. Saviour, Bamber Bridge. Mr. Parker had seen four celebrations of the Guild, from 1802 to 1862 inclusive.

The opening proceeding on Monday took place in the hall of the Grammar School, the old Town Hall having been removed, to clear the site for the new edifice designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The Mayor, in his robes of office, received the company as they arrived. The notabilities present included Sir Thos. Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Major-General Sir Jas. Yorke Scarlett, Sir T. H. Maxwell; C. R. Jacson, R. Newsham, T. B. Crosse, J. Green, Esqrs.; the Vicar and Guild Chaplain, Canon Parr; the Mayors of several Lancashire boroughs, and the local clergy of the several religious bodies. After the formal opening of the Guild Court, the procession of the Corporation and gentry formed outside the building, and proceeded by way of Winckley-street and Fishergate to the Parish Church, through a dense throng of spectators. The sun shone upon the display of banners with a kindly greeting. The shops and balconies, gaily decorated, were filled with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. At the church, after full cathedral service, the Vicar preached the Guild Sermon. After the service, the procession, having accompanied the Mayor to the Town Hall, was dismissed. The Roman Catholics held High Mass at the Church of St. Augustine, the Bishop of Liverpool being present.

During the Afternoon a Volunteer Review and Sham Fight were held on Preston Moor. The rain and the confined limits of the field were obstacles to the success of the evolutions. The reception of the reviewing officer, Major-General Scarlett, by the 3,000 Volunteers in line was a fine spectacle, and raised the enthusiasm of 30,000 spectators. Just as the review was commencing one of the stands fell, and threw the occupants to the ground with disordered dresses, and, in some cases, with broken limbs. After the review, Major-General Scarlett addressed the Volunteers in terms of general commendation.

Athletic sports were carried on at the same time within an enclosed space on the Marsh, and drew great crowds. One hundred guineas, inclusive of leather and silver belts, were awarded in prizes on this and the following day. In the evening Blondin attracted many thousands to another part of the Marsh, where he performed his wonderful feats.

The Mayor's banquet on Monday evening was attended by 400 gentlemen. The Mayor was surrounded by the nobility and gentry of Lancashire, and by the municipal, civil, and ecclesiastical dignitaries of the town. The Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley were both present. From the Banqueting-hall to the Ball-room was but a step. Both apartments were in the Corn Exchange, which had been handsomely adorned for the Guild. The troughed ceiling was hidden by painted centre-pieces, bordered with bannerets and festooned. The walls above the galleries were covered with heraldic blazonry, and the mirrored walls beneath reflected the graceful

forms which glided across the floor. Blue, green, and red were the prevailing colours, spangled with gold fleurs-de-lis. The ball-room was beautifully illuminated with gas. The ball was brilliantly successful.

At the Theatre, the same night, Verdi's Opera, "Il Trovatore" was performed with great effect; Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Reeves, Mr. E. St. Aubyn, and Mr. Eliot Gale being among the principals.

Crowds of people were flocking into the town during the day. The public walks and thoroughfares were full of strangers, and the river Ribble was alive with pleasure-boats. All classes of the people were bent on enjoyment.

On Tuesday the sun rose in brightness, and waked a multitude of expectant eyes to the gaieties of a second day. The great event which is to follow upon this Guild Merchant is the erection of a new Town Hall, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, which will vie with the much-admired civic palaces of Belgium. The ground floor will comprise a large Exchange-room, and offices for municipal business. On the upper floor, approached by a grand staircase, will be the Council Chamber and ante-rooms, and a grand assembly-room with gallery and orchestra. Along the principal front is a bold arcade, carried by coupled columns, and at the south-west angle a lofty clock-tower. The walls are built of local stone; granite and marble columns are interspersed with others of stone, so as to relieve the colours constructively; and sculptured decorations are extensively introduced in foliated capitals, panels, and statues. The first estimate of cost was £30,000. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Guild Mayor, who being a Freemason, the stone was laid with masonic honours. The brethren of this ancient Order mustered from all parts of the county. Some 800 assembled in the Bairstow-street Congregational School, a spacious building, and thence marched in procession, joined by the Corporation and headed by military bands and detachments of soldiers, to the site on the Market-place. All Preston seemed to have emptied itself into this arterial thoroughfare, besides the thousands of people who had come from other towns and villages. The houses were more decorated than on the day before, and banners waved from every window, balcony, and triumphal arch. Thoughts of commercial distress were banished for a time; eyes kindled, voices rose in animated talk, and hearts pulsated to the beat of martial music. The Mayor, in his robes, mounted a platform erected round the Stone; the Provincial Chaplain read a prayer; the Mayor deposited bottles in the cavity of the stone and spread the mortar. An ode composed for the event was sung by the Brethren while the block was lowered; libations of oil and wine, with corn and salt, were poured upon the Stone from gold and silver vessels; and the Mayor then delivered a spirited speech. The Provincial Chaplain offered an impressive prayer; and the choir, supported by the band of the Preston Volunteers, sang the "Hallelujah Chorus." Cheers were raised for the Queen, the Mayoress, Lord Derby, and Lord Stanley. The Procession again formed, but ere it could start, a thunderstorm burst upon the town; the crowd melted away; the Mayor's tail gradually diminished; and that good-humoured and hard-worked gentleman, after bowing to the constant few who attended him, dismissed them at last, and retired, dripping, to his apartments. After some hours, however, he shone out with renewed effulgence at the Masonic Banquet, in the Exchange Assembly-room, at three o'clock, at which some 500 Brethren sat down. From thence the Mayor passed with a distinguished company to the Ball-room, now arranged for a Concert, where the audience heard with delight the singing of Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley; and to the "Concertstück" of Weber, played by Mr. Charles Hallé, the conductor. For this Concert there was a powerful band, and a chorus of 220 voices.

The Balloon Ascent announced for one o'clock on Tuesday did not take place, though 20,000 persons had gathered in Avenham Park to see it, in consequence of the failure of the balloon to turn up in time. The balloon went up instead on Wednesday afternoon; and, after a short flight, it descended in Brindle.

Excessive and incessant rain greatly marred the festivities of Wednesday, the third day of the Guild, which comprised processions of the Friendly Societies and of the Temperance Societies, the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society's Show of Cattle, and an Horticultural Show at Walton-le-Dale. The Friendly Societies, notwithstanding, mustered in great strength, and included the local lodges of the Order of Foresters, the Free Gardeners, the Independent Order of Mechanics, the Ancient Shepherds, the Druids, the Catholic Brethren, the United Order of Oddfellows, and the Independent Order of Oddfellows. About 2,700 members joined the procession, which extended 1½ miles. A writer describing the procession remarks:—"When the dun-coloured cloud which obscured the procession folded up and allowed one to catch a glimpse of the winding stream, some points of it struck us as very amusing. The Free Gardeners walked behind a lurry bearing a section of the Garden of Paradise, with the antediluvian Gardeners, in flesh-coloured tights, seated therein. Seen between the intervals of the fall, they produced a wild sensation amongst the Prestonians, who received their gracious bows with infinite delight. The Shepherds appeared with

crooks, and lambs, and emblematical banners, and were brought up by three strange persons in brown bearskins, each followed by a dog. Wolfskins would have been more appropriate. The Catholic Order was preceded by a banner bearing the Papal arms. Each Order appeared in proper costume, and was attended by bands of music. One might make merry with the Procession of water-drinkers which came off in the afternoon of this day. Surely they had 'beautiful water' *ad nauseam*. The rain was incessant, and the proceedings but a repetition of those of the morning. Struggling through the umbrellas, it was possible now and then to catch a sight of the flags, bearing a variety of most trenchant and defiant mottoes, such as 'The Pump and the Teapot,' 'The Bar, the Barrel, and the Grave,' with the old joke of a barrel staved in at both ends, indicating that it has been seen through! Much to the credit of these Societies, which mustered some 2,600 members to form this procession, is the fact that drunkenness at a period like this, when Preston kept high wassail, and was driven by the very inclemency of the weather into the public-house, was so little visible."

On Wednesday, likewise, a most important fixture was the Show of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society. It was held on the Holme, a piece of river-side pasture on the Penwortham bank of the Ribble. The rain was heavy throughout the day, and ruined what would otherwise have been a most successful meeting. The great feature of the Show, in the department of cattle, was the shorthorns. Colonel Towneley's "Butterflies" were the most distinguished members of this class. The visitors on Wednesday were not very numerous, and on Thursday were fewer, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. A temporary bridge across the Ribble had been erected by the Society, but it was carried down by a flood during the night. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and discomforts, some 1,700 persons sat down at the dinner in the large marquee on Wednesday afternoon. The pouring rain penetrated the canvas-roof during the dinner and spoilt many of the viands. The Earl of Derby, who had been escorted from the Mayor's official residence by a procession of butchers, in blue coats and canary vests, presided, supported by Lord Stanley, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord de Tabley, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, and Col. Wilson Patten; and by his genial and cheerful observations retrieved the occasion, and raised the spirits of the assembly to the level of his own.

A Masonic Ball was given by the Freemasons in the evening of this day, in the Exchange. There were 800 ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayor and Mayoress, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Stanley, and the *elite* of the visitors to the Guild. All Freemasons present were in full regalia, the officers wearing their jewels and badges of office, and when dancing commenced, the scene was exceedingly picturesque.

On Thursday, the fourth day, the Procession of Trades was the great attraction. It was estimated that 600,000 people were in Preston on that day, and the struggle for positions from which the procession could be witnessed was desperate. Yet the procession was conducted with good order. Twenty trades were represented; and the aggregate of the procession, which was 2½ miles long, was 2,500 men, 120 horses, and 35 waggons. It was formed in Fishergate, paraded various parts of the town, and returned by Friargate to the Market-place. Each trade provided its own devices and engaged its own band. The cost of the spectacle was about £700. The Cotton Managers and Overlookers, representing the staple trade of the town, mustered 400 men. Accompanying, elevated on six lurries, were machines used in the manufacture, comprising lap-machine, carding engine, drawing, slubbing, and roving frames, throstle and spinning frames, a spinning mule, and a warping mill. The Brickmakers, 125 men, were plying their trade with the most graphic vigour. The Saddlers, 22 men, rode in a carriage drawn by six horses, caparisoned in harness made for the Earl of Eglington when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and bore emblems of their craft. The Smiths were busy forging horse-shoes, and shoeing a horse which in an evil hour had been tempted to ascend a lurry. Two other lurries bore workmen otherwise engaged, and before each on horseback rode a Vulcan encased in armour. They mustered 200 men. The Printers, in number 100, had a printing machine mounted upon a waggon, and were printing-off programmes with much expedition. A hand press and a lithographic press also were shown in use. The Tailors, 100 men, displayed their old allegory of the First Parents in Eden, when, losing their innocence, they began to feel the want of clothes. The Coachmakers, masters and journeymen, about 80, had drawn along with them six distinct types of vehicle, admirable specimens of their craft. The Painters, numbering 290, were very picturesque in dress and occupation. The Butchers, 90 in number, were clad in blue, buff, and black, with white aprons and steels pendant, and were followed by their sons, similarly dressed, on horseback. The Carpenters and Joiners numbered 400, and displayed two Grecian temples, erected on lurries, within which their craft was being actively prosecuted. The Steam Engine Makers, 400 men, dealt in allegorical representations, and showed models and working engines. The Amalgamated Engineers, 400 men, exhibited on five stages engines, machines, lathes, and the various branches and processes of their industry. The Fishmongers exhibited on a lurry a boat, floating upon a canvas sea, and containing three fishermen, one in the act of rowing; another drawing in the net, in which was caught a large salmon;

the third seated in the stern, mending nets. The Stonemasons, 350 men, exhibited upon one stage a moulded stone for a gothic arch, on which two masons were working, and upon another, a gothic window in course of erection. The other Trades in the Procession were, the Plasterers, Bricklayers, Malt Crushers, Perambulator Makers, Millers, and Bakers. The Fire Brigade, with Fire Engines and Fire-escape, were in the Procession.

Whilst the Trades Procession was passing, the Catholic Guilds, eleven in number, and mustering about 4,500 members, were assembled in Winckley-square, and marched in procession thence through several main streets, with numerous bands and richly-painted banners.

Meanwhile Mendelssohn's Oratorio of "Elijah" was being performed in the Guild Assembly Room of the Exchange; and a grand Miscellaneous Concert was given in the evening in the same building; the principal performers at each were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Charles Hallé, the conductor.

Friday, the fifth day of the Guild, besides the Oratorio of the "Messiah" in the Exchange Concert Hall, was devoted to a great Procession of Sunday School Children to Avenham Park, and a massed meeting there at two o'clock. The children were marshalled in their various schools, and each decorated with Guild Medals suspended by blue ribbon. In the centre of the grassy hollow of Avenham Park a platform had been fixed, round which were posted the bands of music which had led the several schools. The children entered from three points, and standing in columns, radiated, like the spokes of a wheel, from the centre to a defined circumference. The Schools of the Established Church, estimated at about 11,000 children, occupied half the circle; and the other two quadrants were occupied respectively by the Protestant Dissenters' Schools, about 7,000 children; and by the Roman Catholic Schools, about 6,500 children. They were distinguished by their banners, which floated above them in the rustling breeze. Above the outer lines of the children were massed the spectators, tier above tier, filling the entire space around. The railway viaduct, which overlooks the spot, was occupied with waggons crowded with people, and the trains as they passed saluted by means of fog-signals. The day was beautifully fine. About five o'clock the juvenile congregation was complete, and the band conductor, Mr. Norwood, then gave the signal for the hymn beginning, "Hurrah, hurrah, for England!" which was sung by the whole body of the children. Next, Mendelssohn's grand march, "La Tete de Bronze," was played by the bands; and this was followed by a salute of 21 guns from a battery erected on the bank of the river. The Children, led by the bands, then sung the National Anthem. The central platform was occupied by the Guild Mayor; Councillor J. J. Myres, the general marshal; Canon Parr, Guild Chaplain; Mr. Norwood, conductor, &c. It was computed that 100,000 persons were in the Park to witness the spectacle, which was the most striking of the Guild Week. The total of the Sunday School children was about 25,000. After proceeding through the town, the Children were all liberally feasted in the school-rooms.

In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks was beheld by many thousands in the Avenham Park. It had been postponed on Wednesday night and again on Thursday on account of the rain, but on Friday night the weather was fine, and the pyrotechnics were very effective.

According to old custom, the entertainments of the Guild were terminated by a Costume Ball on the grandest scale of splendour in the Exchange Ball Room. Eight hundred ladies and gentlemen, attired in the richest and most fantastic costumes, filled the hall and mingled in the dance. "Costumes were adopted from every country and every age. The heathen mythology had been ransacked for appropriate characters. The wardrobes of the beaux and belles of Greece, Italy, and Spain; of Switzerland, Hungary, and Russia; of Turkey, China, India, and Western North America, had contributed to lend variety to the scene; whilst the dresses of the Tudor times, and those of the Charleses, were everywhere to be seen. All that money and taste could do to render the Ball successful was done. The nobility and gentry of the county lent their countenance to it. Its arrangements were very perfect, and reflected the highest credit upon the gentlemen managers." Such is the testimony of the special reporter of the *Illustrated London News*.

There were two or three supplementary entertainments on a minor scale. One of these was a Juvenile Ball on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 6th; another was a popular Ball on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9th; and a third was a cheap Concert on Friday evening, Sept. 12th.

Of the many distinguished visitors to this Guild we may mention the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord Stanley, M.P., and the Hon. F. A. Stanley; the Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Lord and Lady Skelmersdale; Lord and Lady de Tabley; the Misses Leicester-Warren; the High Sheriff and Mrs. and Miss Saunders; Major-General Sir Jas. Yorke Scarlett; Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., M.P., and Lady Arabella Hesketh; Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., and Lady Gerard; Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.; Sir J. Heron-Maxwell, Bart.; Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., M.P., and Lady Palk; Col. Wilson-Patten, M.P., and the Misses Wilson-Patten.

The Balance Sheet of the Guild of 1862, published the 31st October in that year, presents the following particulars:—

RECEIPTS:—Balls,—Dress £280 13s.; Masonic £387 9s. 9d.; Costume £805 13s. 9d.; ditto, spectators £37 17s. 6d.; Juvenile £74 7s. 9d.; Tradesmen's £37 17s. 6d.; total, £1623 19s. 3d. Concerts and Oratorios,—Tuesday Evening's Concert £466 3s. 3d.; Oratorio of "Elijah" £527 2s. 3d.; Thursday Evening's Concert £518 9s. 9d.; Oratorio of the "Messiah" £543 14s. 3d.; total £2055 9s. 6d.; Town Hall Gallery £51 16s. 6d.; Surplus proceeds of the Gnild Review £18 14s. 9d.; Medals £146 9s. 7d.; discounts £5 9s. 1d. Donations,—The Corporation of Preston £500; the Guild Mayor, R. Townley Parker, Esq., £150; other donations £167 10s.; total £817 10s.; total Receipts £4719 8s. 8d.

EXPENDITURE:—Balls,—Band £91 17s. 6d.; Assistants £19 18s. 10d; Refreshments £516 0s. 6d.; total £627 16s. 10d.; Concerts and Oratorios,—M'dlle Titiens £262 10s.; Madame Sherrington £105; Miss Palmer £42. Mr. Sims Reeves £210; Mr. Santley £105; Mons. Sainton £42; Mr. Charles Hallé £150; Band and Chorus £955 8s. 6d.; Refreshments £83 19s. 6d.; Assistants, Music, £107 19s. 10d.; total £2063 17s. 10d.; Guild Assembly Rooms, Alterations and Decorations £714 6s. 5d.; Town Hall Gallery £31 14s. 2d.; Printing and Advertising £262 0s. 4d. Fire-works and Balloon Ascent £20; Medals for Sunday Schools (25,788) £120 13s. 6d.; Medals for sale £110 19s.; Miscellaneous £63 1s. 7d.; total Expenses £4014 9s. 8d. Balance, paid over to the Preston Charitable Relief Committee £704 19s.; total £4719 8s. 8d.

Bibliography of the Guilds.

Below is a catalogue of abbreviated titles of books and tracts specially relating to the Guild Merchant, Royal Charters, and General Municipal History of Preston; all of which, with the exception of one or two issued at the time of the last Guild, have already been more particularly noticed in these Memorials:—

A Brief DESCRIPTION of the Burrough and Town of PRESTON, and its Government and GUILD. By RICHARD KUERDEN, Doctor of Medicine. Written about A.D. 1682; but first printed in 1818. (See *post.*)

The Beanty of Unity, in a SERMON preached at PRESTON in Lancashire, at the Opening of the GUILD MERCHANT held there September 4, 1682. By RICHARD WROE, B.D., &c., 1682.

Three SERMONS, preached in Lent and Summer Assizes last, at Lancaster, and on one of the Lord's Days in the late Guild of Preston. By THOMAS GIPPS, Rector of Bury, &c, 1683.

The GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, with an Extract of the ORIGINAL CHARTER, &c. Preston: Printed by J. Moon, &c. [1762].

The GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, with an Extract of the ORIGINAL CHARTER for holding the same, &c. Preston: Printed by E. Sergent, &c. [1762].

An ACCOUNT of the GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, with a List of the Nobility and Gentry who appeared at the Balls and Assemblies at Preston Guild, September, 1762. Printed for William Stewart, Bookseller in Preston, &c. [1762].

The GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, or Preston Guild Companion. Being a Representation, on Nineteen Copper Plates, of that Ancient Procession, &c. Manchester, 1762.

A Brief DESCRIPTION OF THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF PRESTON, and its Government and GUILD. Originally composed between the years 1682 and 1686. [By Dr. KUERDEN.] With Occasional Notes by JOHN TAYLOR. Preston: Wilcockson, 1818.

The CHARTERS, granted by different Sovereigns, to the BURGESSES OF PRESTON. Printed from attested copies; the English Translations by the Rev. JOHN LINGARD, D.D., LL.D. Preston: Wilcockson, 1821.

The HISTORY OF PRESTON, in Lancashire, together with the GUILD MERCHANT, &c. With Eighteen Plates. London: Jeffrey and Son, 1822.

SUPPLEMENT to the KALEIDOSCOPE. A full and connected Narrative of the proceedings at the PRESTON GUILD of 1822, &c. Liverpool: 1822.

Authentic RECORDS of the GUILD MERCHANT OF PRESTON, in the year 1822, &c. By I. WILCOCKSON. Preston: Printed by I. Wilcockson. [1822.]

TWO SERMONS, Preached in the Parish Church of PRESTON, at the GUILD MERCHANT of 1822. By Rev. ROGER CARUS WILSON, M.A., Vicar of Preston, &c. London: Hatchard, 1822.

The PRESTON GUILD HAND-BOOK. A Brief Sketch of the Borough of Preston; Origin of the Guild, &c.; Programme and Arrangements for the ensuing Guild, 1842. Preston: Bateman. 1842.

EXTRACTS from Ancient DOCUMENTS, in the Archives of the CORPORATION of PRESTON, presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, at the Guild of 1842. Preston: Addison. [1842.]

A Full and Detailed ACCOUNT of the GUILD MERCHANT of PRESTON, as celebrated in the year 1842. Preston: Pollard. [1842.]

A SERMON preached before the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of PRESTON, on occasion of the GUILD, Sept. 6th, 1842. By the Rev. JOHN OWEN PARR, M.A., Vicar of Preston. Preston: Clarke. 1842.

The GUILD GUIDE and HANDBOOK of PRESTON, with a concise History of the Guilds, and the Arrangements for the Festival of 1862, &c. By R. CLARKSON and JOSEPH DEARDEN. Preston: Toulmin. 1862.

The Carnivals of a Century; or, the GUILDS of PRESTON for a Hundred Years. An Account of the Guilds Merchant held at Preston from 1742 to 1842, &c. Preston: Ambler. [1862.]

A HISTORY of PRESTON GUILD; the Ordinances of various Guilds Merchant; the Costumal of Preston; the Charters of the Borough; the Incorporated Companies; List of Mayors from 1327, &c. By WILLIAM DOBSON and JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. Preston: Dobson. [1862.]

An ACCOUNT of the Celebration of PRESTON GUILD in 1862. By WILLIAM DOBSON. Preston: Dobson. [1862.]

Celebration of the PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT of 1862, &c. By D. LONGWORTH. Preston: Longworth. 1862.

"A Citizen of no mean City." A DISCOURSE delivered on the occasion of the PRESTON GUILD of 1862. By the Rev. ANDREW REED, B.A., Minister of Cannon-street Chapel. Preston: Whiteside. 1862.

Preston Guild Merchant, 1882. MEMORIALS of the PRESTON GUILDS, illustrating the Manner in which the Guild Merchant has been held in the Borough from the earliest on record until the last Guild in 1862; with abstracts in English of all the Royal Charters granted to Preston, &c. By W. ALEXANDER ABRAM, Editor of "Local Sketches." (The present publication.)

More or less detailed notices of the Guild may likewise be seen in the following larger works of county and local history, &c.:—Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire" (under Preston); "M. Tulket's" (Whittle's) "Account of the Borough of Preston" (1821), pages 194-251; Whittle's "History of the Borough of Preston," vol. ii. (1837), pages 61-69, 88-94; Corry's "History of Lancashire" (1825), vol. ii., pages 49-210; Baines's "History of Lancashire" (1836), vol. iv. (under Preston); the same work, new Edition, 1867-70, vol. ii., pages 463-5; Hardwick's "History of Preston;" Thompson's "Essay on English Municipal History" (1867), pages 91-109; Thomas Baines's "Lancashire and Cheshire" (1867), div. ii., pages 679-683; and other books relating to Lancashire history.

Recorders of Preston.

SIR THOMAS WALMESLEY, KT. Recorder; died 1612.

HENRY BRERES. Recorder at the time of King James the First's visit to Preston in 1617. Dead before 1642.

JOHN WARREN, Esq. Nominated as Recorder in the Charter of Charles II. (1684-5); appointed by the Town Council 20 Nov., 1684. Died in March, 1706.

NICHOLAS STARKIE, Esq., Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster. Nominated Recorder by the Council 25 March, 1706. Died 14 Aug., 1735.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD, Esq. Appointed Recorder 19 Aug., 1735. Died in August, 1742.

NICHOLAS FAZAKERLEY, Esq. Appointed Recorder 26 Aug., 1742. Died in Nov., 1771.

JOHN ASPINALL, Esq., Serjeant-at-law. Appointed Recorder 19 Nov., 1771. Died, aged 68, 1 March, 1784.

ROBERT MOSS, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Preston and of Sandhills, near Liverpool, Mayor of Preston in 1767-8. Appointed Recorder in March, 1784. Died in his 78th year, 25 Dec., 1791, at Liverpool. He was a member of the Common Council of Liverpool at the time of his death.

Sir JAMES ALLAN PARK, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas. Appointed Recorder of Preston in 1792. Resigned in 1832. Married, 1 Jan., 1791, Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Atherton, woollen-draper, of Preston. Died 8 Dec., 1838, in his 73rd year.

THOMAS BATTY ADDISON, Esq. Appointed Recorder in 1832. Died, aged 86, 7 June, 1874.

JOHN ADDISON, Esq. Appointed Recorder in 1874.

Town Clerks and Guild Clerks of Preston.

JOHN LAMBARD. Clerk of the Guild in 1397.

WILLIAM BLUNDELL. Clerk of the Guild in 1415.

WILLIAM WALTON. Clerk of the Guild in 1459.

RICHARD WALTON. Clerk of the Guild in 1500.

WILLIAM WALTON. Clerk of the Guild in 1542.

LAWRENCE WALL. Clerk of the Guild of 1562. Living in June, 1582, and in Oct., 1584.

ROGER GILIBRAND. Clerk of the Guild of 1582.

JOHN BRERES. Clerk of the Guild of 1602.

GEORGE HODGKINSON. Clerk of the Guild of 1622

CHRISTOPHER BANASTRE, Esq. Clerk of the Guild of 1642.

EDWARD RIGBY, Esq. Steward and Clerk for taking Acknowledgments of Debts, &c., 19 May, 1662. Clerk of the Guild in Sept., 1662. He had sons, Edward, Thomas, and Charles. Again Clerk of the Guild in 1682.

JOSIAS GREGSON, Esq. Elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances by the Council, 23 Feb., 1684-5; resigned in 1693; elected Alderman, 2 Oct., 1693; Guild Mayor in 1702; Died in 1712, buried 12 Sept.

JOHN COCKSHUTT, Gent. Elected Town Clerk, &c., 8 Feb., 1693-4; died in 1694, buried 1 May.

JOHN ROBERTS, Gent. Elected Town Clerk, &c., 4 May, 1694; died in 1701-2, buried 25 Feb.

RICHARD CASSON, Gent. Clerk of the Guild in 1702. Elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, 3 Dec., 1705. Elected a Councilman 2 Nov., 1710, and Alderman 4 Dec., 1717. Resigned office of Town Clerk in April, 1718. Mayor in 1719. Died Jan., 1723-4.

HENRY SMITH, Gent. Elected Town Clerk, &c., 22 April, 1718. Clerk of the Guild in 1722; and again in 1742. Resigned in April, 1748.

JOHN WILKINSON, Junr., Gent. Elected Town Clerk, &c., 18 April, 1748. Clerk of the Guild in 1762. Resigned in Jan., 1767.

JOHN NABB, Gent. Elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, 17 Jan., 1767. Clerk of the Guild in 1782. Died aged 62, 29 July, 1793.

NICHOLAS GRIMSHAW, Esq. Elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Recognizances, 8 Aug., 1793. Resigned in 1801. Guild Mayor in 1802, and in 1822. Died 7 Jan., 1838.

RICHARD PALMER, Esq. Appointed Town Clerk, &c., in 1801, Clerk of the Guild in 1802, again in 1822, and a third time in 1842. Died, aged 79, in Dec., 1852.

ROBERT ASCROFT, Esq. Appointed Town Clerk in 1852. Clerk of the Guild in 1862. Resigned 3 May, 1875. Died 14 Nov., 1876.

CHARLES FRYER, Esq. Appointed Town Clerk 9 Nov., 1875. Resigned 3 July, 1878.

HENRY HAMER, Esq. Appointed Town Clerk, 3 July, 1878. Clerk of the Guild in 1882.

The Guild Merchant of 1882.

The Guild Merchant is appointed to be held on Monday, September 4th, being the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, in the 46th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and A.D. 1882; by EDMUND BIRLEY, Esq., Mayor of the Guild; William Gilbertson, James Hibbert, and Thomas Edelston, Stewards; Robert Benson, J. B. Hallmark, John Satterthwaite, John Forshaw, Edward Garlick, Moses S. Maynard, John R. Ambler, and William P. Park, Aldermen of the Guild; John Addison, Esq., Recorder; Henry Hamer, Esq., Clerk of the Guild; Councillors R. C. Robinson, Wm. B. Roper, George Toulmin, Joseph Foster, James Brown, John James Myres, James Burrow, Daniel Ashcroft, Paul Butler, John Gudgeon, William Atherton, Nathaniel Miller, George Galloway, Walter Bibby, John Turner, Thomas Nevett, Benjamin Walmsley, William Thompson, E. H. Booth, William Allsup, Joseph Harding, James Clegg, John Walmsley, Joseph Gerrard, Joseph Toulmin, T. N. Thornton, Yates W. Booth, William Hayes, Henry Ormandy, James Jenson, John Holden, John Wade, William Dobson, Edward Healey, John Cookson, Henry Davies.

The principal special proceeding of the Guild is the foundation of an edifice for the purposes of a Public Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, to be named the Harris Library and Museum. The Trustees of the bequest to the town of the late Mr. E. R. Harris have notified their intention to appropriate a total sum of £100,000 to this institution, of which £70,000 will be applied in defraying the cost of the building; £15,000 in the purchase of books and works of art for the Library and Museum; and £15,000 as a permanent endowment. The Corporation have provided a site for the building on the east side of the Market-square, at a cost of about £30,000. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany have engaged to visit Preston on the occasion of the Guild, and H.R.H. the Duke of Albany will lay the corner-stone of the Library and Museum Building. Mr. Alderman Hibbert has been appointed architect of the fabric, and has prepared the design and plans.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously been pleased to be Patroness of the present Guild Merchant.

The Guild Mayor of 1882, EDMUND BIRLEY, Esq., of Preston and of Clifton Hall, is the third son of the late William Birley, Esq., of Kirkham, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Charles Swainson, Esq., of Preston. He was born the 19th August, 1817; married, the 17th June, 1846, Caroline Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Richard Moore; and has had issue two sons, Edmund William, born in 1854, and Richard Moore, born in 1859; and six daughters. Mr. Birley is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, and also for the Borough of Preston. He was first elected a Councillor of the Preston Corporation, 21 Feb., 1855, and an Alderman, 10 Feb., 1858. At the Guild of 1862 he was Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Town Hall; and served the office of Mayor for the year 1866-7, during which the Town Hall, Avenham and Miller Parks, and Moor Park were opened. Mr. Birley was chosen to be Mayor for the Guild year in Nov., 1881.

Appended is a programme of the proceedings of the Guild, as arranged by the Guild Committee:—

Proclamation of the holding of the GUILD MERCHANT will be made in the Market-place upon the three successive Market days immediately preceding the Celebration of the Guild Merchant.

Sunday.

The Guild Mayor will attend Divine Service at the Parish Church on the morning of Sunday, September 3rd, previous to which he will receive the Nobility and Gentry at the Town Hall. Morning Preacher: The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Manchester. Evening Preacher: The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Monday.

10 a.m. The Guild Court will be held, when the Guild will be opened by Proclamation, and the Clerk of the Guild will call over the Roll of Guild Burgesses. The other legal proceedings of the Guild will be taken. Just previous thereto the Guild Mayor will receive the nobility and gentry at the Town Hall.

The Guild Books will be kept open for receiving the names of Guild Burgesses between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., during the whole of the Guild.

11 a.m. Procession to the Parish Church, in the following order, to attend divine service. The Mayor's Chaplain, the Rev. James Hamer-Rawdon, will preach.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Marshal.

Band.

Masters and Wardens of the following trades:—

Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers, &c., Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Butchers, Cabinetmakers, Coachmakers, Cotton Spinners, Engineers, Joiners, Lacemakers, Lithographers, &c., Managers and Overlookers, Mungo Makers, Painters and Plumbers, Plasterers, Saddlers, &c., Steam Engine Makers, Stonemasons, Sizers, Tailors, Tinplate Workers, Typographers, Underclothing Manufacturers, Weavers (Power-loom), Weavers (Hand-loom).

Military.

Masters and Scholars of Grammar School.

Police.

Corporate Officials.

Halberdiers. Halberdiers.

Bellman.

Mace-bearer, carrying Silver Mace. Mace-bearer, carrying Gold Mace. Sergeant-at-Mace, carrying Silver Mace.

Gold Oar Bearer. Beadle Bearing Sword.

Town Steward. Town Clerk (Clerk to the Guild).

Treasurer.

Councillors.

Aldermen.

Borough Magistrates.

Three Guild Stewards—Aldermen Hibbert, Edelston, and Gilbertson.

Recorder. GUILD MAYOR. Chaplain.

Clergy (in their robes).

The High Sheriff.

The Lord Lieutenant.

Nobility and Gentry

(Consisting of the most Distinguished Visitors).

County Magistrates.

Gentlemen.

Route: Leave the Town Hall, pass along Cheapside, Market-place, Friargate, Lune-street, Fishergate, Church-street, to the Parish Church.

High Mass will be sung at the following Roman Catholic chapels:—St. Wilfrid's, St. Augustine's, St. Ignatius', St. Walburge's, English Martyrs, and St. Joseph's.

One part of the Guild proceedings this morning will be the delivering of a Latin oration by the Head Master and Head Scholar of the Grammar School. The Recorder will reply.

2 p.m. Procession of Sunday School Scholars attending the Schools of the fourteen Parish Churches of Preston, and those of the Protestant Dissenting Churches.

Route: Parish Church, Church-street, round lamp at Prison, Church-street, Fishergate, Winckley-street, Winckley-square (east side), Starkie-street (double in front of Avenham Institution), Ribblesdale-place, Winckley-square (west side), Chapel-street, Fishergate (double at Spring-bank), Fishergate; Lune-street, Friargate, to Market-place, site of foundation stone, Lancaster-road, Walker-street, Meadow-street, Deepdale-road, to lamp opposite Prison and disperse.

4 to 5 p.m. Opening at the Corn Exchange of the Organ presented to the town by John Dewhurst, Esq., by Dr. Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey.

Tuesday.

10 a.m. Procession of Friendly Societies.

Route: Assemble at Winckley-square, pass along Chapel-street, Fishergate to Town Hall, Cheapside, Friargate, Adelphi-street, Plungington-road, Ripon-street, Garstang-road, North-road, Park-road, round lamp at bottom of Church-street, Stanley-street, London-road (to Thomas-street), returning along London-road, Stanley-street, Church-street, North-road, and separate.

11 30 a.m. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany will arrive at Preston Station, where they will be received by the Right Worshipful the Guild Mayor and Officers of the Corporation, and a Guard of Honour. The Royal Party will proceed to the Town Hall, attended by a military escort.

10 a.m. Opening of the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Show, Moor Park; closes at 6 p.m.

12 noon. Presentation of an Address from the Corporation of Preston to their Royal Highnesses in the Guild Hall.

12 30. H.R.H. the Duke of Albany will enter Grand Lodge, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany will proceed to the Royal Box to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Public Library and Museum.

Procession of Freemasons to the Site of the Free Library.

Procession of the Mayor and Corporation and others to the Site of the Free Library.

1 p.m. The Foundation Stone of the Harris Free Public Library and Museum will be laid with Masonic honours by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, K.G., &c., Provincial Grand Master, and Past Grand Warden.

After the ceremony the Royal party will proceed to the Corn Exchange.

3 p.m. Guild Mayor's Luncheon.

5 p.m. Planting of a tree by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany in Avenham Park.

8 30 p.m. Oratorio of "Elijah."

Route of the Royal party: The movements of the Royal party this day will be from Town Hall to Free Library site, Free Library site to Town Hall, Fishergate to Lune-street (Corn Exchange), Lune-street, Fishergate, West-cliff, Avenham Park, and return to station *viâ* Ribbesdale-place.

Wednesday.

9 a.m. Agricultural Show; closes at 6 p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Preston Station at 10 o'clock, where they will be received by the Right Worshipful the Guild Mayor and Officers of the Corporation. They will proceed to the Town Hall, attended by an escort, whence they will proceed to the Royal Box to witness the Trades Procession.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

9 a.m. Assemble in Garstang-road.

Order: Managers, machinery, cardmasters, spinning masters, weaving and other overlookers; carding, spinning, ring frame throstle, winding, sizing, and weaving departments.

Route: Ripon-street, Plungington-road, Adelphi-street, Friargate, Lune-street, Fishergate, Cheapside, Free Library Site, Lancaster-road, Church-street, London-road (right hand side, double at Thomas-street), Stanley-street, Park-road, North-road, Garstang-road, Moor Park, and disperse.

AMALGAMATED TRADES.

10 a.m. Assemble in Winckley-square.

Order: Tinplate workers, fire brigade, stonemasons, saddlers and harness makers, boiler makers and iron shipbuilders, black and white smiths, butchers, soap manufacturers, ironfounders, plumbers and painters, carpenters and joiners, cabinet makers and upholsterers, bricklayers, coach makers, mungo manufacturers, lamp lighters, engineering trades, brickmakers, paviors, omnibus proprietors, printers and lithographers, tailors, lace makers and underclothing manufacturers, plasterers, wire workers.

Route: Chapel-street, Fishergate, Walton's-parade, West-cliff, Fishergate, Cheapside, Free Library Site, Lancaster-road, Church-street, Stanley-street, London-road (double at Thomas-street), Stanley-street, Millbank, Deepdale-road, Stephenson-terrace, Meadow-street, North-road, Garstang-road, Ripon-street, Plungington-road, Adelphi-street, Friargate, Cheapside, Church-street, Lancaster-road, to the north end of Covered Market, and disperse.

1 p.m. Horticultural Show, Moor Park, opened.

1 30 p.m. The Royal Party will proceed to the Agricultural Show Ground, Moor Park.

2 p.m. Luncheon of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, on their Show Ground, Moor Park, presided over by the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh.

3 30 p.m. Presentation of the prizes awarded at the Preston Floral and Horticultural Society's Show by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.

4 30 p.m. Miscellaneous Concert.

10 p.m. Fancy Dress Ball.

Route of the Royal Party: From the station to the Town Hall and Royal Box; thence to Town Hall; along Lancaster-road, Ormskirk-road, North-road, Garstang-road, Moor Park-avenue; from Show Ground to Corn Exchange, along Garstang-road, Moor-lane, and Friargate, to Lune-street.

Thursday.

9 a.m. Agricultural Show; closes at 6 p.m.

10 a.m. Procession of Catholic Guilds.

Route: Assemble in Winckley-square, by Ribblesdale-place entrance to Avenham and Miller Parks (broad walk) West-cliff, Fishergate-hill, halt below station until Royal party arrive; Fishergate, Cheapside, Free Library Site, Lancaster-road, Church-street, Stanley-street, London-road (double at Thomas-street), London-road, Stanley-street, Church-street, Park-road, North-road, Unicorn Inn, Moor-lane, Friargate, Market-place, Cheapside, Church-street, and disperse.

11 30 a.m. The Royal party will arrive at Preston Station, will be met as before, and will proceed to the Town Hall, and thence to the Royal box to witness the procession of Catholic Guilds.

12 30 p.m. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

2 p.m. Sports on the North End ground.

2 30 p.m. Presentation of an address by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., from the County Magistrates to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany in the court room of the County Offices, Fishergate-hill.

4 30 p.m. Friendly Societies' Banquet, Moorbrook Mill.

8 p.m. Miscellaneous Concert.

Route of the Royal Party: The movements of the Royal Party will be from the station to the Town Hall, through Fishergate and Lune-street to the Corn Exchange; from the Corn Exchange to County Buildings, County Buildings to Town Hall, and Town Hall to station.

Fireworks on Avenham Park.

Friday.

9 a.m. Agricultural Show; closes at 4 p.m.

9 a.m. Procession of Temperance Societies.

Route: Assemble in Winckley-square, pass along Chapel-street, Fishergate, Walton's-parade, West-cliff, Fishergate-hill, Fishergate, Lune-street, Friargate, Moor-lane, Unicorn Inn, North-road, Meadow-street, Stephenson-terrace, Deepdale-road, Ribbleton-lane, St. Mary's-street, Newhall-lane, London-road (double up Thomas-street), London-road, Stanley-street, Church-street, Lancaster-road, and disperse.

11 a.m. Lady Mayoress's Reception in Guild Hall.

12 30. Berlioz' "Faust."

Presentation of Prizes awarded at the Lancashire and Cheshire Bee Keepers' Association Show, by the Countess of Lathom.

Preston Guild Sports at West-cliff. Presentation of Prizes by Lady Constance Stanley.

10 p.m. Guild Ball in the New Public Hall.

Fireworks on Avenham Park.

Saturday.

Grand Military Review.

Brass Band contest on the West-cliff Ground.

4 30 p.m. Bycicle Meet.

6 p.m. Juvenile Calico Ball.

8 30 p.m. Torchlight Procession.

Route: Assemble at the Militia Barracks, pass along Stanley-street, Church-street, Fishergate, Jordan-street, Bolton-street West, Pitt-street, Fishergate, Lune-street, up Friargate, round Market-place, down Friargate, Adelphi-street, Victoria-street, Moor-lane, North-road, Park-road, Stanley-street, to Militia Barracks.

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